

WILSON CALLS FOR GREATER FOOD SAVING

GERMANS
HEAR VOICE
RAISED FOR
PEACE NOW

Scheidemann's Execution Is
Asked by Berlin Paper and
Government Refuses to Act

RIOTS REPORTED IN
BERLIN AND VIENNA

Machine Guns Used to Subdue
Unruly Mobs in Austria,
Which Is Moving for Peace

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—That internal conditions of the greatest gravity are faced by both Germany and Austria was indicated in a number of advices reaching official circles here today. Among the most interesting was that Philipp Scheidemann, Socialist majority leader, has openly attacked Chancellor von Hertling for his peace statement and that a Berlin military paper which had immediately demanded his execution, had been as promptly suppressed.

American diplomatic representatives in neutral countries today called to the State Department stories current there of rioting in Berlin and details were given and the cables declared the reports were as yet without official confirmation.

Petrograd dispatches declared that Austria-Hungary has signed her willingness to conclude a separate peace with Russia in the event that the present negotiations between Russia and the central powers at Brest-Litovsk collapse.

What the State Department considers reliable advices from Holland this afternoon confirmed that "labor difficulties" occurred January 20th and 21st in Vienna and other points in Austria, in which demands for food and peace were linked.

RIOTERS AT VIENNA
FACE MACHINE GUNS

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 26.—Revolving strikers were prevented from entering the inner city of Budapest on Jan. 25 by only by soldiers armed with machine guns, who surrounded the inner city, occupying bridges between the cities of Buda and Pest, dispatches in the Berlin Tageblatt, arriving here today, stated.

Thirty members of the revolutionary organization and of a council of laborers, soldiers and students were arrested.

The city of Budapest, capital of Hungary, is in reality two cities, Buda and Pest. They are divided by the Danube river, bridged at several points. The inner city is a generally accepted reference to the more important section.

Count Czernin's speech will increase America's desire for peace, declared Theodore Wolfe in an article telegraphed here today from Berlin.

"The suggestion for an Austro-American conference was surely made in agreement with the Berlin government."

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 26.—Advices from Berlin state that the Deutsche Zeitung yesterday demanded that the Socialist leaders, Philipp Scheidemann and Ebert, be shot. The paper was immediately suppressed by the government.

The paper was increased by Scheidemann's attack upon Chancellor von Hertling in the Reichstag following von Hertling's announcement of peace terms. Its suppression is taken here as indicative either that the militarist party is not in control or is not strong enough to dare any overt act.

U-BOAT FAILURE IS
CITED BY SOCIALIST

Scheidemann's reply to the Chancellor, as published in the Berliner Vorwaerts, follows:

"The chief arguments advanced by the militarist party for the prolongation of the war were the success of the U-boats and the strength of our army. But these were to have given us a decisive victory in six months, according to the announcement made in 1916. Alas, that period has long since passed, and while the U-boat has admittedly harmed England enormously, its chief visible effect has been the entry of America into the war."

"If the United States had not entered the war we may be sure the Russian revolutionary would long ago have brought a general peace."

Pearl Necklace
Worth \$175,000
in Bandit's Haul

CHICAGO, Jan. 26.—A seventy-inch pearl necklace, with a diamond-studded clasp, valued by insurance agents at \$175,000, is among the \$250,000 worth of jewelry stolen tonight by four bandits who held up the Heller-Rose Jewelry Company, importers, in the heart of Chicago.

The robbers made their escape after they had held Frank Rose, manager, and a girl assistant, prisoners in a wash room for over thirty minutes. The \$175,000 necklace is said to be one of the most valuable in the country.

One of the hold-up men entered the jewelry shop on the ninth floor of the Marshall Field building shortly after 5:15 p. m. While Rose was engaged in an attempt to identify the picture of a "diamond robber," presented by the thief, the bandit knocked him unconscious. Rose and his assistant were bound, gagged and dragged into the closet.

The safe containing the necklace was open.

Jewel safes, cabinets and trays were looted in the display room.

One Killed;
Three Hurt
In Accident

Berkeleyan Crushed Under His
Auto; Companions Escape
by Leap to Safety.

SUISUN, Jan. 26.—Walter C. Black of Berkeley was instantly killed, and three companions with him in an automobile were painfully injured this afternoon when the automobile plunged through a bridge railing at Fairfield and landed upside down in a creek-bed below.

With Black were Major G. E. Darrow, 12th regiment, of Camp Fremont, S. W. Dewar and Wendell C. Morse, both of Berkeley. Their injuries are not of a serious nature.

Black was driving the machine, of which he was the owner, and was passing through Fairfield on the way back from a duck hunting trip, to this city, when he took a turn in the road which led down the bridge to the shore. The machine skidded sufficiently to throw it against a frail railing at the edge of the bridge, which smashed under the impact.

Darrow, Dewar and Morse attempted to leap from the machine and were hurled several feet down the embankment. Plunged to his place by the steering gear, Black was unable to save himself and fell beneath the machine.

The others rushed to his aid, but he died before they could lift the overturned machine sufficiently to drag him from under it. Major Darrow, Dewar and Morse received treatment in Suisun, where the body of Black was brought and an inquest held this evening.

POL SUISUN AUTO PAGE 1
BERKELEY, Jan. 26.—Walter C. Black, killed this afternoon in an automobile accident at Suisun, had resided in this city for several years, making his home at 2025 Ashby avenue. He was proprietor of a fuel and feed establishment at Ashby and Shattuck avenues. He is survived by his widow.

Wendell C. Morse is an automobile salesman residing at 1819 Grove street, S. W. Dewar is an oil operator residing also in this city. The party had been away several days on a hunting trip.

B A N NEWSPRINT

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Mills manufacturing newspaper paper come under the fuelless Monday order, it was announced this afternoon by Fuel Administrator Garfield. This action was taken on recommendation of the Federal Trade Council, which reported that mills held in warehouse a twenty-eight-day supply and that enough was in transit to meet all immediate needs.

CONVICT WOMAN

DALLAS, Tex., Jan. 26.—For the first time in the history of Dallas county, a woman, Mrs. Katie Travers, was found guilty of murder late today and sentenced to five years in the penitentiary. Mrs. Travers was charged with the murder of Phil E. Tucker last fall. She still has to face a charge of murdering Miss Myrtle Cunningham.

PIONEER IS DEAD

MARYSVILLE, Jan. 26.—W. J. Toiland, aged 45, wealthy Butte county pioneer, dropped dead from heart failure while eating his lunch at a Smartsville, Butte county, restaurant today.

PRELATE NAMED

ROME, Jan. 26.—Appointment of Bishop Johnshaw to be archbishop of New Orleans and of the Rev. Daniel O'Gorman Dubois to be bishop of Boise City, Idaho, was announced by the Vatican today.

YOUNG MEN
ARE PLACED
AT HEAD OF
WAR SUPPLY
CHARGE

Goethals Making Sweeping
Changes in Quartermaster's
Department; Speed Efficiency

SEARCHES COUNTRY FOR
BEST TALENT IN LAND

Secretary Baker Prepares to
Make His Statement; Re-
open the Legislative Battle

BY UNITED PRESS.
LEARNED WIRE TO TRIBUNE

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Younger men in conflict with modern business experience today are filling the quartermaster corps' reorganized posts in place of older men in khaki, with military views of business.

This is the primary result of General Goethals' complete upheaval of the quartermaster service which began known today. With Secretary Baker prepared next week to make a broad statement before the Senate military committee on the war administration, the quartermaster's department is being reorganized.

Three brigadier generals have been eliminated from the old Sharpe machine and a fourth may go. Goethals, finding a lack of efficiency and provision for the future, wrought a complete house-cleaning, sacrificing some of his personal friends in order to help win the war.

He searched the country for the best men he knew for quartermaster work. From abroad he will pick quartermaster officers who have made good under war conditions.

This move toward efficiency supplemented the earlier step by Secretary Baker of appointing E. R. Stebbins, surveyor-general of supplies, post akin to munitions director without the broad directive force attached to a directorship.

CLOTHING READY WHEN
NEEDED BY THE SOLDIERS

General Goethals' reorganization, many war officers see it, that clothing will be ready for the soldiers when they need it and plentifully. He has named A. D. Scott, Boston, to see that clothing and equipment is obtained and E. J. Thorne, of Chicago, to see that it is pushed forward in a business-like way after it is fabricated.

E. M. Lilly of New York has been chosen transportation director and his coming may replace Brigadier General Chauncey Baker, now embarking on a supply officer's post.

In the sweep through the department, General Abel Smith and General Thomas Cruise went back to retirement, while General D. L. Brainerd, administrative officer, is on leave pending transfer. Colonel C. E. Andrews, a supply officer, has been shifted to Seattle; Colonel W. E. Horton, of fuel and forage, has been ordered to San Francisco, while other high officers and clerical assistants have been shunted about.

While the change has been busy with these changes, the ordinance bureau, too, has undergone a thorough revision. These two radical reforms will be followed by others. Baker's statement to the committee Monday may be long, but will reveal facts not hitherto made public in his effort to show that the war administration has accomplished a big task with a minimum of bungling and delay.

WILL REOPEN GREAT
LEGISLATIVE FIGHT

He will reopen the great legislative fight over the war supply. He will face a battery of cross-questions.

While in asking that he be given a chance to open up on American war accomplishments, Baker intimated he didn't want such examination, the committee proposes to subject him to it.

The committee, primed for what is regarded as a showdown battle between it on one side and the War Department and the President on the other, will pepper Baker with pertinent queries.

It will probably want to know the full inside story of court-martials of two medical officers at Camp Funston and Camp Beauregard for "neglect of duty" and just why the cases were deemed so flagrant as to demand court-martial by the court-martial upon departmental order and investigation of Camp Funston by the inspector-general.

It will ask Baker whether it is true, as the committee has heard, that hereafter canteen deaths will be suppressed to hush criticism.

Another question will be prompted by Lloyd George's inquiry concerning General Leonard Wood, and the reasons for "burying" him in Kansas, instead of giving him an important place in the war-making machine.

Senators will ask Baker to tell

In Adjourning Meat Probe Until
Monday, Prosecutor Promises
Some New Sensations

THREATENS TO BRING OUT
"INSIDIOUS METHODS"

Borland Says Bill Was Blocked
for About Twenty Months
by Action of Legislators

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—In adjourning the packers' probe before the Federal Trade Commission over Monday, Attorney Francis J. Heney announced that he would introduce evidence designed to show that the packers have penalized Congressmen who endeavored to have the industry investigated and that Congressmen Doolittle, of Kansas, was defeated with the aid of the packers.

"I want to bring out the insidious method that was made to influence Congressmen to defeat any investigation," Heney said, "by giving business to his law firm. That kind of an attempt to bribe is more dangerous than open offers of money, because more difficult to trace, its effect."

Heney today presented evidence before the federal trade commission alleged to prove that:

ONE.—Agreements were made to control all the cattle, hogs and sheep in the United States.

TWO.—The activities of the packing magnates extended to the manufacture of powder with a \$20,000,000 government contract.

THREE.—"Big five" adopted a percentage system to defray expenses of political contests against unfavorable congressmen.

FOUR.—Kansas City traction system was dominated by the interests behind the packing industry.

FIVE.—American tin industry included in plans of nation-wide control plan.

SIX.—Banking institutions in New York and other cities allied with the meat combine.

SEVEN.—"Slush fund" used to employ special agents in Washington to watch federal investigators.

EIGHT.—Obtained possession of confidential information in the offices of the federal trade commission.

NINE.—Employed Colin H. Livingston of Washington, associate of Charles W. Morse, as general agent.

TEN.—Taboo congressmen who supported Representative Borland in his resolution for a judiciary committee investigation of packing conditions.

ELEVEN.—Agreed to compromise on an investigation provided immunity of criminal action was assured.

TWELVE.—Delving into the private correspondence of the Swifts, Armours, Morris, Wilson and Cudahys, Francis J. Heney held up to exposure the most confidential dealings through which the packers, he said, hoped to evade investigation under the Borland resolution introduced in Congress in 1916 and followed by the present inquiry ordered by President Wilson.

Heney told the commission that the action of L. C. Boyle of Kansas City in suggesting to Congressman Borland that his constituents were satisfied with the action he had taken against the packers without pressing the matter to a conclusion was another "character of intimidation," which he would attempt to disclose in subsequent testimony.

The evidence Monday also will deal, Heney said, with allegations that the packers are in a combination to purchase all live stock in the United States on a percentage basis, virtually eliminating competition. Additional evidence has been found in Chicago.

SAYS PACKERS' LOBBY
BLOCKED RESOLUTION

The packers' lobby blocked for twenty months the Borland resolution of an investigation of the packing house industry, Representative Borland charged today.

At the same time he declared a powerful group of congressmen were "lined up" with the packers' "trust."

He declined to discuss names. "All the legislative machinery that handled my bill was for 20 months controlled by the packers," he said.

Their very clever lobbyists checked my efforts at every turn, while the bill was in committee. After President Wilson intervened to ask that the investigation be made by the Federal Trade Commission instead of the agricultural department, as my resolution provided, I took the measure to the floor of the House over the protests of Chairman Fitzgerald of the appropriations committee.

"At every turn the bill was attacked by points of order and every

American Homes Must Cut Wheat
Flour Consumption to 70 Per Cent

FOOD PROCLAMATION

The following is the full text of President Wilson's food proclamation: Many causes have contributed to create the necessity for a more intensive effort on the part of our people to save food in order that we may supply our associates in the war with the sustenance vitally necessary to them in these days of privation and stress. The reduced productivity of Europe because of the large diversion of man power to the war, the partial failure of harvests and the elimination of the more distant markets for foodstuffs through the destruction of shipping, places the burden of their subsistence very largely on our shoulders.

The food administration has formulated suggestions which, if followed, will enable us to meet this great responsibility without any real inconvenience on our part.

In order that we may reduce our consumption of wheat and wheat products by 30 per cent—a reduction imperatively necessary to provide the supply for overseas—wholesalers, jobbers and retailers should purchase and resell to their consumers only 70 per cent of the amounts used in 1917.

SHOULD CUT ALL WHEAT PURCHASES

All manufacturers of alimentary pastes, biscuits, crackers, pastry and breakfast cereals should reduce their purchases and consumption of wheat and wheat flour to 70 per cent of their 1917 requirements and all bakers of bread and rolls to 80 per cent of their current requirements. Consumers should reduce their purchases of wheat products for home preparation to at most 70 per cent of those of last year, or when buying bread, should purchase mixed cereal breads from the bakers.

To provide sufficient cereal foods, homes, public eating places, dealers and manufacturers should substitute potatoes, vegetables, corn, barley, oats and rice products and the mixed cereal bread and other product of the bakers which contain an admixture of other cereals.

In order that consumption may be restricted to this extent, Mondays and Wednesdays should be observed as wheatless days each week and one meal each day should be observed as a wheatless meal.

In both homes and public eating places, in order to reduce the consumption of beef, pork and sheep products, Tuesday should be observed as meatless day in each week, one meatless meal should be observed in each day; while, in addition, Saturday of each week should be further observed as a day upon which there should be no consumption of pork products.

SHOULD CONTINUE TO SAVE SUGAR

A continued economy in the use of sugar will be necessary until later in the year.

It is imperative that all waste and unnecessary consumption of all sorts of foodstuffs should be rigidly eliminated.

The maintenance of the health and strength of our own people is vitally necessary at this time and there should be no dangerous restriction of the food supply, but the elimination of every sort of waste and the substitution of other commodities of which we have more abundant supplies for those which we need to save, will in no way impair the strength of our people and will enable us to meet one of the most pressing obligations of the war.

I, therefore, in the national interest, take the liberty of calling upon every loyal American to take fully to heart the suggestions which are being circulated by the food administration and of begging that they be followed. I am confident that the great body of our women who have labored so loyally in co-operation with the food administration for the success of food conservation will strengthen their determination and take it as a part of their burden in this period of national service to see that the above suggestions are observed throughout the land.

FOOD ADMINISTRATION
ISSUES NEW STATEMENT

The food administration tonight issued this statement:

"The following is a summary of the rules that have been formulated by the United States Food Administration, with the approval of the President, in order to effect the further conservation in foodstuffs necessary to support the Allies and our own armed forces."

"The effectiveness of these rules is dependent solely upon the good will of, and the willingness to sacrifice for, the American people. In the last analysis, the success or failure of any plan such as here outlined rests with the people. We are dependent upon the co-operation of the trades."

"We have but one police force—the American woman and the cooperation upon her to organize in cooperation with our State and local food administrations to see that these rules are obeyed by that small minority who may fail. Part of the rules will be enforced under the Lever food act, other parts are voluntary, and will depend upon the success upon public sentiment. Our experience hitherto has shown a willingness of the vast majority of consumers and a full co-operation of the trades, to undergo the self-sacrifice necessary to render such measures effective. The smaller minority who refuse to cooperate should not be allowed to defeat the nation's necessities."

BUY EQUAL WEIGHT
OF OTHER CEREALS

"As their part in reducing the consumption of wheat flour, the consumers of the country are called upon, in purchasing such flour, to buy at the same time an equal weight of the other cereals (corn meal, corn starch, corn flour, hominy, corn grits, barley flour, rice, rice flour, oatmeal rolled oats, buckwheat flour, oatmeal flour, sweet potato flour, soy bean flour and feterita flour and meal). The housewife may use these products separately in making bread, cakes and pastry, or mix them as she thinks best."

"The retailers are to sell wheat flour only with an equal weight of these other cereals."

"Consumers will be able to obtain mixed cereal bread from their bakers who will be required under the license regulations to mix five per cent of other cereals with their wheat flour, both in bread and rolls, and will be required gradually to increase this substitution until, beginning February 24, a minimum of twenty (20) per cent of such cereals is to be used. The food administration strongly urges on consumers the buying of this bread, which will be known as Victory bread, and will contain not less than twenty (20) per cent of cereals other than wheat."

"In order to reduce consumption of beef, pork and sheep products, Tuesday will be meatless days and one meatless meal should be observed daily."

Porkless Saturday is provided for by the President and the food administration has included pork, bacon, and other products which have their own meatless days in the list of products which should be observed as a wheatless meal."

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BEEFLESS,
PORKLESS,
WHEATLESS
DAYS FIXED

New Standard War Bread
Formula Is Now Announced;
Appeal Made to Housewife

HEALTH OF PUBLIC IS
CAREFULLY CONSIDERED

Restrictions Will Go Into
Effect Tomorrow Morning,
But Change to Be Gradual

BY UNITED PRESS.
LEARNED WIRE TO TRIBUNE

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—President Wilson tonight placed the country under a new food rationing.

In a proclamation, he limited wholesalers, jobbers and retailers to seventy per cent of their 1917 wheat flour requirements and bakers to eighty per cent.

He called for observance of two wheatless days, Monday and Wednesday, one wheatless and one meatless meal daily, meatless Tuesday and porkless Saturday.

Simultaneously, the food administration announced its new "war bread" to contain 20 per cent of cereals other than wheat, after February 24.

It also announced Tuesday would be a porkless day, in addition to Saturday.

Despite the sweeping nature of the new food regulations, both President Wilson and the food administration expect hearty co-operation from dealers and consumers.

These drastic steps are necessary to provide wheat for Europe, the food administration stated. Thirty per cent of America's normal wheat consumption must be sent to our Allies. Only radical cuts in the administration bill of fare will provide the 10,000,000 bushels monthly which the Allies require.

ONLY PART OF FOOD
REGULATIONS COMPULSORY

Only part of the new food regulations will be compulsory under the powers possessed by the food administration. Dealers can be checked through licensing, but the food administration freely admitted tonight that it would depend on the patriotism of the American housewife to force observance of the new war rationing.

Standard war bread, the new national loaf, is expected to provide the big saving in wheat consumption, and with the war.

Graham and whole-wheat breads will be classed as "victory breads," but the real war loaf will be that made by substituting 20 per cent of rice flour, corn meal, potato flour, oatmeal, buckwheat flour, sweet potato flour, soy bean flour and other substitutes. Retailers are ordered to sell wheat flour only with an equal amount of one of these substitutes.

Housewives need not mix these in their baking, though this is urged. President Wilson, in his proclamation, ordered reduction of wheat by 30 per cent, "a reduction imperatively necessary to provide the supply for overseas."

Wholesalers, jobbers and retailers, he stated, may purchase and resell to their customers only 70 per cent of their last year's requirements.

In addition, he declared, that all manufacturers of biscuits, crackers, pastry and breakfast cereals should reduce consumption of wheat flour 70 per cent also.

BAKERIES, HOTELS ARE
HELD DOWN TO 80 PER CENT

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Wealthy Berkeley
Estate Safe From
Inheritance Tax

The State Supreme Court, holding that the estate of the late Rosa Shattuck of Berkeley is not subject to the inheritance tax, caused the state yesterday to lose between \$75,000 and \$100,000 in taxes.

The supreme court reversed a lower court decision that the estate, valued at more than a million dollars, and including the Hotel Shattuck in Berkeley and other valuable property on Shattuck avenue, Berkeley, could be taxed under the State inheritance tax law.

The decision yesterday, rendered in San Francisco, ends a suit that has dragged through the courts for nine years, and which was brought by Rosa Shattuck Woolsey, principal beneficiary under the will.

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FIND GERM PLOT

CHICAGO, January 26.—German agents are violating the Red Cross to spread lockjaw and disease broadcast among American soldiers. Red Cross officials tonight believe this was the solution of the finding in Springfield, Ill., of anthrax and tetanus germs hidden in quantities of cotton sent from the central office here.

A German newspaper scrap found in a cotton roll intended for soldiers' bandages, aroused suspicion. Dr. W. G. Bain, Springfield pathologist, found millions of tetanus and anthrax germs when he tested the paper. The suspicions of Springfield workers were aroused also by discolorations on the cotton.

DENY MAIL THEFT

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Chairman Oliver of the House subcommittee, investigating naval affairs, issued a statement tonight denying reports that evidence had been placed before the committee telling of German spies rifling the United States mail in New York and other alleged details of inefficient censorship. He said positively no such testimony had been offered.

PERFECT DAY BROKEN BY FRENCH RAID

LONDON, Jan. 26.—The hot afternoon is drawing to a close and the sun is setting away behind the German lines, where a dim mist lies over the horizon. It is a beautiful Sunday and quiet lies over the sector in which the soldiers of the London Regiment are stationed. In one bay an officer is strolling away the time smoking a cigarette and reading a copy of the "Sunday Express".

A young man who wears the ribbon of the D. S. C. on his tunic.

Beside him is a soldier, also sitting down, with a writing pad on his knee. The postman will be up presently and by that time the youngster will have finished the letter which he is writing to his mother. The letter consists of many pages, and he writes home daily.

Behind him, standing on the firestep, is a soldier with his eyes fixed on the field in front and his hand clapping his rifle. Now and again he looks covertly at his wrist watch, for his hour on sentry-go is almost at an end.

ON FIRESTEP.

Another soldier is stretched out on the firestep, his overcoat wrapped tightly around his head and he is fast asleep. Suddenly through the clear evening air comes the sound of a bell, calling the sentry of the back-area to church and prayers. The young officer listens.

"It's Sunday," he says, as if suddenly recollecting himself. "All day at the same here." "It is the Angelus Bell at the village of Rentoul," says the boy who has just finished his letter. "It's strange to hear the Angelus Bell in the trenches, is it not, sir?"

The sleeper wakes up, rubs his eyes with a weary hand and feels in his pocket for a cigarette.

"I suppose all the people are on the way to church down there," he remarks as the sound of the bell reaches his ears. "I wish I was going to church too."

The officer laughs.

"You've become suddenly pious," he remarks, looking at the man who has woken up. "If I remember correctly you were before orderly room recently for missing church parade."

NOT AT SERVICE.

"But Stephanie of the Cafe Belle Vue back in Rentoul was not the service that I missed, sir," says the soldier, lighting his cigarette.

"It's the quietest Sunday I've seen for a long time," remarks the officer, looking significantly at his wrist watch. His term of duty was at an end. "And it's your turn on here now, Jim," he says, gazing at the man who had been asleep.

At that moment a corporal comes into the bay, and goes up to the officer.

"Captain B— wants to see you, sir," he says.

The officer goes round the traverse and is absent for 10 minutes. At the end of this time he returns still carrying his book. He halts for a second, holds the book of poems in the fork of his hand, turns down a leaf to mark the place where he has left off, and places the volume in his pocket.

"We have to move and raid the German trenches tonight," he tells the men. "They're keeping so very quiet that it's as well to see what they are about."

"It was too quiet for it to last, sir," remarks the boy who had been writing to his mother. "The Angelus Bell has just stopped."

"That means the end of a perfect day for little Stephanie back in Rentoul," Jim, the sentry, says in a philosophical voice as he looks round. "But the end of many a Jerry's perfect day will be when we get across at them tonight!"

President Issues Proclamation Food Administration Statement

(Continued From Page 27)

Graham or whole wheat bread will also be given that name, because containing, as they do, twenty-five (25) per cent more of the wheat grain than ordinary white bread; they too, will serve the purpose of saving white flour.

If you make bread at home use wheat substitutes, if you buy it, buy only Victory bread.

MUST CUT PURCHASES DOWN 30 PER CENT

Manufacturers of macaroni, spaghetti, noodles, crackers, breakfast foods, pie, cake and pastry are not to purchase to exceed 70 per cent of the wheat flour they used during the corresponding month of 1917.

These manufacturers are performing a patriotic service by using cereals other than wheat in their productions.

Wholesalers will be required, under license, regulations not to buy more than 70 per cent of their purchases of flour from millers as based on their purchases for the corresponding months of the preceding year, and their sales to the retail trade must be in the proportion of one pound of wheat flour to one pound of other cereals, this being the same proportion in which the wholesaler satisfies himself that the substitutes have been already purchased from another source.

A ruling has been made that in making any combination sales under the program, dealers shall name a price for each of the articles so sold, which shall not represent more than a normal pre-war profit on any one of the articles sold.

Millers of flour are to distribute their output through their customary channels and markets in such a manner that each city, town and district may receive its usual proportions. The wheat millers have been required to produce one barrel of flour (56 pounds) from 264 pounds of wheat. This is a white flour and represents from 2 per cent

ONE MEAL EACH DAY TO BE WHEATLESS

To assist further in conservation, Monday and Wednesday of each week are to be observed as wheatless days and one meal of each day as a wheatless meal. This applies both in the home and in the public eating places, and on such days and meals no crackers, pastries, macaroni, spaghetti, food or other cereals containing wheat should be used. The only exception to this is such small amounts of flour as may be needed for thickening soups or gravies, or as a binder in cornbread or other cereal breads.

On wheatless days, and at wheatless meals, the food administration urges that bread baked in the home be other than wheat bread. Where bread is purchased either for use in public eating places or in the home, Victory bread should be used. If no wheat substitutes can be found, the Federal food administrator in each state will announce the meal to be observed as a wheatless meal in his state. If no meal is designated, the United States food administration prefers that the evening meal be wheatless.

It is further desired in order that meat and pork products be conserved that one meatless day (Tuesday) in every week, and one meatless meal in addition, two porkless days (Tuesday and Saturday) in every week be strictly kept. By "meatless" is meant without hog, cattle or sheep products. On other days use mutton and lamb in preference to beef or pork.

YOUNG MEN ARE PLACED AT HEAD

(Continued From Page 27)

frankly whether Wood was purposely "passed up" by the department in selecting men for important places, in the face of the allies well-known estimate of Wood as one of America's best military men.

BAKER'S STATEMENT FOLLOWED IN HOUSE

Baker's personal statement is to be followed in the House by a defense of the War Department by Representative Doolittle, chairman of the military committee. Both are armed with data furnished by the War Department showing what has been accomplished in the face of great handicaps since America entered the war.

Their speeches may "tear off the lid" in the House. Representative McCormick, who recently visited the western front and who talked to allied leaders, is expected to reply. Efforts are being made, however, to postpone the debate.

Administration leaders are not anxious to stir up bitterness, such as would follow a long, acrimonious debate. They prefer quieter methods of beating the Chamberlain war cabinet and munitions director bill, which grew out of the criticism of the War Department inefficiency.

Chamberlain will formally report the war cabinet bill, probably Monday. Administration leaders will play for a time if Chamberlain makes an effort to have early consideration. They said today they want the country to get a chance to hear and understand the War Department's side before Congress acts.

While this fight is growing in ferocity, the Senate committee investigating food and fuel conditions is preparing to report. Senator Reed announced today he expects a report with legislative recommendations will be made within a week.

Railroad committees of both houses will get down to work in earnest in drafting the railroad bill, which will be greatly changed from the administration draft originally presented.

SEEK TO OBSTRUCT DOOLITTLE SAYS CHARGE IS DISTINCT COMPLIMENT

ABERDEEN, S. D., Jan. 26.—Walter Helmecker, a real estate dealer here and formerly a captain in the German army, and Conrad Kremermann, publisher of the Deutsche Herold, a German language newspaper published at Sioux Falls, S. D., were held in jail today, pending a hearing before a United States commissioner on charges of violating the espionage act.

The men were charged with seeking to obstruct the prosecution of the war. Letters seized by Federal officers in the raids at Sioux Falls, it is said, will constitute the evidence against the men.

NEED MORE TAXES

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Declaring it probably will be necessary for Congress to provide for greater tax levies, the form of which cannot at present be anticipated, Chairman Kitchin of the House ways and means committee issued today a formal statement announcing that he deemed it unwise to consider at this time general amendments to the war revenue act of October 3, 1917.

FORTY INJURED

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Jan. 26.—Forty persons were injured, two seriously, when three large interurban cars crashed together at a switch near Fairview station tonight.

The accident occurred when a Chrysler car failed to operate and the car ran into another Chrysler car immediately in front of it. A Washington car behind the two crashed into the second Chrysler car. Most of the casualties occurred in the middle car.

Calverts

FOR WEAR LURES
or throat trouble, call to become chronic, this Calvert compound will be found effective. The Calvert form get desired. Free literature and habit-forming boxes. Try them today.

50-cents a box, including war tax

For sale by all druggists
Berkman Laboratory, Philadelphia

LADIES OF OAKLAND AND RICHMOND

Has our representative called at your home to explain the Original Rex Rex making Club's course of 52 Free Dressmaking Lessons? We kindly promise us and we will have the call and see you right away.

52 FREE HOME SEWING MACHINE CO.
1235 San Pablo Ave., Oakland.
Only phone, Oakland 804.

SUFFRAGISTS GET APOLOGY FROM ANTIS

BY INTERNATIONAL NEWS SERVICE
WIRE TO TRIBUNE

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—In a public apology tonight to Miss Alice Paul, head of the Woman's party, the National Congress accepted as true a report that President Wilson was in secret understanding with the White House plotters to support the federal suffrage amendment.

The secretary of the association which makes the apology is Mrs. Robert Lansing, wife of the secretary of State. Mrs. James W. Wadsworth, Jr., wife of Senator Wadsworth of New York, is president. The letter of apology, addressed to Miss Paul, and signed by Miss Bronson, general secretary of the national association, reads:

"Will you permit us, through yourself, to apologize to the Woman's party for having publicly questioned the truth of the statement that an emissary of President Wilson visited you in Occoquan jail and promised the passage of the federal amendment to this story was circulated throughout the United States and appeared in the Milwaukee Leader (Socialist organ edited by Victor Berger) of December 18, 1917, under the signature of John D. Barry."

The letter then quotes the article from the Milwaukee Leader describing an alleged two-hour interview between Miss Paul and "a gentleman known to be closely associated with the administration" late one evening at the Occoquan workhouse, while Miss Paul was a prisoner there. The interview was alleged to have taken place in Miss Paul's cell, after the latter and all other prisoners had been shut up for the night. The letter then proceeds:

"The inference contained in this letter, that the President of the United States would, under cover, assist a proposition which he had publicly and unqualifiedly repudiated, seemed to us unworthy of his high office, and we felt justified in defending him from what seemed an unwarranted and unbelievable accusation."

"However, the President's subsequent public support of the federal suffrage amendment, his announcement coming at the very moment in the House of Representatives, indicates the truth of your original assertion and we, therefore, deem it incumbent upon ourselves to apologize for having questioned Miss Younger's statement."

"We are sending a copy of this letter to the President and members of Congress."

Mrs. Lansing tonight indignantly denied any knowledge of the letter. She said she refused any statement except that the incident was "self-explanatory."

PACKERS PENALIZED SOLONS, IS CHARGE

(Continued From Page 27)

technical obstruction. In the light of present disclosures, it indicates very clearly what a powerful grasp the packers had on Congress. They tried their influence mainly through committees in a most daring, yet underhand sort of way."

Senator Wadsworth, mentioned in the commission testimony as having been approached by McManus, a packers' representative, said today he had a "hazy recollection" that McManus came to see him.

"I took no action one way or the other," he said, "because the Borland resolution was not in the Senate at the time."

ACTRESS HELD

CHICAGO, Jan. 26.—Miss Billie Lovene, an actress, is being held as a witness, following the confession of John Dell Claude, navy deserter, to the slaying of Seaman John A. Becker for robbery. Claude was arrested in St. Louis after a long and arduous word from Washington as to who shall handle the prosecution. It is reported that Claude, if found guilty, may face a firing squad.

NEEDLESS RISK

CHICAGO, Jan. 26.—Eight men in an open boat battled with icefloes in Lake Michigan for six hours in an attempt to reach a house on a peninsula. They were marooned on a log. They finally were forced to abandon the attempt. Later it was found to be a bag of sand for which the men had risked their lives.

POLITE SUICIDE

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 26.—Julius Bauer, 69, wealthy, signed his will in the presence of a witness he called, bowed him out of the house with thanks and committed suicide. Bauer turned on the gas and was found dead by Mrs. Bauer on her return from a shopping trip.

At all events he doubts if it would permanently end it.

"Two: To report on recommendations. This, he said, might be easier to do. T. would rather do this than one. That is still open to action in Senate."

"Three: Introduction of resolution to cover widest possible scope and subcommittee pass it with big appropriation. He favors this as he says it is the Senate's hands and can never pass the House at this session or at the next, and even if it should be brought up at the next session and be passed, it would be a long drawn out thing and do no harm. The administration sent for C. and asked him to influence the others. He has done all he can. The chairman of the full committee is with us and C. says very little chance full committee acting this session anyway. I saw C. and rode around town with him for an hour. He says he is sure we should agree to three. I vote to leave it to C. I will prevent resolution ever passing House, I am sure."

A telegram dated August 31, 1916, from C. to Swift said he was "Oklafoona bad. Want consultation."

Henny said the reference was to Congressman Dick Morgan of Oklahoma, who was urging passage of the resolution.

CONFIDENTIAL REPORT GAVE PACKERS' VIEWS

A confidential report from R. C. McManus in Washington to Victor, dated July 29, 1916, gave the packers' view of the political situation when the Borland resolution was still before a subcommittee of the House judiciary committee. Congressmen referred to were mentioned only by initials.

"There are three possible actions open to us," the letter said. "One: G is at home in Ohio. There may be a chance to call it up while he is away. If T. can be relied on, in that case votes must be used to report against the resolution. The chairman advises against this because it would open the door in the Senate for a similar resolution there and also give the other side an excuse to try to get the

GEORGE WHARTON JAMES WRITES IN TRIBUNE OF CALIFORNIA LITERATURE

Dr. George Wharton James today contributes to The TRIBUNE the first of a series of articles on "California Literature and Its Makers."

To those who know Dr. James' work, the largeness and the variety of it, the announcement that he assumes the literary editorship of The TRIBUNE is fraught with the greatest interest. Not only in literary work, but Dr. James identified himself with the people of California with things western. His sense of books are mostly of an Occidental atmosphere. His studies of Indian basketry in general and of Navajo handicrafts in particular are primarily, interesting to the Pacific slope. Out of the wealth of travel lore and of scientific knowledge attained in conscientious studies, he drew much of the material for his California and New Mexico chapters in the "See America First" series.

Dr. James' connection with the literary department of The TRIBUNE, though its first indication is the series of articles beginning on another page in this issue, will be of broader scope than these and continuing after they have been concluded. His book reviews and literary critiques are expected to be at once delightful and valuable for readers of this newspaper.

GERMANS HEAR VOICE FOR PEACE

(Continued From Page 27)

they do not bring peace with Russia they will be hurled from power."

Herr Scheidemann declared that an agreement easily was possible on the points of President Wilson's statement.

ALSACE IS GERMANY'S IS HIS STAND, TOO

"But Mr. Wilson must be told plainly," the speaker said, "that Alsace is Germany's. It remains so. If one clear word is spoken regarding Belgium, England's war-mongering will yield. Honorable, complete reinstatement of Belgium is complete. Let us not see the day when Herr Scheidemann went on, 'When Germany will say to the entente: 'We accept your terms. We are beaten.' But just as little can I see the day when England, France and the United States will say the same to us."

Regarding relations between Germany and Austria, Herr Scheidemann said an indication of the Austrian feeling toward the present German regime might be gathered from the fact that during the recent demonstrations in Vienna the Austrian Emperor was never once attacked by speakers, but that the German Emperor was openly and repeatedly insulted. This was due, he said, to attacks of the German junkers on Austria. He declared the junker press has been demanding that "Germany should be freed from Austria."

Touching the Russian revolution, Herr Scheidemann said: "Regarding Alsace, there is nothing for us to redress. It will remain ours. But as for Belgium, let us cease meddling in Finnish politics. Let us seek in honor to save the world from new bloodshed in the spring. Let us give up illusions on both sides. Remember that the feeling among our people is most serious. If you permit the Russian negotiation to break up and the people's hopes to be disappointed, what else can be expected but catastrophe?"

RUMOR OF STRIKE

EVELETH, Minn., Jan. 26.—A strike among men in the lumber camps throughout the northwest is believed to have been called by the Industrial Workers of the World for February 1. To protect the property of the lumber companies and adjacent property fifty additional troops will come here from Duluth.

The trouble is said to have begun when lumber companies enforced observance of the Hoover mandate of a meatless and a wheatless day. The lumber jacks are reported to have objected, declaring they wanted meat and flour every day.

WATER POWER BILL

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Warning Congress to beware of the efforts of big interests to emasculate the measure, Gifford Pinchot came out tonight to break up the support of the Administration's water power bill. Water power lobbyists, he declared, will endeavor to have indefensible prohibitions of the Shields bill substituted for the Administration measure.

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SEEK 11,500 SHIPWORKERS IN CALIFORNIA

With fifty-eight county councils of defense co-operating in the movement, the State council and Federal authorities will start their drive tomorrow to enroll 11,500 shipworkers in California for national service.

At the same time corresponding organizations in Oregon and Washington will open their campaign in the northwest, driving for a new shipworkers who are to be called upon as needed and held for service in any part of the country.

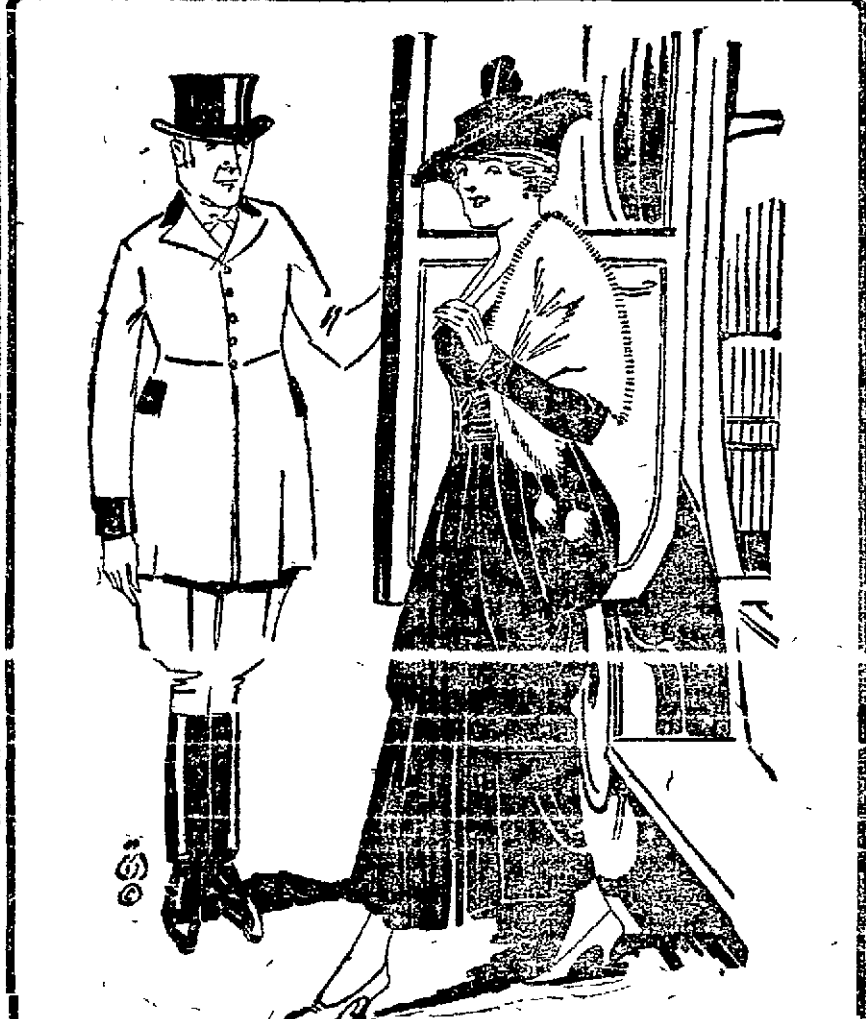
The United States Shipping Board, the Emergency Fleet Corporation and the Department of Labor are all co-operating. The Government will enroll riveters, casiers, boiler-makers, shipfitters, loftsmen, blacksmiths, machinists and numerous other skilled workers.

While a great many of the men thus enlisted will not be called upon at once, telegraphic advices from Washington state that the building capacity of every shipyard in the country will be doubled as fast as the necessary facilities can be provided.

BOWLES NAMED

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The Shipping Board today designated Rear-Admiral H. A. Bowles as assistant general manager of the Emergency Fleet Corporation and dispatched him to Philadelphia to speed up the construction of three government fabricating steel shipyards near Philadelphia.

Under the war measures enacted today that Judge Jayne had resigned from the firm of Winston, Payne, Strawn and Shaw, to accept the position.



Our Door Is Open

For Many New Credit Accounts

Especially for those women of refined taste who wish to pay very little for their style ideas.

Our Sale of High Grade Plush Coats and Tasty Dancing Frocks Beginning Monday Morning

can be the means of carrying out their desires.

36 Plush Coats
Formerly \$40 to \$100 now \$25 to \$65
Coats built to last many a season

36 Dancing Frocks
Formerly \$22.50 to \$37.50 now \$15 to \$25
All daintily trimmed, and will be in good style until next winter.

PAY A SMALL DEPOSIT

Balance in agreeable amounts, either weekly or monthly, according to your income

Establish Your Credit at Friedman's

S.M. Friedman & Co.
533 14th St., OAKLAND 1318 Clay St.

Amusement in the home saves seeking it outside the home.

They play with a sapphire jewel-point needle that does not have to be changed.

IT'S ALL YOURS FOR THE ASKING

Yes, we are giving them away free, actually

FREE

while we are introducing the wonderful new Rex Records. Shall we send one to your home? Hundreds are getting them. These lovely

\$50 REX PHONOGRAPHS

of very finest quality.

DON'T NEGLECT THIS OFFER

We deliver the Phonograph to you at once and 11 Records of your own choice—22 selections.

PAY NOTHING DOWN

To secure the phonograph free, you agree to buy 83 Rex 10-inch double-disc records at 75c each. For the 11 records sent with the machine, you pay nothing down, and at the end of a week you pay us 50c weekly until the 11 records are paid for. The remaining 72 records are to be paid for at the rate of not less than one 75c record each week (more if you wish), commencing within one week from date of delivery of machine. Thousands of selections—every kind of music—two selections on each record. Many new records issued each month.

SPECIAL TERMS TO OUT-OF-TOWN CUSTOMERS

The Stern Talking Machine Co. OF OAKLAND

1432 San Pablo Avenue
OPEN SATURDAY EVENINGS
1085 Market St., nr. 7th, S. F.—721 McDonald Ave., Richmond, Cal.

GERMANY'S AIR FLEET IS NOW FAILURE

WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES IN THE FIELD, Jan. 26.—Germany's great Naval Airfleet—Zeppelin of the "L" type which cost about \$250,000 each—built at the great works in Friedrichshafen and Staken during a period beginning shortly before the war up to the present has not lived up to the expectations of the late Count Zeppelin. The following record tracks the Zeppelins beginning with the first:

L-1—Lost in the North Sea near Heligoland before war. Crew saved.
L-2—Burned at Fuhlsbuttel before the war.
L-3—Forced to land at Panoe, Denmark, at beginning of war. Burned by crew.

L-4—Forced to land at Blaavands Huk, Denmark. Burned by crew. (Commander Lieutenant Stabbert escaped, later commanded L-44 brought down in flames October 29, 1917 in France.)

L-5—Brought down on Belgian front, 1915. Portion crew saved.

L-6—Accidentally burned in hangar at Fuhlsbuttel, Germany, 1916.

L-7—Shot down by British destroyers North Sea, 1915. Crew entirely lost.

L-8—Shot down in Belgium by machine gun, end 1915. Portion crew killed.

L-9—Accidentally burned in hangar at Fuhlsbuttel, Germany, 1915.

L-10—Struck by lightning near Cuxhaven on trial trip. All lost.

L-11—Damaged and sent to hangars at Haze, early 1917.

L-12—Brought down near Ostende, Belgium, 1915. Crew saved.

L-13—"Hanged" at Haze, May, 1917.

L-14—In use at dirigible school at Nordholz, Germany.

L-15—Shot down in River Thames, England, 1915.

L-16—Destroyed October 19, 1917 (?).

L-17—Destroyed at sea (?).

L-18—Destroyed by fire in hangar at Tondena, Germany, 1915.

L-19—Fell in Baltic Sea returning from expedition in England.

L-20—Disappeared from service (?).

L-21—Disappeared from service (?). Possibly burned at Tondena with L-22 (?).

L-22—Destroyed by fire in hangar at Tondena, Germany, 1915.

L-23—Fell on British coast.

L-24—Disappeared from service (?).

L-25—Destroyed (?). Previously used in training at Wild Park, near Berlin.

L-26—Destroyed between 25 and 30 have not been constructed.

L-30—In use at Dirigible School on Baltic Sea.

L-31—Brought down near London in flames, 1915. Commanded by Lieutenant Commander Mackay who previously made first flight in Zeppelin over London, later, in Berlin giving interview to United Press correspondent on sensations, Mackay and entire crew burned to death.

L-32—Brought down near London, September 23, 1915. Crew captured and interned.

L-33—Brought down in England, September 23, 1915. Crew captured and interned.

L-34—Brought down in England.

L-35—In use at Wild Park, near Berlin, as experimental airship.

L-36—Brought down in England.

L-37—Probably destroyed. Attached to Baltic squadron.

L-38—(?).

L-39—Brought down in flames, Compiègne, France, March, 1917.

L-40—Fell and destroyed in wood near Emden, Germany.

L-41—In service, North Sea.

L-42—In service, North Sea.

L-43—Brought down at Terschoelling, Belgium, July, 1917.

L-44—Brought down in flames at St. Clement, France, October 20, 1917.

L-45—Forced to land and burned by crew at Sisteron, France, October 20, 1917.

L-46—In service, North Sea.

L-47—In service, North Sea.

L-48—Brought down in England, June, 1917.

L-49—Brought down in France at Bourcenne-les-Bains, October 29, 1917.

L-50—Brought down at Dommarin, France, October 20, 1917. Crew prisoners, L-50 nearly intact.

L-51—In service, North Sea.

L-52—In service, North Sea.

L-53—In service, North Sea.

L-54—In service, North Sea.

L-55—In service, North Sea.

L-56—In service, North Sea.

L-57—Partially destroyed during trial trip, October, 1917. Possibly repaired and again in service.

The crews of Zeppelins and other German dirigibles usually assume their posts after oversteering or assisting in the construction of their own airship.

WAGES GO UP

OAKLAND, Cal., Jan. 26.—From \$12 per week as a presser in a local dry cleaning establishment to \$30 a week as a machinist in a plant that is working on war munitions is the sudden jump of Miss Thelma Bittner, pretty 17-year-old Denver.

TWO MEALS FOR 25c.

Corn, Chicken and Chili—made of Groceries—Cheaper by the case.—Advt.

"Caltex" Invisible Bifocals ground from American Made Glass

The glass used in grinding "Caltex" Invisible Bifocals is made in America; a guarantee of superiority. This quality optical glass is rare indeed, but wearers of "Caltex" Invisible Bifocals take no chances of getting glasses made of inferior ophthalmic glass. Remember the name, "Caltex"—it's an insurance policy for "Quality Glasses."

A. R. Pennington R. O. Bitterman

California Optical Co.

Makers of Good Glasses

Oakland 1221 Broadway

San Francisco 151 Post St.

BUY WAR SAVINGS STAMPS

Petticoats Banished For Fashion's Newest Fancy



Young women garbed as in this picture soon may be so frequently seen as to cause no comment even on the street.

Trouserette Hailed As Avenue to Freedom in Costume for Work or Play

By Edna B. Kinard

The women of the east shore cities may consider themselves emancipated. Spring will soon be in the air with the promise of new Easter fashions. Exit the petticoat. Enter the trouserette.

Gone are the days of furbelows and frills. Gone are the swaying, flowing, frivole, filmy skirts. Gone, forever, the coyness, the mystery, the grace of its ever-changing lines. Gone—that is, if one be honest—progressive, and abreast of the times. The trouserette is upon us. It has come in straight, long lines of gingham or soft, puffy folds of satin or short rigid lines of tweed. It sneaked in by way of the boudoir and sports, its immediate ancestor was the feminine pajama, and the seaside or woodland garb. It found favor through the maze of war. Conservation welcomed it. Its impression is left upon all things feminine.

Grandmother who held up her hands in holy horror at anything less billowy than the buxom season for everything in the immediate vicinity of her great granddaughters' apparel and the freedom with which she abounded petticoats altogether to flit about the world in the garb of her unhampered brothers or of her evasive sister of the old China.

DOV BROADWAY. When she of the silver-tinted satin trouserette pranced down our own Broadway one night since the new year dawned, brave in her never emancipation, and yet shy of showing anything save the tines tip of the abbreviated and accoutred innovation, she held tight together the cozy warmth of the long seal skin coat. Nevertheless, the crowd did follow, small boys in the vanguard. "Tis a novelty which winners of times may sister adherent to the new doctrine of Fashion's latest permission grew braver last week and donned her brown satin symphony of the modified

divided skirt and clicked her heels right merrily through the shopping district. A chic short jacket came but to her hips revealing a yama-yama effect from the waist downward to the tips of her pointed toes.

All is not satin, however. The railroad women and the laundry women and other women who labor with their hands have gotten used to the feel of the unwashed two-legged garments. But overall, blu, jeans and covert trousers will come with the spring. There will be lots to be piewed and gardens to spade and things to be sown against the harvest. There will be chores to be done, and cows to be milked, and pigs to be fed. Prussia, your picture of milk maids in aprons and sun bonnet. No more, no more, will she be seen in films and in the revival chorus! She will have donned the pants of servitude. She will have faded away.

SEEM STRANGE. "They seem to be going at first, of course," volunteered one young woman farmer-elect, "but one would get used to them with a little practice. It is just a sort of knock. It's silly the way people titter over it. All of the girls will wear them. It's just common sense. Men have worn the trousers long enough."

So beware prepare. Be sure that at least half a dozen nicely cut, nicely pressed pairs of trouserettes are included in the new season's hope chest. Think of coming down to breakfast in the morning to be confronted with a gay half-masculine half-feminine look, pale pink crepe pants topped with breakfast cap of white lace and Dresden ribbons smartly set over a frill of notriming curl patterns. The dishes will taste just as good, mayhap better, for less time to slip on the overall the better with petticoats. Welcome, trouserette!

WILL HOLD CORN

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 26.—Ralph P. Merritt, federal food administrator for Southern California, announced today that an embargo has been placed on sales of Egyptian corn, milo maize and barley to any point outside the State or California. Also sales must not be made on any of these products for future delivery. Any violation of the restriction of this embargo will be met with extreme penalty of the law.

The food administration has reason to believe that sales are still being made for export outside California, and that sales have been made to points in Arizona with the intent of reshipping to points further East.

According to federal officials Dimperio took Mary Delmont to Buffalo. When arrested there the couple declared they were eloping to get married in that city.

Jail bars, however, did not alter the intention of the couple to get married and the wedding day was set.

Deputy Probate Clerk H. P. Schmidt went to the jail and issued a license. Two girl friends of the bride and a deputy sheriff were the witnesses.

URGENT VIVISECTION. SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 26.—"Stamp out the anti-vivisection movement in San Francisco and throughout America," was the text of an address before the Commonwealth Club today by Dr. T. W. Huntington, a member of the Red

CLEVELAND, Jan. 26.—A marriage ceremony which was at one time scheduled to take place in Buffalo and which resulted in the arrest of the man, was performed in the county jail. The parties were Dominic Dimperio, 25, and Miss Mary Delmont, 19. The ceremony was performed by Justice of the Peace R. W. Sanborn, Blackstone building. Within a few days Dimperio will be taken to the Warrensville workhouse to begin a ninety day sentence. He has been convicted in federal court of violating the white slave act.

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PASADENA, Jan. 26.—A freak tornado entering the city from the northwest at 2:10 p. m. this afternoon left a path of desolation and ruin completely across the city. Houses, churches and schools were demolished, trees uprooted and the streets left a tangled mass of dangerous wires and leaning buildings. The principal sufferers were the Lincoln kindergarten building, the Central Christian Church and the Lincoln Avenue Methodist Church. Roofs were lifted and carried blocks through the air and the city was showered with debris of every description. The storm ended at 2:40 o'clock and was followed by a heavy fall of hail that completed the destruction and left the ground deep with white. It was the first storm of the kind the city ever experienced. Damage was estimated at several thousands. No casualties were reported.

"Oh, Lila, We Can Both Have New Suits Now—At Cherry's"

"No First Payment Down—Just Wear the Garment Home."

"Tis quite a blessing to be able to choose what you want and wear it home without the usual procedure of making a first payment. That means that we can take advantage of the generous reductions throughout Cherry's stock—even if we haven't any money. We make the first payment when convenient and then pay to suit. Little at a time until the garment is ours. Louise got a stunning green broadcloth suit there last week—one of those smart bustle effects that are so new. She says that they're open Saturday nights. No Cherry's attractive women's shop is at 515 13th. The men's store is at 528 13th. —Advt.

NORWAY AND U.S. ARRANGE FOOD PACT

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Norway's bread basket, long depleted, will be filled by the United States in the future. In return Norway has guaranteed that no foodstuffs or war munitions material will be exported into Germany except with the approval of the entente powers and America, the War Trade Board announced tonight.

According to the agreement between the board and Dr. Fridtjof Nansen, Norwegian commissioner, the United States will lift the embargo on 35,000 tons of sugar, 10,000 tons of pork and beef, 14,500 tons of coffee and numerous other commodities in smaller quantities.

But Norway is not to receive these commodities without concessions on her part. The agreement specifies that allies are to be given first consideration in that country's exports. All Germany is to be allowed to import is 400 tons of fish per month, and no edible fish oils.

Norway also agrees not to export any commodity or foodstuff from her own stores which will be replaced by substitutes from the United States. She further agrees not to send to Germany any minerals or chemicals used in the manufacture of munitions. A small amount of copper, in excess of manufactured imports, can be sent Germany.

The agreement is to be operative for the period of the war, subject to termination by either party at the expiration of one year and upon three months' notice.

SAYS NEWS HARD TO GET AT FRONT

Citizens living in the United States obtain news of the progress of the war more speedily than the American boys at the front. This is intimated in a letter from Major John E. Atkins, formerly of the Chicago Salvation Army headquarters, which has reached the offices of the Oakland corps. Major Atkins writes from France, where he is engaged in missionary work among the American soldiers.

"I walk every day about twelve miles to obtain the Paris edition of the New York Herald for the men, who seem to enjoy the latest war news on the various fronts, which is the only means they have of keeping in touch with what is going on in the world," Major Atkins wrote.

AMONG FIRST. Major Atkins was among the first contingent of Salvation Army officers to volunteer for service abroad. In his letter the major says the greatness of opportunities at the front, especially for those engaged in such enterprises as the Salvation Army, is prompt "action and appeal at the same time." He declared that the equipment for missionary and relief work is totally inadequate and there are by no means sufficient men to minister to all the boys who would welcome such ministrations.

The official declared that the huts erected by the organization at the front are proving to be very much of an attraction to the soldiers. He said the hut over which he exercises supervision is crowded from morning until evening by an eager throng of soldiers.

"My hut," writes Major Atkins, "is packed all the time when the men are not on fatigue or drilling. They are a very interesting bunch of fellows and have great faith in us and the Salvation Army. What they write home to their parents is very interesting about our work and what we are doing for them."

AID MEN. The Salvation Army officer said the organization was doing much to cultivate the saving habit among the men. He declared that through a banking system the organization has established at the front many boys negligent in financial matters in the past, had developed a practice of preparing for the inevitable rainy day.

"Last pay day I induced the men to send to their parents in the United States over a thousand dollars through our money order scheme. Many of them, since joining the army, had not hitherto sent a penny to their parents," Major Atkins said.

In his letter Major Atkins makes a special appeal to the western head of the Salvation Army to bring the condition of the men at the front to the notice of the people so that money can be provided to finance the organization's efforts in France. He says the struggle is a gigantic one, but the opportunity is such as the church never in its history has had, the major intimates.

Cross Commission to Italy, and president of the American Surgical Association.

Dr. Huntington, who was in Italy six weeks studying Red Cross conditions, asserted that through vivisection an Italian surgeon had developed a serum to prevent lockjaw. He asserted that in 40,000 cases there were only eleven patients who developed lockjaw and only three deaths.

EPILEPTIC

ATTACKS

Have Been

STOPPED

For Over 50 Years

By DR. KLINE'S EPILEPTIC

REMEDY. It is a rational and remarkably successful treatment for Epilepsy (Falling Sickness) and kindred Nervous Derangements. Get or order it at once.

Send for our valuable book on Epilepsy. It is FREE.

Dr. R. H. KLINE, CO. Department B, 1000 BAY ST., N. Y.

S. N. WOOD & CO.

14TH & WASHINGTON - OAKLAND

4TH & MARKET - SAN FRANCISCO

Crepe de Chine Waists

SPECIAL FOR MONDAY

A limited number of new Waists, just received, in a superior quality of Crepe de Chine, beautifully embroidered, with low neck or high-low collar effect. Others made with tucks and hemstitched collars. Colors—White, Flesh, Maize and Coral.

Extra Special \$2.95



New Ideas In Living Room Furniture

Exquisitely modeled Davenport, Arm Chairs, Rockers and Chaise-Lounge in old brown mahogany. Beautifully upholstered in silk damasks, fitted with pillow and bolster cushions of the same material.

This is one of the new suites of which there are daily arrivals. Each day finds our ten big floors a little nearer perfection—in arrangement, in display, in diversity and arrangement of stocks.

Always a Few Close Outs

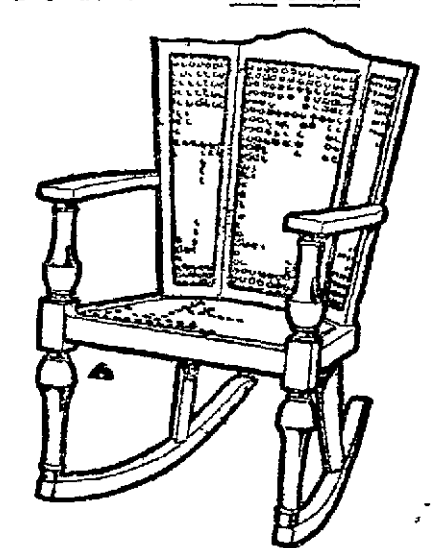
Odd pieces left from broken sets, last and lonesome pieces from a popular selling invoice, others that simply through lack of attention on our part have overstayed their welcome.

These we mark with special price tickets and offer them at prices that mean a very substantial saving to the purchaser:

\$35.00 Dressing Table in ivory enamel	\$28.75
\$37.50 Upholstered Chair, solid mahogany	\$24.75
\$40.00 Overstuffed Chair, tapestry	\$30.00
\$82.50 Chiffonier in ivory enamel	\$58.50
\$22.50 Golden Oak Serving Table	\$15.50
\$45.00 Double Bed, in ivory enamel	\$32.50
\$75.00 Library Table in Jacobean oak	\$44.00
\$135.00 Dressing Table in mahogany	\$98.50
\$75.00 Poster Beds in mahogany	\$48.50
\$13.50 Magazine Rack, Jacobean oak	\$ 6.75
\$14.00 Parlor Table in golden oak	\$ 6.85
\$30.00 Manor Chair in oak	\$21.00

Perhaps a hundred odd diners and arm chairs, one or two or three of a kind—all at like reductions.

Solid Mahogany Arm Chairs and Rockers



Two splendid pieces in solid mahogany at about the price commonly asked for a poor imitation.

Cane paneled back and wings, cane seat, artistically turned and finished. YOUR CREDIT IS GOOD

Credit
Without
Interest

Breuner's Credit Terms

\$ 25.00 purchase, \$ 2.50 cash, \$ 2.50 monthly	
\$ 50.00 purchase, \$ 5.00 cash, \$ 5.00 monthly	
\$100.00 purchase, \$ 10.00 cash, \$ 7.50 monthly	
\$150.00 purchase, \$ 15.00 cash, \$10.00 monthly	
\$200.00 purchase, \$ 20.00 cash, \$12.50 monthly	
\$250.00 purchase, \$ 25.00 cash, \$15.00 monthly	

These terms apply to residences only

Credit
Without
Interest

Breuner's

Clay Street at Fifteenth

ROYAL SHOE CO., COR. WASHINGTON AND 13TH

Boots for Women at Half Price and Less

A Description of a Few of the
Styles in This Offering

MILITARY BOOTS made of Black Calf	\$3.95
—a pair	
BLACK KID BUTTON BOOTS, Leather	\$3.95
Heels—a pair	
BROWN KID AND GREY KID LACE	\$3.95
BOOTS, cloth tops, leather heels—pair	
GREY CALF LACE BOOTS with Cloth	\$3.95
tops—a pair	
IVORY CALF LACE BOOTS with	\$3.95
cloth tops—a pair	
BLACK KID LACE BOOTS with	\$3.95
Military or Cuban Heels—a pair	
FIELD MOUSE COLORED TOP LACE	\$3.95
BOOTS with Black Kid Vamps—a pair	
FOUR NEWEST STYLE \$6.50 PUMPS	\$3.95
—a pair	

A Pair
Values
to \$8

See
These
IN OUR
WINDOWS

Buy
War
Savings
Stamps



BOYS'
AND GIRLS'
SHOES
AT MONEY-
SAVING PRICES

DOUBLE
All Day
Monday
and
Tuesday
GREEN TRADING STAMPS.

ROYAL SHOE CO.

Corner Washington and Thirteenth Streets

SAN FRANCISCO STORE, 786 MARKET ST.

SAVE FUEL TOMORROW, IS REQUEST

BY INTERNATIONAL NEWS SERVICE

LASED WIRE TO TRIBUNE

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Dr.

Harry A. Garfield, fuel administrator,

issued orders tonight for a rock-

ribbed fuelless Monday. He says

that fuel is anything burned for light,

heat or power. It includes coal,

coke wood, charcoal, natural and

artificial gas, gasoline, kerosene and

alcohol.

Some places which sought to re-

main open last Monday and which

must close next Monday are:

Department stores, all wholesalers

and retail stores selling food except where

necessary distribution is endangered

by closing and this must be deter-

mined by the local administrator.

Candy stores, candy manufacturers,

tobacco factories, shoe stores, cigar

stores, drugstores may sell only drugs

and medical supplies newstands, sta-

tionary stores and hotel newstands

may sell only newspapers and pe-

riodicals.

Automobiles are ruled exempt, al-

though one day's operation of them

takes as much gasoline as all the war

automobiles in use on any single day.

Shrubbery and aeroplane plants

and milk manufacturing explosives are

exempt.

In interpreting the order with re-

gard to firms exempt because of gov-

ernment work, says Dr. Garfield's

ruling, "It should be understood that

nearly half of the manufacturers of

the country are working directly or

indirectly on government work and

that the possession of a government

contract of itself is no reason for an

exemption.

"The spirit of this law is to dis-

continue the sale of liquor every-

where on Mondays."

9400-Ton Ship To Hit Water In Oakland



MISS MAY HUGHES

War Beacon Will Be Launched This Morning at Moore & Scott's.

At high tide this morning, when the clock indicates 11:45, a new 9400 ton freighter will glide gracefully down the ways at the Moore & Scott ship yards, on Oakland's water front, christened War Beacon by Miss May Hughes, daughter of Thomas Hughes, prominent in the British colony in Berkeley and friend of R. S. Moore.

The launching will be semi-public. Any one may attend who can present proper credentials. Applicants for admission to the launching must bear cards of identification by employees or officials of the yards.

The launching of a public nature, it will be simple and quiet. Vice-president and general manager Joseph A. Moore will be master of ceremonies, and there will be a number of officials and prominent citizens present.

The War Beacon's keel was laid down June 29, 1917. She is 425 feet in length, 53 feet in width and 34 feet 6 inches in depth to the shelter deck. She was originally intended for the Cunard Steamship Company, but was commandeered by the Government.

WAR CAMP FUND IS \$17,000 SHORT

Ending its first week's drive to secure \$20,000 as an entertainment fund for the enlisted men of the army and navy war camp community service fund itself short over \$17,000 of the amount required, that is to say Oakland has contributed less than \$3000 in a week's time. The drive will be continued for another week and the hope is expressed at headquarters that the full amount will be forthcoming in that time.

Robert Reid, manager of the western division of the recreation fund, speaking of the way the campaign is dragging, says:

"It surely must be that the people of Oakland do not understand the purposes of this fund or the response would be far more general and liberal, too."

"The money is intended to provide wholesome entertainment and recreation for the enlisted men of the army and navy when they visit the cities adjacent to their training camps. Six hundred cities of the United States have been asked by the war and navy departments to raise \$25,000, which is only \$3 for each enlisted man now in training. Oakland's share has been apportioned at \$20,000. This money will supply club rooms—a place to congregate instead of walking the streets—theatricals, socials, dances, boating, shower baths, swimming pools, athletics, home and religious life and many other pleasures."

WILL SAVE MANY.

"It will save many of these boys from the moral hazards of the city, keep them happy and contented and send them to Europe filled with the great American spirit which can only come to an army when it knows it is fighting for those who care for them."

"There are hundreds of Oakland boys at Camp Lewis who visit Seattle and Tacoma probably whenever they get the chance. Seattle has raised \$37,000 for the same purpose that Oakland is asked to raise \$20,000, so that Oakland boys, in common with the thousands of others, may not lose their touch with the home life they have left behind. Tacoma has raised a total of over \$40,000 and Oakland boys are welcome to their share of it."

"There are many Oakland boys at Camp Kearny, near San Diego, particularly Battery E, of which your former editor, Captain Walter J. Pearson, is the commanding officer. For the purpose of caring for Camp Kearny boys San Diego has raised over \$20,000."

"Nearly all of the 600 cities engaged in this work have already raised their quotas. Not one has failed that has made the start. Oakland is among the last to start and you have got to show me that the good people of this city are going to let this matter drag out much longer."

Following are among the contributions received at headquarters yesterday in excess of \$3:

\$50—Oakland-California Towel Co.

\$25—Mrs. Charles Nelson.

\$25—Clark Allen.

\$25—Edith H. J. N. Borrowings, Mrs. George Fredricks.

\$25—E. Markwick, Western Casket Co.

\$12.50—J. F. Kerran.

\$12—William C. Clark.

\$10—McNutt & Swift, Horwinski Co.

P. C. Broadfoot, Jesse Robert, Schneider's.

Mrs. Mabel Boyes, William Ireland, Edith L. Booth, Mrs. M. E. Emmert.

\$5—Cal Davis, Dot Bruu.

\$5—A. B. Corrier, William Satterwhite.

B. R. Aiken, G. H. Bardollan, J. T. Moran, Pacific Manufacturing Co., Os-

good Brothers, Mrs. C. P. McCann, L. G. Vanden, E. W. Meyer, H. J. Wilson, H. Jacob, A. Jones, P. Cademartori, Charles Waters.

WIFE ACCUSES

Gustav Schroeder, a chauffeur, arrested in San Francisco on the complaint of his wife, is today in the city prison awaiting trial on a charge of failure to provide support. Schroeder and McCarthy made the arrest, but Schroeder's wife married again, but claims an allowance for the support of their child. He will be examined in the police court tomorrow.

PRESIDENT INTERVENES FOR MOONEY

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—President

Wilson has intervened in behalf

of Thomas J. Mooney, convicted and

now under death sentence in connec-

tion with the San Francisco Prepared-

ness Day outrage.

The President has written a letter

to Governor Stephens of California,

urging him, with the co-operation of

the State's prosecuting officers, to

bring about a new trial for Mooney,

"whether by grant of a new trial, or by

put to the test of unquestionable jus-

tice."

On recommendation of a special

commission, headed by Secretary of

Labor Wilson, the President sug-

gested that the execution of Mooney's

sentence be postponed to await the

outcome of a new trial based upon

prosecution under one of the untried

indictments against him.

SACRAMENTO, Jan. 26.—No

action was being considered today by

Governor William D. Stephens in con-

nection with the case of Thomas J.

Mooney, sentenced to hang, on a

charge of murder, growing out of the

preparation for a bomb explosion in

San Francisco, July 22, 1916.

Governor Stephens said he had not

been advised officially of the recom-

mendations to President Wilson by

the President's Mediation Commission

and that he had no comment to make

in regard to the case.

It was pointed out that the Mooney

case could not come before the gov-

ernor for action until the appeal

pending in the state supreme court

had been disposed of finally.

The only bomb case in which the

governor has jurisdiction at present,

it was said at the governor's office,

is the case of William J. Harrison,

who has begun serving his sentence in

the State Penitentiary at Folsom. No

requests for pardon or commutation

of Harrison's sentence have been made

to the governor. These are the only

avenues for executive action at the

present time, it was said.

CHANTIE MAN OF MERCHANT MARINE

Stanton H. King of Boston has the

only war job of its kind.

He is official chantie man for the

American Merchant

Marine.

His work will be to

revive chantie singing

among merchant

sailors who will join

the country's

cargo ships through

the United States

Shipping Board Re-

cruiting Service, na-

tional headquarters

of which are at Bos-

ton.

While chantie

singing has declined

on all seas, owing to

the change in vessel

types to steamers,

there is still much

opportunity to "heave and haul" on board

a steamer—its revival is considered im-

portant for two reasons.

Chanties insure team work when a crew

are pulling on ropes, even aboard steam-

ers, while the building of large numbers

of American schooners means an in-

creased demand for men who can "heave

and haul" on sailing vessels, where

chantie singing used to flourish.

The Shipping Board trains men to serve

on steamers, but if a certain percentage

ship on sailing vessels and carry with

them the almost lost knack of chantie

singing, they will be the better equipped

for their work according to shippers on

the seafaring game.

Stanton H. King probably is the country's

best known chantie singer. Chantie

singing is part of a weekly entertain-

ment he gives Jack ashore at a mission

of which he is head. The program is

usually varied, and to hear Mr. King lead

his "sailor" friends in "Swanland,"

"Round for the Rio Grande," or "How

the Man Down" is to understand the

psychologic punch of the well-sung

chantie.

Mr. King is an old salt, and learned

chantie singing in his home, on deep-

water vessels. He began going to sea

twenty-eight years ago, from the Bar-

badoes, in the merchant service. For

six years he served chiefly on deep-water

Yankee ships.

In January, 1886, he found himself at

Boston and joined the navy there for a

crisis around the world in the Alliance.

Having become gravely interested in the

welfare of the sailor while a sailor him-

self, he next went to the Moody school

for two years, and in the spring of 1893

started the Sailors' Haven at Charle-

stown, Mass., alongside a barroom.

The Haven developed into a unique

institution, and it is widely known among

sailors.

Mr. King is an author also, having pub-

lished two prose works, "Dog Watches

at Sea" and "A Bunch of Rope Yarns."

HAS UNIQUE EXAM.

PORTLAND, Ore., Jan. 26.—John

Clark, for many years an executive offi-

cer of the St. Paul police department

and later chief special agent for the

Northern Pacific railroad, and still later

chief of the Portland department, has

the unique distinction of being the only

man on the local force to take a written

examination verbally.

As pneumonia has crippled what he

calls his "writing" hand, Clark received

permission from the Civil Service Board

to speak his answers into a phono-

graph—his words later being tran-

CHILDREN'S LIVES END IN FLAMES

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 26.—Playing with matches is believed to have been the cause of the fire that resulted today in the death of Jennie and Bruno Terra, aged 5 and 3 respectively, whose charred bodies were found in the ruins of their father's cottage in the Scherwin Addition, in Visitation Valley, today.

According to the story told by the parents and neighbors, following the fire, the Terra children and their companions, were playing in the house while Louis Terra, their father, was at work in the fields. Neighbors noticed that the house was ablaze, and, summoning the fire department, made a vain attempt to quell the flames. The children's bodies were found after the blaze had been extinguished.

FORTUNE IN NUTS

SAN ANGELO, Texas, Jan. 26.—Driven to almost desperate straits by drought which prevented his producing 5 cents worth of stuff on the farm, H. A. Bonahar with his industrious wife and five children, has grasped opportunity by the horns and converted fire need into a source of gold.

He has cleaned up \$7500 gathering pecans in west Texas during the past three months, and did it gathering the nuts on "halves." During that time this farmer and his family gathered five car loads of pecans averaging 30,000 pounds to the car. This was 150,000 pounds of nuts. His share was 75,000 pounds and he has just sold them for 10 cents per pound.

There is no longer any need for you to hear imperfectly, for straining to hear or being completely in any way. Over a quarter million deaf people are now hearing clearly with the Acousticon. And since the perfecting of our new 1918 Acousticon—smaller, better, and just as strong as ever, it is no more noticeable than the above picture.

There is no need, either, to take any of these statements without proof. We have always been willing to prove what the Acousticon will do in each individual case, without a cent of expense to the user. That's the reason we have over a hundred testimonials now.

Just write us, saying, "I am hard of hearing and will try the Acousticon." We will send you, delivery charges paid, the 1918 Acousticon.

FOR TEN DAYS FREE TRIAL. NO DEPOSIT—NO EXPENSE.

ALL we ask is that you give it a fair trial in your own home and avoid familiar surroundings. Then there can be no doubt of whether it improves your hearing.

It does not do so, we want it back without a cent of expense to you for the trial, because we know it is good business policy to have satisfied and enthusiastic customers—that's the only kind we now have. Write for your FREE TRIAL.

GENERAL ACOUSTICON COMPANY, 556 Broadway Block, San Francisco, Cal.

WILL PAY CASH FOR GOOD USED PIANO OR PLAYER-PIANO.

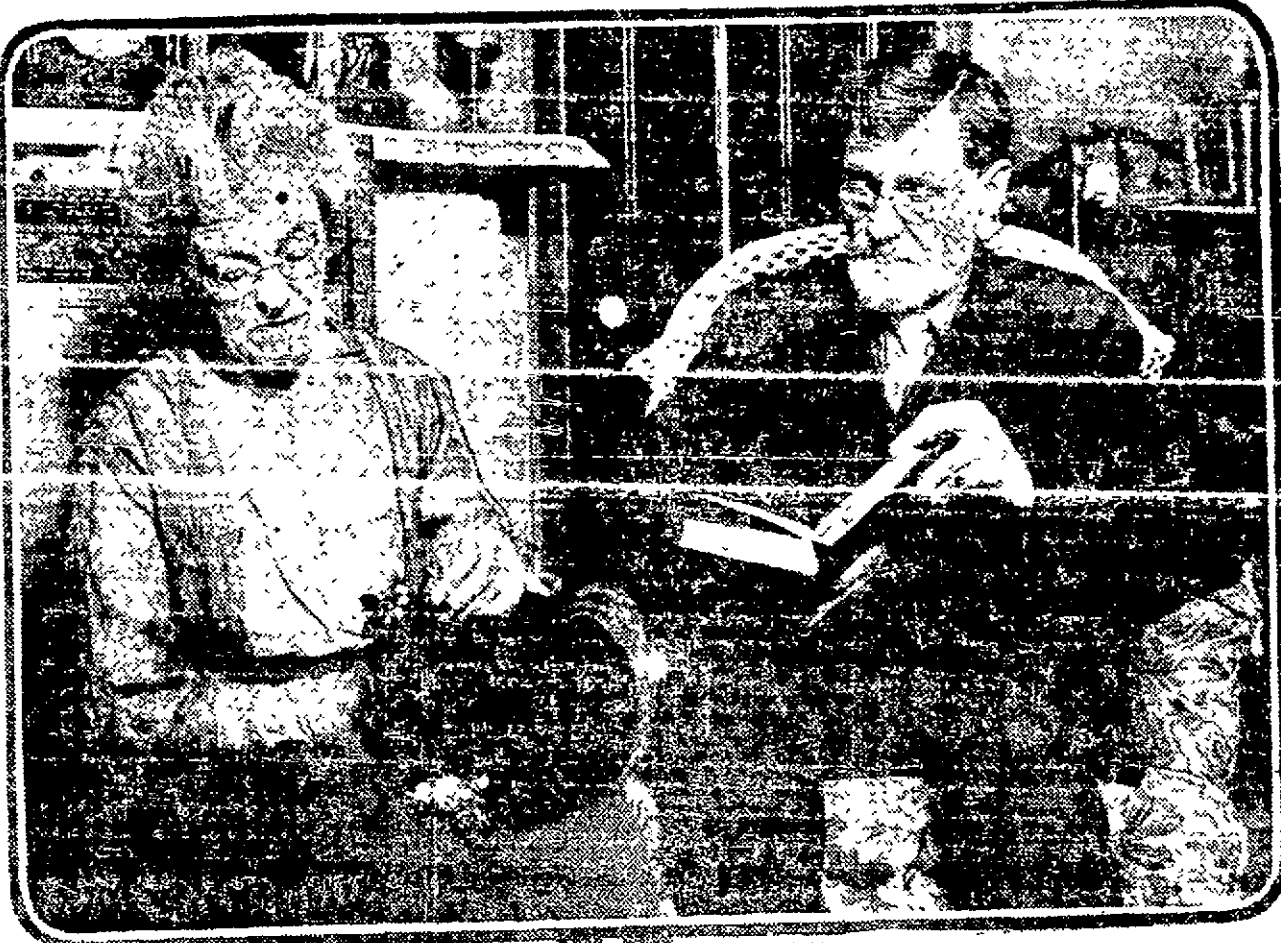
Household.

224 12th St., between Broadway and Franklin. Phone Oak. 7582.

MONEY SAVED

on repairs and materials by reading the "Contractors" and "For Sale" columns in the Want Ads.

Three Score and 10 Years Young, Couple Ready For War Service



MR. AND MRS. A. HARRY JEWETT. Both are more than 70 years old and are wealthy, but neither believes in "being old." They are taking courses at the Technical High School to prepare themselves in case war conditions necessitate their service for the country. "Seventy years young," they say.

Our Country and Humanity, Creed of Alameda County Pioneers, Whose Romance Dates Back to the Early West

Obeying the call of the United States for every man and woman to fit him or herself for emergency war work, A. Harry Jewett, 72, and his wife, Mrs. Jeanette Jewett 70, of 338 Estadillo avenue, San Leandro, have started a series of courses at the Oakland Technical high school to fit them for work that would be of aid to Uncle Sam in his hour of need. The couple have two children of their own grown and married and twelve adopted children in business in various parts of the United States. Jewett is studying automobile engineering and economics. His wife is taking up social and domestic economics and millinery. They have gone into the classes, side by side with boys and girls of the age of their own grandchildren, to finish out an education halted half a century ago when they assumed the responsibilities of married life. Today—Sunday, January 27—is the golden anniversary of the date that Jewett and his wife met back in the far east. And they are celebrating the event with a real anniversary dinner.

HEARD CALL OF WEST. "Harry Jewett and his bride came to the coast in '74, when the romance of the west was still young. They came with the great number of sturdy settlers whose efforts built up the northwest into a wonderland of

commercial success. Born in Illinois, and his wife a native of Wisconsin, the couple brought the sturdy ideas of those states to the Flood River country, where at White Salmon on a bluff overlooking the superb panorama of the Columbia river, Jewett took up hundreds of acres of land. "We still have a 350-acre park up there," said Mrs. Jewett, with pride, "with two acres of lawn on it. Sam Hill said it was the finest spot on the Columbia river. He ought to know."

FOUGHT WOMAN'S FIGHT. Mrs. Jewett did her part in the upbuilding of the northwest. She was a member of the school board of her community which fought with native prejudice until it secured school bonds and other improvements. She is also a member of the women's club and was an active factor in the women's equal suffrage campaign in Washington. Jewett is a Civil War veteran and was with the Western army under Thomas.

"It is work that does it!" That is the answer both give to their excessive activity and their ambition to continue with the educational work.

"We have both been active, we want to continue so. We are working to secure a better humanity. That is our whole creed. This is a time of stress. Every person must bring out the most in them. The younger gen-

eration must not outdo the older, so we are doing our part." "If an learning millinery," said Mrs. Jewett, "because it is useful and it releases a younger woman for other duties. I shall also take up economics as a study, because we must learn conservation in its highest form."

READY TO SERVE. "I may have to drive an ambulance some day," is Jewett's explanation. "I want to learn all about it. Besides I want to study economics, too. I have been too busy since I came west to take it up. Now I have the time."

The couple live in a home in San Leandro which is built on the site of a house they occupied when on their honeymoon trip to the north forty-eight years ago. Part of the year they spend in San Leandro and their flowers and fruit, an ideal replica of Bacchus and Philemon, growing old together, yet remaining superlatively young. In the evenings they work out their "high school" problems each aiding the other as they have done for the past half century. The balance of the year is spent on the Columbia river.

The two children of the couple live in the north. The dozen adopted children are all over the country. "We love them all alike," said Mrs. Jewett. And she looked it.

TO CLEAR LUMBER

SEATTLE, Jan. 26.—Fearing if the war continues two or three years longer national banks will finance only munition manufacturers, lumbermen of the Pacific Northwest today have before them a plan for organizing a clearing-house for lumber trade accounts, capitalized at \$1,000,000.

Manufacturers of spruce lumber, who heretofore have had a separate organization, have voted to enter the west coast organization. A branch will be formed for them, with headquarters at Portland.

CONSERVE BEAUTY

CHICAGO, Jan. 26.—The American public has been asked to conserve most everything needed by soldiers, but the North Shore Garden Club is sponsor for the latest—conservation of beauty.

They assert American soldiers will fight more bravely when they know the folks back home are keeping the world beautiful for them, and want more flowers and gardens during the coming summer.

HELD IN SPAIN

MADRID, Jan. 26.—The Spanish newspapers have just discovered that Leon Trotsky, the Russian Bolshevik leader, was under arrest in Spain for a short time in 1918. He reached Spain from France in October of that year, but the police, having learned that he was a "dangerous anarchist," arrested him at Vigo, took him to Madrid and lodged him at the Central prison from November 4 to 19, pending investigation. Subsequently he was released, but was requested to leave the country. He then embarked at Barcelona for the United States.

NEW SERVICE CLUB

CHICAGO, Jan. 26.—Plans are under way for the improvement of a five-story building in the heart of the business district, to be used as a service club by soldiers and sailors. Members of various Chicago clubs and organizations are aiding in providing the rooms for the boys in uniform and \$12,000 will be spent in remodeling the building and \$500 for furniture and other equipment.

NEW OFFICERS ARE CHOSEN FOR LEAGUE

The Alameda County Civic Association elected the following officers for 1918 at its meeting Friday night.

W. A. Knowles, president; George Ingraham, secretary; W. E. Gibson, vice-president; Mrs. D. Haines, treasurer; and Dr. Henry Dossau, sergeant-at-arms.

The proposed consolidation plan for a city and county government and the movement toward the acquisition of the urban and interurban transportation service in the east bay district were the principal items submitted to the debate of the organization, which is a federation of improvement clubs, commercial and industrial bodies.

Dr. Carl Walliser rendered a report on the work done by the City and County Government Association, which was started in 1916 with the object to draft a tentative charter for the federation of the various east bay municipalities into one government without disturbing the individuality of the present communities.

A principal reason for the apparent quiescence of the movement was referred to the necessity of a constitutional amendment which would facilitate consolidation by making it possible to give the taxpayers an opportunity to learn, prior to a charter election, what form of government is proposed, whether or not the different communities wished to federate and what actual savings could be effected by the proposed consolidation plan.

Delegate E. W. Williams, the secretary of the Tax Association of Alameda County, presented some of the principal points of the amendment that, sponsored in the Senate by its president, Senator H. A. Reed, in the Assembly by Hon. Frank M. Smith, was adopted unanimously by both branches of the Legislature and is to be submitted to the voters at the coming November election.

A lively debate followed the reading of the resolution asking the Council of the City of Oakland to offer to the United States government a portion of the Oakland waterfront as a federal ship terminal.

The matter was referred to the Council, a committee of the Alameda County Civic Association with power to negotiate on asking the Council of the City of Oakland to offer to the United States government a portion of the Oakland waterfront as a federal ship terminal. The matter was referred to the Council, a committee of the Alameda County Civic Association with power to negotiate on asking the Council of the City of Oakland to offer to the United States government a portion of the Oakland waterfront as a federal ship terminal.

FOR MEATLESS DAYS. IXL CHICKEN TAMALES. At your Grocer's. Cheaper by the case. Heat, then eat; no bread needed.—Adv.

ARGENTINA HAS BIG WHEAT CROP

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Jan. 26.—With a wheat shortage in all the world's markets estimated here at 11,000,000 tons, Argentina expects to have a record crop of that cereal and to have 4,000,000 tons for export after satisfying the home demand and withholding the seed reserve.

Of the surplus for export the British government, acting in behalf of the entente allies is credited here with the intention of buying 2,500,000 tons, while Spain and Holland together have engaged 800,000 tons. A movement has been inaugurated among the principal grain merchants to suggest to the government the advisability of purchasing the entire wheat surplus of the country, enabling the government thus to deal directly with foreign buyers and to insist upon a standard price.

This is a record on the ground that it would give the farmer ready money at once and enable him to free himself of the many debts he has contracted in past years of bad harvests. Twine and bays for handling the wheat are scarce owing in part to a

NEWSBOYS ON STRIKE WHEN PRICE RAISES

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—Newsboys here started a strike today as a protest against the new price of \$1.40 per hundred, put into effect when the retail price of local papers was raised to two cents. Previously the newsboys had paid 60 cents per hundred for papers they sold for one cent each. The strike caused considerable commotion, but the publishers said it would amount to nothing. It would not affect Sunday morning papers. The newsboys insist they should not pay more than \$1.20 per hundred for the two-cent, non-returnable papers.

PLAN CONVENTION

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 26.—The next biennial convention of the United Mine Workers of America will be held in Cleveland in September, 1919, the miners decided here today.

miscalculation of the size of the crop and this presents to the country a serious problem, which, it is feared, may result in a loss of many tons of wheat. The crop of maize is regarded as fair.

UNSEEN ENEMY SINKS OWASCO

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Blasting away with its guns at an unseen enemy, the American steamer Owasco sank, fighting, about midnight, December 10, the victim of a German submarine.

In the darkness which blanketed the ocean the American gunners got no glimpse of the U-boat, but stood by their guns, firing where the enemy was thought to be, until the waves enveloped the ship.

The Navy Department today made public an official account of the tragedy by the ship's commander.

A torpedo struck the hold of the vessel at 11:30 blew off the hatch and went through into another hold. A mountain of flame rose from the ship and when the small boats had pulled away "they looked in the lurid light, like small boys playing about a bonfire."

Wireless apparatus was wrecked by the explosion. The men were blown four feet into the air from the deck. But all the crew was saved before the vessel, aflame and lurching from end to end, sank into the sea.

TAFT & PENNOYER COMPANY

40 women who find Suits in This Sale at \$14.85

WILL CONSIDER THEMSELVES EXTREMELY FORTUNATE—BECAUSE THESE ARE NOT \$14.85 SUITS—THEY ARE NOT SUITS MADE TO SELL FOR SUCH A LOW PRICE—AND THEY HAVE BEEN SELLING FOR CONSIDERABLY MORE RIGHT HERE

\$14.85—We have selected forty suits from our stocks—suits that represent the winter styles; suits of excellent material and workmanship. Clever, new, desirable suits. WHY ARE THEY REDUCED? Because the assortments are broken and lines are incomplete. Of course, therefore, there are not all styles, sizes and colors of any model. In most instances just one suit of a kind.

Serges—Poplins—Broadcloths—Oxfords

Sale of High Grade Novelty Boots

—The Stock Reducing Sale of Fall and Winter Shoes in all sizes continues tomorrow with added lines.

—Such well-known makes, as Wicher & Gardiner and Laird, Schoeber & Co. are included. Button and Lace Boots in colors and combinations, new patterns and late styles. All sizes in the lot.

\$3.75 \$4.35 \$6.85 \$8.85 \$10.85

TAFT & PENNOYER

Sale of Damaged Art Goods

—A clearance of Damaged Art Goods, including Statuary, Lamps, Ornaments, Glassware, Chinaware and many other useful and ornamental articles for the home.

—There are fourteen tables of unusual values. Share in this offering, Monday.

Former Prices were Double to Ten Times More. China Section—Third Floor.

TAFT & PENNOYER

HENRI LA BONTE

THE CELEBRATED TENOR

adds his voice to the ensemble of great artists who enthusiastically indorse the

SOLOELLE

The Tone Coloring Solo-Player Piano

"Had the Soloelle been hidden from my view when I heard the melody or solo singing rich and full above the beautifully shaded accompaniment, and when I heard the scintillating variety of tone-coloring effects, I certainly would have believed that I was listening to a great artist playing on the keyboard."

"When I sang with the Soloelle, I realized that this astounding musical instrument is as ideal for accompaniments as for solo playing. Nothing in delicacy of touch—in tone coloring—in musical cadences—beyond the reach of any intelligent person playing a Soloelle."

"The Soloelle is in truth a wonderful instrument. There is as much difference between it and other player pianos as there is between a concert grand and a harpsichord."

Henri La Bonte



HENRI LA BONTE is well known on the concert and operatic stages of Europe and America, where he has sung with such well-known stars as Melba, Matzenauer, De Casanova, Gatti, Kreutzer and others. Trained by the same masters who taught Jean de Reszke and Pol Ponceau.

When grand opera stars—when skilled musicians—when masters of the piano—when authorities on the piano and other things connected with the musical profession—when owners of player pianos all join in proclaiming the Soloelle an artistic instrument, you owe it to yourself to at least investigate this wonderful player piano.

There is absolutely no comparison between other player pianos and the Soloelle. There is no other player piano that will permit you to play as though you had all the knowledge—all the skill—all the technique of a trained pianist, because—

First: The Soloelle is the only player piano which gives you complete and satisfactory, separate and individual controls of Melody and Accompaniment.

Second: The Soloelle is the only player piano in which you can and do control Tone Color.

It is a pleasure to hear the Soloelle, and you are welcome to enjoy it at any time—you will not be urged to purchase—The Soloelles are being demonstrated now

Knabe Soloelle, Kohler & Chase Soloelle, Gabler Soloelle, Schoningher Soloelle, Andrew Kohler Soloelle, Fischer Soloelle, Hobart M. Cable Soloelle.

\$575 to \$1250

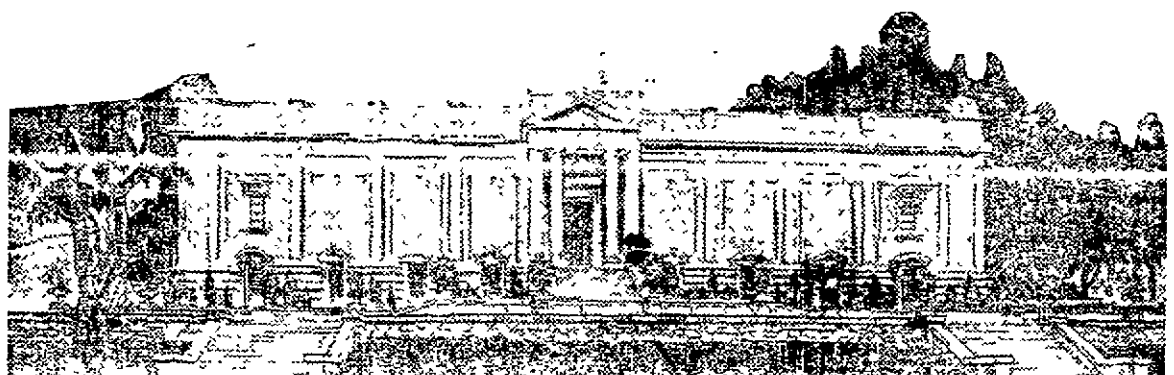
Terms if desired. Other instruments in exchange. Liberty Bonds accepted.

26—O'Farrell St. San Francisco



535—14th St., Oakland

1' out of town, write for Clarence Eddy's book, "Observations on the Soloelle."



Mausoleum Now Being Erected in Evergreen Cemetery BY THE PACIFIC MAUSOLEUM COMPANY

on the brow of the hill just north of Havenscourt on the Foothill Boulevard.

This is one of the most solid and scientifically constructed Mausoleums in the world, and will be unrivaled from an architectural standpoint on the Pacific slope.

Particular attention has been given to Family Compartments and several have been designed to meet individual wishes.

The use of tombs for the dead, formerly an almost prohibitive expense, is now within the reach of everyone and thinking people generally acknowledge this to be "The More Kindly Way" to dispose of the remains of loved ones.

The crypts are now being poured and we earnestly invite those interested to visit the building and inspect our very thorough method of construction.

Automobiles are available, by appointment, any afternoon to those wishing to visit the building.

FOR FULL INFORMATION

in regard to prices, locations, and appointments, write or call at the office of the PACIFIC MAUSOLEUM COMPANY, Rooms 515-516, First National Bank Building, Oakland. Telephone Lakeside 2190.

2 SURGEONS CASHIERED-- INHUMANITY

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Two medical officers of the reserve corps have been cashiered and recommended for "neglect of duty," the result of alleged inhuman treatment of soldiers assigned to their care. As an indirect result of one case the conditions at Camp Evans, Kansas, are under war department investigation.

First Lieutenant John G. Dwyer, Camp Funston Hospital, and First Lieutenant Charles William Cole, Camp Beauregard, Louisiana hospital are the men cashiered.

Recommendations for dismissal were not generally regarded as sufficient punishment, and the suggestion has been made that something more serious than "neglect of duty" be charged.

TOO SICK TO SALUTE.
In the Dwyer case, evidence in the court martial was to this effect:

A soldier, very ill, was brought into the hospital before Dwyer. Too sick and fagged out to observe the usual military bearing, the man slouched before Dwyer's desk. Dwyer told him to stand up and salute, and then asked what was the matter. The soldier replied he was ill, and Dwyer responded that he was not. Thereupon he ordered the man back to "double duty," a disciplinary step which he had no authority to take. The man left. His mates in camp ministered to him as best they could.

The following day the man's captain sent him back to the hospital with a note for Dwyer, demanding he be admitted and considered.

By that time the case, understood to have been a general pneumonia, had worked its ravages and the man died soon afterward.

DELAYED HIS VISIT.
In the course of the testimony it developed there was a general understanding that men should not be put on sick report unless their cases were carefully established.

In the Cole case the evidence showed that several sick men had been transferred from regimental infirmaries to the base hospital. No immediate attention was paid them. Finally Cole, according to the testimony, went out to the base hospital and found the man lying on the floor. He had a mighty sick man on his hands, that the man was delirious. Cole, it was alleged, retorted sharply that if that was the case he should be tied up and sent back to the infirmary.

The two cases are regarded in army quarters as particularly flagrant, and the circumstances were such that they caused a return of the court martial recommendations for further action.

RESCUES HIS GIRL

RIDGEFIELD, Wash., Jan. 26.—Climbing with desperate determination to an automobile that had plunged 20 feet into the Willamette river, south of here, to save his sweetheart from death by drowning, Carl L. Lacey of Portland, proved himself a true hero and rescued the girl in a most spectacular manner.

Miss Florence Ford, also of Portland, was seated at the steering wheel when Miller, the driver, was cranking the machine on a ferry. As the engine started the auto jumped forward and the driver tried to check its progress by bracing himself against it, but was unable to do so.

As the machine left the ferry Lacey, who had been standing by, was clinging to its top. It hit the water and disappeared. Although handicapped by a heavy overcoat, Lacey disengaged Miss Ford's arms from the wheel and arose to the surface with her, when they were rescued by men on the ferryboat. The young woman was unconscious, but soon responded to first aid treatment. An attempt is being made to recover the automobile.

SERVE LUNCHEON

Pupils of the Lafayette School raised the required amount to receive their banner membership in the Junior Red Cross League by the novel method of a cafeteria luncheon held last Thursday noon in the school canteen.

C. F. Gulick, principal, was "generalissimo" of the affair, while the girls of the seventh grade served from the counters. There were \$155.53 cleared in the short lunch hour and work proceeded in the classrooms at 1 o'clock as though nothing unusual had happened. The parents of the pupils assisted in furnishing the materials for the occasion, and many also came as patrons.

WASH THEM UP!

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Few more than a week Judge Gordon has sat on the bench of the Police Court and passed judgment on dirty, disheveled, respectable looking prisoners.

His patience was exhausted today and, turning to Edith Hurdle, he asked: "Who has charge of these prisoners before they come into court?"

Hurdle told the judge that the balliffs take turns about in receiving the district involuntary guests.

"Well," replied the judge, "see that each one is thoroughly washed before he is brought into this court room in the future."

It was the first official order that he has issued since taking the bench here.

REDUCE YOUR WEIGHT

At last here is a safe home treatment for reducing fat, so positive that you will receive a forfeited inch if you do not make a reduction of ten to sixty pounds—whatever weight you wish to reduce.

Each morning and evening take ten deep breaths at the open window or outdoors. Take off of korein four times daily and follow the other simple directions that come with it.

Get oil of korein in capsules at the drug store, or write for free testing packet to Korein Company, 265 H "Station E," New York, N. Y., which will come to you in a plain envelope. Make up your mind that, regardless of whatever else you have tried without benefit, you are now going to lose weight while improving your health and figure, as well as gaining a younger and more attractive appearance. Remember, this is a guaranteed system. Add years of life to your years!—Advertisement.

Harry Lauder to Sing in Oakland Next Saturday



HARRY LAUDER

Is Last Time Famous Singer Will Make a Tour; to Retire

Harry Lauder's appearance at the Oakland Auditorium Opera House February 2, afternoon and evening, will bring mingled joy and sorrow to the thousands who, year after year, have welcomed the genial Scot to these shores; joy over the fact that they will be able to see him and laugh with him again, and sorrow over the fact that this will be the last opportunity they will ever have to do so. Lauder announces his positive retirement from the stage after this year. He goes into private life at the zenith of his career, with the joyful plaudits of millions of people all over the world ringing in his ears, and he will carry with him all through life, he says, that farewell night in New York which has been unequalled in stage history.

In order to further signalize this farewell tour of Lauder, Mr. Morris who has been his manager for ten years, has given the coming tour a remarkable company of vaudeville artists in his support. Chief among these will be the Arnaut Brothers, a duo of musical clowns that furnished an outstanding sensation at the season last year at the Hippodrome in New York; a troupe of five Japanese wonder-workers known as the Kitomuras; Cleo Gascoigne, a diminutive and youthful prima donna whose voice is said to be of marvelous range and power; Adeline Bell and Arnold Grazer in novel dances; and a typical Morris sensation and discovery in the person of Francis Renault, a delineator of feminine roles. While Morris says will create a greater furore than did another man in the same line whom he brought to the attention of the public some years ago, also in connection with the tour, Renault is said to be the best dressed man in the world, and paraphrasing his favorite Bobby Burns, Lauder after seeing Renault's performance and meeting him said, "The man's a man for a' that."

GETS KNIGHTHOOD

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—American friends of Connoir Guthrie, the representative in the United States of the British ministry of shipping, have just learned that a knighthood has been conferred on him in recognition of his work here. He has been made a knight commander of the order of the British Empire and henceforth will add the prefix "sir" to his name. Sir Connoir has made his headquarters in this city, whence he has controlled all the British and some of the entire allied shipping supplies to the war zone. This has brought him in close contact with large business interests of America. At the beginning of the war he went to France with the Grand Fleet and was wounded at Neuve Chapelle and incapacitated for further military service, retiring with the rank of captain. Afterward he was attached to the British admiralty service in London.

MANY TREATED

According to the report of the Oakland College of Medicine and Surgery on free clinics, there were 1393 treatments administered during the month of December and 306 new patients. The treatments were divided among the various clinics as follows:

Eyes, ear, nose and throat, 470; medical, 174; neurological, 134; orthopedic, 132; skin, 62; gynecological, 71; children's, 40; obstetrical, 4. There were 31 tonsils and adenoid operations and 16 minor operations. In the orthopedic clinic one jacket, 4 models and 2 plates were applied. In this clinic there was also one operation in transplanting muscles.

There were twenty-two physicians in attendance at the clinics during the month.

GIVEN DIVORCE

DES MOINES, Iowa, Jan. 26.—Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Landley, 44 years old, mother of twenty-two children, including a set of triplets and three sets of twins, has been granted a divorce from Benjamin Franklin Landley, a former Des Moines saloon keeper. Mrs. Landley alleged that her husband deserted her three years ago.

Mrs. Landley's oldest child is 23 and the youngest is 3 years old.

MOTHER IS SHOT

SEATTLE, Jan. 26.—Mrs. Lester Jones, 46, was shot and probably fatally wounded in her home here today and police are searching for her son, Willard Allen Jones, who escaped when the officers arrived.

Willard's stepfather told the police he found Mrs. Jones with a bullet wound in her head and asked the youth if he knew his mother had been shot. Willard, according to the police, said he knew it.

Jones Tells of Toll of the Sea Pacific Coast Virtually Uncharted 110 Ships Wrecked in 17 Years

One hundred and ten vessels were stranded off the coasts of California, Oregon and Washington in the years from 1900 to 1917, inclusive, and in each case the wreck was due in part to lack of proper surveys, lack of accurate charts and lack of information concerning ocean currents.

This is the conclusion of E. Lester Jones, superintendent of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, set forth in a bulletin just issued by the Government Printing Office under the title "The Neglected Waters of the Pacific Coast."

In it Superintendent Jones shows that the government had expended an amount equal to the value of three of the larger ships lost, the necessary work of survey and chart-making could have been done.

The neglect of the waters of the Pacific Coast is strikingly illustrated in charts being compared of the surveys made on the Pacific Coast during a period of seventy years and those made in the Philippine Islands in twenty years.

DIAGRAMS TELL STORY.

These diagrams show that while only 27 per cent of the waters along the California coast and 40 per cent of the United States since 1848—have been surveyed in seventy years, leaving 73 per cent unsurveyed, these percentages have almost been reversed in the Philippines, where 64 per cent of the waters have been surveyed and charted since 1898, leaving only 36 per cent yet to be surveyed. California is better off than the Oregon coast, where 86 per cent is yet to be surveyed, the charts covering only 14 per cent. Washington fares better with 44 per cent surveyed and 56 per cent unsurveyed.

"For twenty-one years no systematic survey of water areas has been made on the Pacific Coast for lack of vessels," Jones declares in his report. "The Philippine waters, on the other hand, have been surveyed more rapidly in eighteen years than the Pacific Coast over a longer period of time, due to the funds and the four survey ships supplied by the Philippine government."

Jones gives maps and charts illustrating his thesis and presents a careful analysis of the causes which contributed to the wreck of the steamer Bear in June, 1916, two miles north of Cape Mendocino; of the Valencia, January 22, 1906, on the coast of Vancouver; and of other wrecks. Of the Bear he says:

"This is a disaster which cost six lives and a vessel valued at \$1,000,000, which occurred as a direct result of the failure of the chart to supply the navigator with information essential to the safety of his passengers, his ship and himself."

TOLL OF THE SEA.

The chart which accompanies his explanation of this disaster shows fifteen vessels as having been stranded in the vicinity of Cape Mendocino in the past seven years.

The bulletin contains chapters on the general description of the coast and the history of surveys, with details of the difficulties caused by weather and currents; a chapter on the prevailing conditions and the inadequacy of the present charts and surveys; and a chapter on the remedy in this he says:

"The problem of properly safeguarding navigation is twofold. It consists in making complete surveys of the entire coast and in making a careful study of currents, as a result of which their action can be foretold. The task of making the necessary surveys is not altogether a large one. It is estimated that one able seagoing surveying ship could complete it in twenty years, including soundings along the entire coast out to the 1000-fathom curve. But the public would by no means have to wait twenty years before deriving benefit from these surveys. The most important work that in the vicinity of Cape Mendocino or Cape Blanco, would be undertaken first and within a year after the vessel had been made available the public would begin to reap the benefit in greater security of lives and property."

"Nor would the cost of the undertaking be large. The necessary vessel, even in these days of high costs of shipbuilding, would cost only \$400,000. Her total annual cost would not exceed \$25,000, making the total cost for the

vessel and twenty years' operation \$2,300,000. This amount is far less than the loss resulting from the stranding of vessels on this coast in 1917 alone."

A warning of the danger of delaying the work is contained in the conclusion of the monograph, in which tribute is paid to the work done by coastwise mariners of long experience, who have gained an intimate working knowledge of the coast by years of service. Superintendent Jones calls attention to the fact that when the war is over and the submarine menace gone, the American merchant fleet will turn in large part to Pacific waters, and that these mariners will lack this close knowledge of the coast. He says:

NECESSITY IS VITAL.

"Too much emphasis cannot be laid on the fact that it is vitally necessary to begin these surveys and current studies at the earliest possible moment. It is not merely that the work has already been too long delayed—that for years lives and property have been needlessly jeopardized. It means even more than the ending of such present jeopardy."

"This nation is entering upon an

era of maritime expansion. Our isolation has ended forever. The end of the present world conflict will see the merchant fleet which we are now building released from the restrictions imposed by our need for trans-Atlantic transport, sailing the seven seas in a struggle to regain the pre-eminence which was ours in the old days of the clipper ships, only to be destroyed by the upheaval of the Civil War."

"In this maritime expansion the Pacific Coast will have a full share. And with the coming of new ships there will come new commanders; men unfamiliar with the special conditions affecting navigation. It has already been stated that the present comparative immunity of shipping in places is due less to the facilities furnished by our surveys and charts than to the intimate local knowledge of conditions possessed by the present masters, who have gained it only by years of experience."

"Strangers lacking this local knowledge must navigate by the chart, and unless the charts are perfected and the currents known, the inevitable result will be a marked increase in the number of disasters occurring, an increase out of all proportion to the increase in the number of vessels."

"We have already waited too long, the Pacific Coast has been woefully neglected, and years of work are required to complete this important task. It is vital for the safety of the traveling public, our commercial interests and our navy that there be no further delay in recognizing the needs and providing adequate facilities for pushing the work."

DISCUSSES CURRENTS.

After a careful examination of the shortcomings of the charts, of which

he says that "there are some regions where no surveys whatever have been made, and others where, due to incomplete surveys, the information shown on the charts is so inadequate as to be actually misleading." Superintendent Jones takes up the matter of currents. He explains that many of the wrecks have been due to lack of any reliable information as to Pacific Coast currents.

In the study of currents, the wreck of the Valencia with the loss of 124 out of 169 lives on board is cited. The finding of the commission of investigation being that the "fact that the Valencia was off her course was primarily due to the existence of a strong northward current" concerning which the captain had no information.

"The need of accurate and detailed knowledge of the currents is quite as imperative as the need of additional surveys," Jones explains. "It is the currents which keep the master on the bridge day and night throughout the duration of every forty voyage. Compasses can be corrected, logs can be so standardized that the distance which a vessel travels through the water in any given time can be determined with approximate accuracy. But when the waters themselves are in motion at an unknown speed and direction, the compass and log, no matter how accurate, cannot be trusted."

It was the operation of an unknown current, together with the fact that the vessel passed over an uncharted submarine valley north of Cape Mendocino that threw the master of the Bear off his reckoning, according to Jones, and caused him to wreck his ship upon the coast. The course of this voyage of the Bear, of the loca-

ASK REPORT ON FERRIS' ACTIVITIES

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The Senate commerce committee has called on Chairman Hurley of the Shipping Board for a detailed statement of the association with the Emergency Fleet Corporation of Theodore E. Ferris, chief ship designer, who resigned yesterday. The statement was called for, Chairman Fletcher said, to disclose whether any shipbuilding concerns having contracts with the Government were clients of Ferris while he was with the fleet corporation.

Among other things the committee wants to know if whether a one per cent fee paid to Ferris by the Clinchfield Navigation Company was on ships designed by him before he entered the employ of the Government at a salary of \$25,000 a year.

The master believed his ship to be in, and the actual location are shown in charts contained in the bulletin.

The special difficulty of navigation on the Pacific Coast, that of the long distances between harbors of refuge, is pointed to as requiring greater urgency to the demand for a thorough survey.

Capwells

Get the habit of buying Thrift Stamps every time you come into the store

Capwells

Spring reveals an untold wealth of lovely Silks and Dress Goods



The New Sport Silks: Khaki-Kool, Sport Tussah and Ruff-a-Nuff

Another beautiful sport season is before us and the silks are more lovely than ever before. Spring has originated one new silk—Ruff-a-Nuff and reclaimed Khaki Kool and Sport Tussah. All the new Spring colors and patterns; plain colors and self colored Jacquard effects. Beautiful, heavy quality, will give no end of service in sport suits, frocks and skirts; 36 inches wide.

Yard—\$3.50 and \$4.00.

Foulards in High Favor

Cheney foulards are a charming 1918 innovation. In beautiful new designs and rich new Spring colorings. The smartest of silks for one-piece frocks, in combination with woolen materials and as vestees and collars. Splendid quality, 40 inches wide, is priced at—\$2.50.

Other foulards, 36 inches wide, are—\$2.00 yard.

\$2 Spring Crepe de Chines Extra Special at \$1.69 yd.

The new Spring silks bring special offers in with them. These extra heavy crepe de chines in all the new season's shades are specially reduced. Any shades you want—all 40 inches wide. Splendid quality that wears satisfactorily.

First Floor.

Poplins, Poiret Twills and Serges

Claiming first place as the fabrics for street frocks, suits and separate skirts. In the new shades of sand, beige, putty, Hussar, Japanese and Chinese blues, jade, greens, browns, elephant, asphalt, rook, grays, navy and black. All-wool and 42 ins. wide. Yard—\$1.75. (1st Flr)



New Spring Suits Tell fashion's latest story

Dozens of pretty suits are now receiving their Spring presentation at CAPWELLS. Suits that are the acme of style, value and careful workmanship. Suits that are individual in their style and designed by the cleverest style originators.

The materials are gabardines, Poiret twills, silvertones, velours, tweeds, wool crash, jersey, roshanara crepe and serges—distinctively tailored and richly lined.

The coats are short with both flare and straight lines, some Norfolk types, some Elton jacket effects and some pleated. Vestees, too, are strong favorites and are made of foulard, pique, broadcloth and roshanara crepe.

Colors are sand, gray, navy, black-and-white check, turquoise, Copenhagen, white, black and mixtures. Prices—\$29.50 to \$82.50.

Smart Models in Street Dresses

Fashioned of the new fabric, wool serim, Poiret twill, serge combined with satin, and foulard silk. Other styles are embroidered in contrasting tones. Skirts are a trifle narrower and tunics and drapes predominate while the waist shows many vestees—\$15 to \$15.

Afternoon and Dinner Gowns

Very lovely creations of georgette, roshanara crepe, khaki kool, baronette satins, foulards and taffetas. Draperies, tunics and overskirts with wide girdles, many embroidered or beaded are noticeable among the style features.

Colors—coral, rose, sand, tan, beige, taupe, gray, oyster, cream and Copenhagen, and striped or figured effects. Prices—\$21.75 to \$85.00.

2000 Yards of Novelty Printed Voiles

Regular 15c to 25c Values for..... 12¹/₂c
A splendid assortment of stripes and floral patterns on white and tinted backgrounds. Buy them while they last at just half price.

Save a Dollar Get Your New "Nemo" Wonderlift Corsets Now

Prices on these splendid Corsets advance Monday, February 4th, from \$5.00 to \$6.00. On the same date Nemo Self-Reducing Corsets Nos. 402, 403 and 405, now \$4.50, will be \$5.00. We will continue to sell all these popular models at present prices up to and including Saturday, February 2nd.

Practice Real Economy. Buy Now and Save.

Only a few more days left to take advantage of the Delineator Special Subscription Offer.

Capwells

Clay, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Sts.

SEWING MACHINES

All makes sold at Reduced Prices, and on Easy Terms of Payments

\$1.00 A Week

White Rotary, Singer, New Home Domestic, The Free Standard, Wheeler & Wilson Automatic, Singer Electric Machine

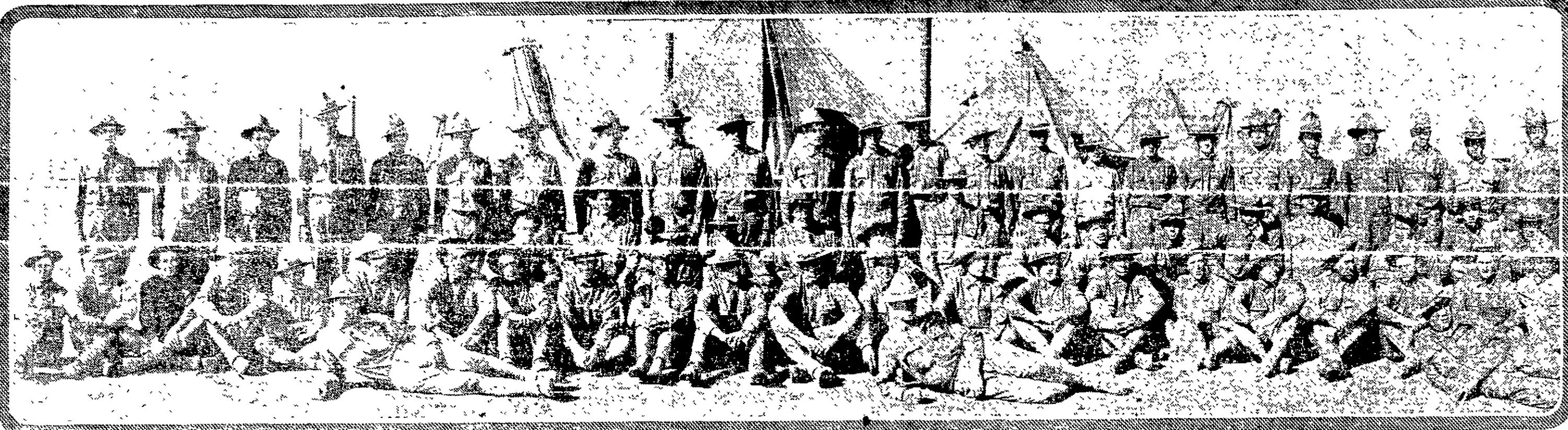
Capwells

Clay, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Sts.

State's Debt.	
Expenditure	

Between
Clay and
Jefferson

E Battery, 143d Regiment, Field Artillery, is one of the first organizations to volunteer as a unit for fighting this country's battles to enforce freedom for the world. The battery now is in Camp Kearny and expects that orders sending it to France will be received before long. The men are ready and the orders cannot come too soon. The picture on this page and the one on the next page show the men of the battery taking their ease between drills.



'WHITE MEAT' GIFT TO BE DEBATED

A referendum on the proposal of T. J. Flynn, civil engineer and waterfront development promoter, to have Oakland as a municipality offer to the Federal government the "white meat" of the western waterfront for a great federal freight terminal is to be taken by the component organizations of the Alameda County Civic Association, it was announced yesterday.

The matter was explained at a meeting of the association last week, and has been under consideration by a committee.

It has been pointed out that the government is planning to establish a great union freight terminal on the Pacific coast and that the ideal location for this is the so-called "white meat," the strip of waterfront facing on deep water between the Southern Pacific and Western Pacific moles.

The possession by the government of the great transcontinental railway makes this location especially commendable, it is held. If Oakland takes the initial action of offering the land to the government, it will in an effective manner call the situation to the attention of the federal experts, proponents of the plan explain.

Flynn laid his suggestion before the city council early last week, and the problem was referred to Mayor

THEATER PARTY

The Oakland Reviews of the Woman's Benefit Association of the Macabees will hold a theater party Wednesday afternoon at the New Pledmont Theater, Piedmont and Linda avenues, Oakland. At that time in addition to the regular program, there will be shown four reels of pictures taken at the recent dedication of the Macabees' home office in Four Huron, Mich.

The proceeds from the sale of tickets will be devoted to the patriotic fund of the association, which purchases materials for the making of sweaters and other necessities for soldiers "over there." The women of this organization are making useful articles, but funds at their disposal are not sufficient to purchase the materials needed.

BURNS ARE FATAL

BUTTE, Mont., Jan. 26.—Rupert Ressler, a cripple, died early today of burns suffered late Friday when his home was destroyed by fire, caused by a gasoline explosion.

Ressler attempted to start a fire with gasoline. An explosion followed. He became confused and was unable to make his way from the burning building. When rescued by neighbors he was severely burned about the head and shoulders.

Hotel Oakland

Luncheon 60¢
Dinner \$1.00
Sundays and Holidays \$1.25
(Also a La Carte)

Dinner Dance in Ivory Ball Room every Saturday till 1 o'clock

HAL BARKER'S COLLEGE ORCHESTRA

Dinner \$1.50

W. C. Jurgens, Gen. Mgr.

BIG SUNDAY DINNER

TURKEY —OR— CHICKEN \$1.00

Musical Concert by ROBERTS' TRIO

Excellent Meals

Refined Family

KEY ROUTE INN

On Broadway at 2nd, OAKLAND, CAL.

Positively First-Class

LARGE, AIRY, SUNLIT ROOMS with private baths, \$2.00, \$3.00, \$4.00, \$5.00, \$6.00, \$7.00, \$8.00, \$9.00, \$10.00, \$11.00, \$12.00, \$13.00, \$14.00, \$15.00, \$16.00, \$17.00, \$18.00, \$19.00, \$20.00, \$21.00, \$22.00, \$23.00, \$24.00, \$25.00, \$26.00, \$27.00, \$28.00, \$29.00, \$30.00, \$31.00, \$32.00, \$33.00, \$34.00, \$35.00, \$36.00, \$37.00, \$38.00, \$39.00, \$40.00, \$41.00, \$42.00, \$43.00, \$44.00, \$45.00, \$46.00, \$47.00, \$48.00, \$49.00, \$50.00, \$51.00, \$52.00, \$53.00, \$54.00, \$55.00, \$56.00, \$57.00, \$58.00, \$59.00, \$60.00, \$61.00, \$62.00, \$63.00, \$64.00, \$65.00, \$66.00, \$67.00, \$68.00, \$69.00, \$70.00, \$71.00, \$72.00, \$73.00, \$74.00, \$75.00, \$76.00, \$77.00, \$78.00, \$79.00, \$80.00, \$81.00, \$82.00, \$83.00, \$84.00, \$85.00, \$86.00, \$87.00, \$88.00, \$89.00, \$90.00, \$91.00, \$92.00, \$93.00, \$94.00, \$95.00, \$96.00, \$97.00, \$98.00, \$99.00, \$100.00, \$101.00, \$102.00, \$103.00, \$104.00, \$105.00, \$106.00, \$107.00, 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Oakland Tribune

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Charter Member, Audit Bureau of Circulation.
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SUNDAY, JANUARY 27, 1918.

"SELF-DETERMINATION."

There should be no misunderstanding about the nature of Germany's professed assent to the principle of the self-determination by peoples of their own destiny. Putting together the statements of General Hofman and Foreign Secretary Von Kuehlmann, German commissioners to the Brest-Litovsk peace conference, and the speech of Chancellor von Hertling before the Reichstag—there is no disagreement in these pronouncements—the German view may be summarized as follows:

The people of the territories of Germany's adversaries occupied by German military forces shall have, after accepting the fiction of independent new states, the choice of their self-determination dictated by the German military forces of occupation.

With this known to be the idea of the German government it is the extreme of audacity for the spokesmen of that government to talk on the subject of honest self-determination of peoples; too crude to be camouflage, too brazen to be astute, too puerile to emanate from intelligent minds.

AMERICAN DYEMAKERS.

Over 200 American manufacturers of dyestuffs met in New York last Tuesday and Wednesday and perfected the organization of a national association which will have for its chief purpose the maintenance of a high quality in American dyestuffs and the standardization of colors. This is an important item in the economic and industrial record of the country.

That there are over 200 manufacturers of dyes in the United States has not been generally realized, due to the fact that for the most part they represent concerns that have been established since the opening of the war in 1914. These firms are producing aniline dyes, the kind that was formerly imported from Germany and the control of which gave German trade interests a strong hold in the markets of all foreign countries. American chemists have developed processes by which the waste substances from coke ovens and gas plants may be utilized as bases for dyes. Expansion also has been marked in vegetable dyemaking. The federal Department of Commerce is authority for the statement that the American brand has been found to be as good as German aniline dyes.

Some idea of the significance of this statement may be gathered from the fact that during ten months of 1917 the United States exported \$12,500,000 worth of dyes to twenty-one foreign countries. The largest purchaser was Great Britain, which used over \$3,000,000 worth of dyes in the ten months. Exports of American-made dyes are growing rapidly. This would indicate that the manufacturing and commercial world has been freed from its former bondage to Germany in the matter of dyestuffs and that at present the United States is playing an essential part in making that freedom permanent. Of course, other countries have gone about the development of the dyemaking industry and will continue their course until assured that they will never again be found in the embarrassing position of 1915 and 1916. But American industry and resources, with some ingenuity, has been first to achieve practical results on a large scale. German influence in the cloth-making business and commerce of the world will not again owe anything to German coal tar dyes.

An official report made public a few days ago covered another significant event in the dyestuffs business. The British government recently obtained possession of the recipes of 257 German dyes. Prof. Philip B. Kennedy, commercial attaché at the American embassy in London, who cabled the news to the Department of Commerce, says that it is reported that the recipes have been tested in Switzerland by technical experts. The British government will use them in establishing a dye industry in England. British cloth manufacturers

are justly elated over this "capture," for it will mean big advantage for them.

Delegations from British, Swiss and French dyemaking firms are now in this country collecting information about the American dyestuffs industry with a view to co-ordinating their efforts with those of the United States in covering the world markets after the war. In these plans for the future the United States is sitting at the head of the table. We should endeavor to make our present advantage permanent.

THE WISE BUGS.

In seeking an answer to the question when are we to have rain? the wise farmer does not address himself to the weather bureau. He consults the bugs and the birds, the cattle and the sheep, the gophers and the tree toads.

When atmospheric conditions indicate the approach of a storm the burrowing creatures abandon their holes in the bank at the side of the stream and bore new ones higher up the bank beyond the reach of a flood.

If there is to be a day of sunshine the lark announces it in the trills of his matin song, and he spreads his tail feathers with the assurance that no rain will cause them to droop. Who that has lived in the country has not noticed how, when the clouds begin to gather, the cattle in the pasture lift their tails and bellow and call for the boy to come and let down the bars that obstruct their road to the shed?

It is not merely a tradition, it is the profound conviction of the colored race that the woodchuck comes out of his hole in the spring time, squints at the sky, and then either frisks in the sunshine, exclaiming in his exquisite mezzo-soprano tones: "There will be no more storms this season"; or else he gloomily plods back into his subterranean abode, growling in a basso-profundo voice: "Are we never to have any fair weather?"

Bring eastern bees to California and they will work industriously for one season laying up a six-months' supply of honey. When they find out that winter in this favored clime seldom shakes a snowflake upon the roses, and that the joy of skating upon the ice is unknown to the boys, then the observant denizens of the hive only lay up enough honey for rainy weather. Beyond that they are I. W. Ws.

Plants are in their way sensible of weather conditions. Often the premature blossoms of man-developed trees, such as apricots, are nipped by a late frost. Did anybody ever know of a native oak being similarly affected?

Science has accomplished much for the comfort, safety and advancement of mankind. The microscopist in his laboratory has discovered and analyzed and assorted germs, and taught man how to avoid malaria, and banish mosquitoes, and lower the death rate of cities, and play the cottony cushion scale with lady bugs from Australia, and bring in the mongoose from the Orient to exterminate snakes and rodents. But science has yet much to learn and much to teach.

The old-fashioned farmer will consult the state of the moon when he plants. If it is a root vegetable he will plant in the dark of the moon. If it is grain he will plant in the light of the moon. Scientists may sneer at him as a victim of superstition, but he will keep on planting in that way. And he gets fairly good crops.

DECLINE IN GOLD PRODUCTION.

THE INVESTMENT WEEKLY has compiled a comparative table of gold production in the world since 1896 which shows a steady increase from \$211,242,081 in that year to \$473,124,590 in 1915. The last figure is the largest annual production of record. In 1916 the production was \$469,200,000, and the estimated production for 1917 is \$460,000,000.

The decrease in gold production in the last two years was observed in most of the principal gold fields. The North American output was diminished, says the WEEKLY, by the high working costs and labor and fuel difficulties, leading to the closing of a number of mines. And, "in view of the prospects of America being called upon to supply a large army in Europe, with a resulting decrease in labor supplies, the managements of a number of gold mines which are operating on a small margin of profit contemplate shutting down until after the close of the war. They will in this way free their workers for other mines working and conserve ore reserves until they can be worked more cheaply."

This question of conservation of ore reserves is really one of the most important factors in the decrease of gold production during the last two years and it will also be a factor in the almost certain further decline during the next few years. The increases in prices of labor and material have reduced the purchasing power of gold to something like 60 per cent of what it was four years ago; from the miners' viewpoint, gold that formerly bought nearly \$21 worth of other commodities is now purchasing only about \$12. Aside from the inconvenience of disbanding an effective working organization and the expense of keeping workings free from water it costs nothing to let the gold ore remain in the earth until it is more profitable to extract it.

California did well during "freight clearance week," unloading over 3500 freight cars and releasing them for further service. It was shown once more what may be accomplished by co-operation. The federal director of railways has decreed that henceforth cars held by shippers more than forty-eight hours shall be subject to demurrage charges of \$3 a day and upward. California shippers should strive to set a record in escaping such penalization.

NOTES and COMMENT

There is a question whether the conjunction of Colonel Roosevelt and Billy Sunday at tea in the national capital portends peace, or is a communion that will strengthen the attack on the prince of darkness.

This horse meat news is appearing often, but aside from the natural disinclination to accept equine flesh for food it is difficult to see how it would help out. A horse is worth more than a steer. Besides, it is in considerable demand for other purposes than food.

The craftiness of the Hun is illustrated in Chancellor von Hertling's assumption that President Wilson has changed his tone in his latest pronouncement. No change is discoverable here. The President's last statement of America's aims as to the war is accepted as an affirmation of the first one and a faithful reflection of the national attitude.

The reference by the German chancellor to "our loyal, brave ally, Turkey," is one of the noticeable dissimulances in the Hun reply. Perhaps the chancellor is deserving of commendation for not adding the designations "admirable" and "worthy."

These husbands who are getting in the limelight through divorce proceedings show up in strange ways. One is charged with eating Limburger at the plaintiff's bedside. There are so many other ways to dine that this proceeding certainly stands out.

Rain continues its shy ways, but the forecaster goes right on keeping up our hopes by predicting copious downpours and various pluvial dispensations.

It is now disclosed that the packer barons fought food investigation bitterly—which is generally accepted as justifying the probe that has been inserted so heroically.

There are those in this country who are still mindful of the luxuries of this time of world stress. The annual auction of furs at St. Louis brought \$3,500,000. These skins, made up, will amount to ten times as much, which it must be calculated somebody will be ready to pay.

It must be conceded that Von Hertling has some ability in treating the situation so that a people with every chance to know that it is desperate will be reassured. But no other people than the Germans could be kept quiet in that way.

Surgeon-General Gorgas reports that the crowding of men in cantenments not ready to receive them is responsible for the epidemic of diseases that have raged at some of the posts. Everybody in high army circles seems to persistently overlook Camp Fremont, with its empty barracks and salubrious setting.

Secretary Daniels has discovered that men in the navy are deprived of the privilege of attending church on Sundays, and has ordered the suspension of all naval work where practicable. The navy must be thus identified as an eager churchgoer. Instead of the tough old salt of fiction, considerably given to damning his starry toptails.

The story about bombs being camouflaged as corned beef will be read with interest in the boarding-house. It suggests variants and possibilities that may well produce consternation there.

Another golden goose has gone on the operating table through the appointment of receivers for the Rio Grande Western railway. That ailing relative, the Western Pacific, has just merged from a severe amputation, and together they will present a striking instance of great and valuable properties well plucked, shorn and surgically operated upon.

The building of ships from concrete materials is now to be undertaken. Let us not say the project is chimerical. It is comparatively recent that iron ships were demonstrated as being possible that concrete ships may be real easy.

This, from the Santa Ana Blade, is almost the limit: "Classified ad in the San Diego Union: 'Industrious widow needs washing. Phone 176.' Eddie, get out the hose, pull down the blinds; and phone 176."

SPIRIT OF THE STATE PRESS

The expected rush of big postoffice buildings in the form below Mason & Dixon's line has been sadly punned by the decision that there is to be no public buildings built this session.—Santa Rosa Republican.

Under government regulation the woman of England are permitted to have shoes which are six and three-quarter inches high. By the associated shoe dealers of the country it is proposed to fix the limit for America at eight and three-quarter inches. Of course, everything is higher here than in Europe.—San Bernardino Sun.

We have so much of the blessed life-giving rays of old Sol these days that our hearts go out to those snow-bound folks in the East who would give all they possessed for a taste of this genuine California climate that has made us famous to the uttermost ends of the earth.—Helixville Tribune.

In days gone by the giant bass was considered a good game fish, a hard fighter, and was recognized as such by the Tuna Club, which gave prizes for taking the same, until an angler one day happened to hook on to what is termed the broadbill swordfish, which was landed after a long, hard fight, with the aid of a much larger reel and other paraphernalia not used when fishing for giant bass. Admitting that the swordfish is a great fighter, that is no reason why the giant bass should not be recognized now as a good fighter, when fifty anglers enjoy a good tussle with the giant bass with only four or five can have the satisfaction of a fight with the broadbill swordfish.—Availon Islander.

EVENTS OF THE WEEK!



NOT YET ASSURED

Unless there is an epidemic of special sessions of legislatures next year, we shall have to wait until 1919 at least for the final fight over nationwide prohibition. Only eleven legislatures meet regularly in 1918. The contest in those eleven, however, will be watched with keen interest. Only five of the eleven voted for the amendment of the House. As their vote in every case was one-sided, attention will be centered upon the other six, which are New York and Maryland, each of which voted two to one against the amendment; New Jersey, which was even more decided; Massachusetts and Rhode Island, which gave only majorities against; and Louisiana, which was evenly divided. The capture of a single one of these six will be hailed by the prohibition forces as the beginning of the end, for exactly the number of States required to adopt the amendment, thirty-six, voted for it by their delegations in the House. The opposition was made up of seven States against it and five tied, not counting absentees. For any State won in the House and lost at its own capital, the "drys" will have to win only one of these divided States.—New York Evening Post.

WHERE TO LOOK FOR A WIFE.

A good housewife will look at least two square meals ahead of her nose. The modern system of marketing during the high cost regime is such a fine art that a youth contemplating matrimony should hit to the market place for selecting a bride. My boy, when you see a maiden pinching, smelling and prying a soupbone, you may rely on her sense of economy. She is looking forward not less than two meals. The soup-bone, when cooked, is merely food in the rough or primitive state. Its choicest by-products are realized after the bouillon stage. Thereafter comes the goulash, the croquette, and the luscious hash. By all means avoid the girl who orders choice cuts of porterhouse or English mutton chops. She will make you no good helpmate. But the girl who selects the chuck or neck pieces or the tall end of a ham bone and renders them into dainty palatable dishes is the one you want. So take my advice and seek the market place when you feel that you have had your fill of bachelor loneliness and wish a taste of wedlock. Follow such a girl around until you are perfectly satisfied, then nail her.—Cartoons Magazine.

AN OLD-FASHIONED VALENTINE.

Just the fragrance of old-fashioned roses,
Just an old-fashioned love-knot or so;
Just an old-fashioned garland of posies;
Just a love-dart from Dan Cupid's bow;
Just a touch of the old-fashioned fancy,
Wherein hands and hearts e'er entwined,
Just a maid with the old necromancy—
Just an old-fashioned Valentine.
—Cartoons Magazine.

TODAY 20 YEARS AGO

Mrs. Phoebe Hearst was given a big ovation by the officials of Mexico upon an inspection trip to the Hearst holdings at Mexico City.
The anti-trust bill went before the senate on this date for a vote.
The board of supervisors completely remodeled the receiving hospital.
Alexander Stewart and Mrs. Carrie Fross-Snyder started children's classes in singing.
The grand lodge of the Order of El B'nai B'rith elected Hermann Gutstadt president at convocation of members.

FUTURE OF THE RAILWAYS

The future of our railways has been made more uncertain than ever by the adoption of government control. The utterances of President Wilson regarding their taking over and most of the provisions of the Administration's bill for their control and financing seem to contemplate their return to their present owners at the end of the war. Furthermore, while government control suspends the operation of the Sherman anti-trust law and the anti-pooling law, there has been no proposal made that they be repealed. If they remain on the statute books competition must be resumed as soon as the railways are returned to their owners.

There are, however, several important reasons for doubting whether either the old system of regulation or the old system of management will be revived. While the repeal of the Sherman anti-trust law and the anti-pooling law is not at present being discussed, a revolution apparently has occurred in the attitude of public men and the public generally toward railroad competition. The sentiment for competition seems suddenly to have been given way to a sentiment for "co-operation" and "co-ordination." Again, Section 13 of the Administration's bill provides that federal control "shall continue for and during the period of the war and until Congress shall thereafter order otherwise." Those who drafted the bill seem to have provided for an indefinite continuance of control with the idea that some radical changes in railroad ownership as well as management might be desirable after the war and that the government should hold the properties while these were under consideration.

There clearly is a growing belief among both railway men and public men that it is undesirable that either the old system of regulation or the old system of management shall be restored. For many years the railways have been trying to eliminate wasteful competition by pools, by traffic agreements and by mergers. For over thirty years regulation defeated every effort of this kind. The result was that in every territory there were "weak" and "strong" railways operating side by side. The competition in service between the railways in each region was severe and caused many discriminations and wastes. Furthermore, it was impracticable for the regulating authorities to adopt any scale of rates which would be fair and satisfactory to both the "weak" and "strong" roads, or which would not be either regarded by part of the public as too low because it made the poor railways poorer or be regarded by another part of the public as too high because it made the rich railways richer. Probably in the natural course of events combinations between parallel railways would have wiped out the distinction between weak and strong lines; but natural tendencies were constantly defeated by laws to enforce competition.

While most railway men regulating officers, business men and statesmen would agree that the old system was unsatisfactory, they would disagree widely as to what system should be adopted in its place after the war. Probably a majority of them would say that government ownership and management should be avoided if possible, but many would also say it is at least as likely that government ownership will be adopted as that we shall return to the old system of regulation and management.

Never in its history was this country confronted by an economic and political problem more important than the railway problem as it now presents itself. Few wish to return after the war to the old system, and not many really want to see the adoption of government ownership. In order that we may escape both there must be

THE JESTER

Trouble Ahead.
"Jack is awfully annoying at times. He made me so angry today that I picked up a book—
"What! You surely didn't throw it at him?"
"Oh, no! I remembered in time that we weren't married yet."—Boston Transcript.
No Half-Way Measure.
Under a "sketchy little thing" exhibited by Jones there hangs a printed card which bears the words:
"Do not touch with canes or umbrellas."
An appreciative small boy added the following postscript:
"Take an axe."—Christian Register.

MAIL ORDERS NOW
on Sale Mon. at Sherman-Clay

PRISON LAW SEALS SECRET OF MURDER

FOLSOM, Jan. 26.—Behind the unwritten law of the prison that no man who attacks a fellow prisoner shall escape with a word in explanation, lies the mystery as to the cause of the murder here today of J. J. Castellana, sentenced on Ventura county on a charge of robbery, by Joseph C. Negrete, serving a twenty-five year term for murder in the second degree.

After he had plunged a knife blade into Castellana's body, Negrete, according to Warden J. J. Smith, looked at the lifeless form of his victim and said, "I am glad that I did it."

Negrete steadfastly refused to make any further statement. Warden Smith said he used a case knife and no words passed between the men before the attack was made. They were passing out of the prison yard on the way to the prison farm.

HAD KNIFE. Negrete was deprived of a year's credits some time ago, when one of the guards found a knife concealed in his clothing. It is almost an unwritten law among convicts, it was said today, never to explain such attacks. Even when the victim recovers, he seldom ever offers any explanation.

The attack today was the first that has occurred at Folsom Penitentiary in more than fourteen months. Wardens Smith said, but the prison records show there have been a number of them in recent years.

KILLED PRISONER. One man, Jacob Oppenheimer, known as the "Human Tiger," of California prisons, who was hung July 1, 1912, at Folsom, had a record of four such attacks in Folsom and San Quentin Penitentiaries. Two of his victims were killed.

Oppenheimer was sentenced from Alameda county in August, 1895, for robbery. Three years later he attacked and killed a fellow prisoner and his sentence was changed from fifty years at Folsom to life at San Quentin. On May 15, 1899, he stabbed James McDonald, a guard in the jail mill. Eight years later, Oppenheimer escaped from solitary confinement and killed a fellow convict. He was sentenced to hang for this, and while awaiting execution, at Folsom, to which place he was transferred, he made his fourth attack and killed Francisco Quijada, a fellow prisoner.

Cases of convicts attacking each other and of prison breaks have been frequent in recent years at Folsom. Warden Smith said. The last attempted jail break of any consequence was made in April, 1914, when thirteen incorrigibles broke from their temporary cells, in what is now the ward for the insane.

Guards opened fire as the men leaped into the corridor and three of the men were killed almost instantly. Two others died of wounds received in their attempt to escape and three escaped, but were failed to participate, after the plans had been made.

WOMEN URGED TO AID ARMIES
SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 26.—Declaring that America is infested with thousands of German spies, Colonel R. C. Trost, U. S. A., this afternoon made an appeal to those attending the Serbia day exercises at the Allied War Workrooms, 64 Post street, to exercise every precaution against giving information about the government to any one they did not know.

He said the German government had in its employ the brainiest people it could get and that they were touching elbows with patriotic Americans every day. He also deplored the fact that there are many slackers in the United States. He said:

"When General Pershing strikes a blow at the German, which will cost many American boys their lives, you women will lay aside the knitting of sweaters and the like and devote yourselves to the task of putting backbone into some of our citizens who wear trousers and who have not gone 'over there' to do their bit. They need it, and the only way they will ever get it is by the women performing that work. If anyone knows a sweeter or quicker way to heaven than by killing Germans, let them point it out."

Judge John T. Davis and Bruce Porter reviewed briefly the history of Serbia and its people. Judge Davis outlined the services for the brave and valiant they have shown in the fight for existence against Bulgaria, which country is backed by Germany.

The exercises were in connection with the opening of the Allied Workrooms, the day being devoted to Serbia to commemorate the national festival day, St. Sava, and to pay homage to a faithful and suffering ally.

BENEFIT PLANNED

The Oakland Lodge of Moose will capture the Pantheon Theater Wednesday evening. All plans have been completed for a big benefit theater party, the proceeds to be used in sending comforts to the more than 100 members of the lodge now in service of the United States. The affair is in charge of the Moose war service committee.

Oakland Lodge pledges itself on having the largest service flag of any east bay organization. This flag now contains 115 stars and was presented to the lodge at an impressive service on Friday night. There is also one white star in honor of John P. Messing, the first member of Oakland Lodge to fall in his country's service.

ARE WELL CLAD
Camp Dodge, Iowa, is not suffering from any scarcity of army clothes or discomforts reported in several camps, according to word received by T. B. Self of 321 Twenty-eighth avenue, from his nephew, Everett R. Simpson, serving in an artillery company there.

"It has been pretty cold," writes Simpson, "but we did not mind it as we had plenty of warm clothes and good quarters to sleep in. I like it pretty well."

They have started practice with the artillery and will be given the heavy guns soon," he writes further. "We are doing fine work."

Belgian Baby Benefit Given in San Francisco



MRS. HARRIET F. RICHARDS.

Unusual Program Is Arranged to Be Given at Hotel Feb. 8.

The California commission for relief in Belgium and France has completed all details for the Belgian baby entertainment to be given at the St. Francis Hotel, San Francisco, on Friday, February 8.

The entertainment was offered to the commission by Mrs. Harriet F. Richards of the Oakland Hotel and at the meeting yesterday between Mrs. Richards' committee and the commission the latter took over all details of the management of the entertainment and asked W. Pearce to act as treasurer of the entertainment. Mrs. Harry Sherman of the commission is chairman of the general committee and Mrs. Richards is director in chief.

FIRST PRODUCTION. The feature of the entertainment will be the first production on this coast of the famous seven-reel film, "The Belgian." Such famous film stars as Walker Whiteside and Valentine Grant are in the cast of the play which was taken in desolate parts of Belgium and in the present free Belgium. The plot thrills with German spy propaganda and intrigue and unravels the methods used by the Huns.

The entire entertainment has been donated to the Belgian baby fund. The St. Francis Hotel has donated the ballroom for the show, the film has been secured by Mrs. Richards through the courtesy of the United States Exhibitors Company, the Neapolitan Mandolin Club, an aggregation of fourteen Oakland and Berkeley girls, has offered their services through Miss Lily Sherwood, the San Francisco Musical Society through the production of "John Gilpin's Ride" and Little Gaetana Brit, the famous Belgian child violinist, has offered her services.

TAKE INTEREST. Society of both sides of the bay are taking a keen interest in the entertainment. Among those assisting in various ways are Mesdames Harry M. Sherman, Paul Bancroft, H. C. Jackson, Wickham Havens, A. P. Black, William H. Bourne, George W. Caswell, William Fitzhugh, Clarence Smith, Frank Deering, Louise Mulgard, Katherine Hooker, Lily Sherwood, Sig Stern, William P. Redington, also Archbishop Edward J. Hannan, Rev. William Ford Nichols, Edward Rajney, Charles K. Fied, Jesse Lillenthal, Warren Gregory and others.

Tickets for the entertainment can be had at the Hotel Oakland in this city and in the Oakland at Sherman, Clay & Co.'s, the St. Francis Hotel or the commission for relief in Belgium and France at 337 Mills building.

MARE ISLAND IN PERIL FROM PLOT

(Continued From Page 35)

age done. The ship is under control of the United States shipping board and is loaded with a general cargo.

MUCH DAMAGE. PETERBORO, Ont., Jan. 26.—This morning a fire broke out in a mill and half a million dollars' worth of machinery was wiped out one-half of the business section. The fire was caused by the explosion of a boiler in a shoe store. The high wind and extremely cold weather hampered the firemen.

AUSTRIAN COMPLETED. SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 26.—John Seykora, an Austrian, 33 years old, who was arrested yesterday following the firing of an empty freight car in the Southern Pacific yards between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets, was committed to the detention camp on Angel Island by the Department of Justice today, and a request was made upon Attorney General Gregory for a Presidential warrant charging him with giving aid to the enemy. The penalty for this offense, which is termed treason, is twenty years to execution.

Charles Womser, a German employed as a stenographer on the exterior, was taken into custody today by Department of Justice Operative R. R. Noble, on a charge of working within the prohibited zone under the federal laws against enemy aliens working near ports. He declared that the "only way to suppress him is to intern him." His recommendation will be carried out.

Thomas E. Vincent was arrested by Sergeant J. O'Mara and turned over to the federal authorities on a charge of defying the government. Maskie Muscovitch, an Austrian, was arrested today as an enemy alien and is being held for an insanity investigation before being turned over to federal operatives.

REPORT SUCCESS
CHRISTIANIA, Jan. 26.—A committee of experts appointed by the state to endeavor to find a method of obtaining edible fats and oils from whale blubber and fish rapids that is experience has been successful. Whale fat with a mixture of other fats can also, it is believed, be used for making margarine. Norway has already two whale oil refineries and the state has begun negotiations for the purchase of one of these.

Oakland's Largest and
Lowest Priced
Department
Store



Make Buying
W. S. S.
War Savings Stamps
a Habit—For Sale Here

RUMMAGE SALE

STARTS TOMORROW—A sale of a half year's accumulation of all the odds and ends—broken lines, discontinued patterns, short lengths and mill ends of every department in the store. Everywhere tomorrow will you see signs "Rummage Sale"—these are the signs to look for.

Reductions made on all the articles are greater than ever before. Now we want to sell them to make room for Spring Goods, so we have put a price on them that compels attention. Every item is a money-saver.

Rummage Sale of

Suits

—12 Suits in this lot of smart Oxford Grays, Blue Serges and Poplins; all this season's styles; button trimmed; good for early spring wear. Sale price **\$10**

SALE—2ND FLOOR

Rummage Sale of

Coats

—20 Coats, all the latest modes and materials. The velours are very rich looking, with fur collars; others with collars of plush. Sale price **\$10**

SALE—2ND FLOOR

Rummage Sale of

Dresses

—24 Dresses in this selection of serges and messalines; some neatly trimmed with braid and buttons, others with white satin collars; exceptional values. Sale price **\$7.95**

SALE—2ND FLOOR

Sweaters



—54 of them, all kinds, reduced from much higher prices to one sale price, and they will be sold quickly at **\$1.98**

SALE—2ND FLOOR

Silk Waists

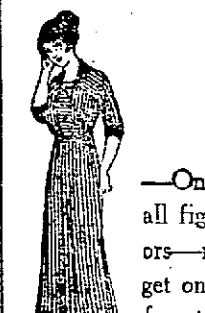


\$1.98

146 beautiful models in crepe de chins, nets and tub silks, some tailored, others daintily trimmed with lace. These are greatly reduced for this sale.

SALE—2ND FLOOR

House Dresses



50c

—Only 385 of them—they are all figured crepes of assorted colors—neatly trimmed. Be sure to get one of these. Worth three to four times the price asked.

SALE—2ND FLOOR

Wash Skirts

24—Some linens, khaki, white crepe. Special price **69c**

SALE—2ND FLOOR

Odd Jackets

—Light weight Poplins, Jerseys and Corduroys, including a few Children's Coats.

SALE—2ND FLOOR

Breakfast Suits

—340 bright, clean Morning Suits, made of chambray ginghams; solid colors in blue and pink; neatly trimmed.

SALE—2ND FLOOR

Middy Blouses

50 Striped Blouses made of well wearing material and a big bargain at this sale price. **48c**

SALE—2ND FLOOR

Every Sale Final

—Owing to the extremely low price every sale must be final. No changes, refunds or credits. No C. O. D. orders accepted. —Beyond all question these are the greatest values we have offered this season. No telephone orders.

Nurse Uniforms

33 uniform suits of excellent quality—suitable for home dresses—neatly trimmed with pockets and buttons. SALE PRICE **\$1.98**

Lingerie Waists

—200 daintily embroidered and lace trimmed Waists; such bargains you have never seen, for they are all just cut to rock bottom. Sale price **48c**

SALE—2ND FLOOR

Lingerie Waists



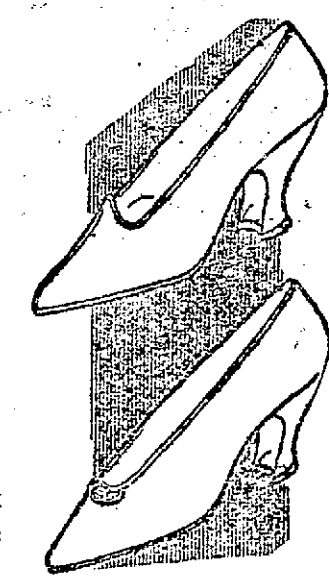
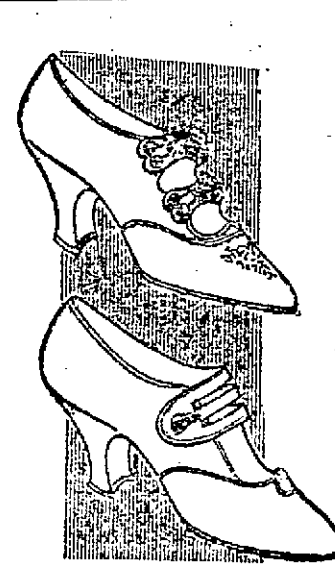
240 Waists of sheer and dainty trimmed voiles and laces—these are indeed bargains not to be overlooked. **69c**

SALE—2ND FLOOR

In the Rummage Sale of Shoes Are 1200 Pairs of Women's Pumps Oxfords, Boots and Fancy Strap Sandals at

\$1.00 One Third **\$1.00**
A PAIR Their Actual Value A PAIR

—Odds and ends of broken lines, containing Shoes from Sommer & Kaufman, Bloch & Levy and Walkover. Hundreds of styles suitable for misses and growing girls wearing ladies' sizes. Sizes 2 to 5.



A Rummage in Dress Goods

—PANAMA SUITING—The great dust-proof cloth and exceptionally good wearing material. 54 inches wide. Comes in navy, burgundy, green, garnet, marine and brown. SALE PRICE, a yard **77c**

—NOVELTY CHECK SUITINGS—Variety of colorings, in the season's popular dress fabric. 54-inch wide. SALE PRICE, a yard **95c**

Art Needlework

—STAMPED ARTICLES—Odds and ends, Mussed and soiled from handling; in the lot are shirt waists, dressing squares, children's dresses, collar bags, pin cushions, etc., etc. SALE PRICES **5c to 25c**

Lace Rummage

IMPORTED SILVER AND GOLD BEADED FRINGES for less than duty paid. SALE PRICE, a yard **5c**

—SALES OF IMPORTED LACE TORCHON INSERTIONS—SALE PRICE, a yard **3c**

—MILL ENDS OF HIGH-GRADE ALLOVER LACES AND NETS—1/2 yard square. SALE PRICE, each **19c**

—BLACK PUR COLLARS—Taped fabric and padded. SALE PRICE, each **\$1.98**

Neckwear Rummage

—158 pieces LADIES' NECKWEAR of all styles, slightly soiled, but all good shapes. SALE PRICE, each **5c**

—200 pieces LADIES' NECKWEAR in Cotton, Organdy, Satin, Pique, Roll Collars, Tuxedos and sailor shapes. SALE PRICE, each **10c**

—WOMEN'S Hosiery and Underwear

—WOMEN'S BLACK AND WHITE COTTON HOSE, reinforced heel and toe, elastic top. SALE PRICE, a pair **19c**

—WOOL MIXED UNDERWEAR—Soft finished in gray shirts, high neck, short sleeves; pants ankle length, broken lines, but a good run of sizes. SALE PRICE, each **93c**

Veils and Veilings

—315 VEILS, 1 to 1 1/2 yards long, all colors and meshes. SALE PRICE, each **10c**

—Several hundred remnants of VEILINGS and MALLINES, SALE PRICE, 3 for **5c**

Ribbons

—2-inch taffeta in Blue, Black, Old Rose and Alice Blue. 4-inch metres in Scarlet, Cardinal, Mauve, Old Rose and Copen. SALE PRICE, a yard **9c**

—RIBBON BOWS for fancy work in plain and white colors; assorted sizes. SALE PRICE, each **5c**

Gloves in Rummage

—300 pairs FACTORY MENDED GLOVES; excellent for shopping and every-day wear; some real kid, others lambskin and goat. SALE PRICE, a pair **79c**

—TWO-CLASP SILK GLOVES—some soiled and mended; excellent values. SALE PRICE, a pair **25c**

Muslin Underwear

—Odd stock of CORSET COVERS; embroidery and lace trimmed. SALE PRICE, each **19c**

—SAMPLE COMBINATIONS; some slightly soiled; wonderful values; small sizes only. SALE PRICE, each **48c**

—CHILDREN'S BONNETS AND HATS—ONE-HALF PRICE

—WHITE LACE APRONS—plain and fancy trimmed. SALE PRICES

23c, 25c, 29c to 69c

These For Men

—SHIRTS—Lots of them, some with soft, others with stiff cuffs, variety of materials—percales, silk striped madras and cotton pongee. Reduced from many of the higher prices. SALE PRICE, each **79c**

—NECKWEAR—Wonderful assortment of flaring ends; four-in-hand; all colors and patterns. SALE PRICE, each **15c**

—HIGH-GRADE SILK KNITTED NECKWEAR SALE—Plain and fancy colors. **1/2 Price**

Wash Goods

—40-INCH FANCY DRESS VOILES—Variety of colors; light and dark ground; pretty floral designs. SALE PRICE, a yard **15c**

A Rummage in Winter Trimmed Hats

—All our winter trimmed HATS in velvet, satin and velvet combinations; sailor and turban shapes. SALE PRICE, **\$2.95**

—CHILDREN'S TRIMMED HATS in velvet with ribbon and flower trimming. SALE PRICE **98c**

—UNTRIMMED VELVET SHAPES in black and colors; there are sailors, turbans and tricornes. SALE PRICE **98c**

Jewelry Rummage

—Over 1000 pieces. Clean-up of odds and ends, including silverware, sterling hatpins, brooches, hairpins, beauty pins, etc. Not a piece in the lot worth less than double and many worth many times the price asked. SALE PRICE, each **10c**

A Rummage in Phonograph Records and Player Rolls

—600 EMERSON RECORDS, the six-inch kind, all popular pieces. SALE PRICE, each **5c**

—399 PLATING PLANO ROLLS—"Ryth Modis" brand; an extensive variety of pieces of all kinds. SALE PRICE **3 for \$1.00**

A Rummage in Aluminum Ware

—LARGE TEA KETTLE **\$1.79**
SALE PRICE

—SMALL TEA KETTLE **\$1.29**
SALE PRICE

—DOUBLE BOILER **\$1.20**
SALE PRICE

—SMALL SAUCE PAN, WEAR-EVER **30c**
SALE PRICE

Household and Dining Room, Third Floor.

Here are a lot More Bargains in RUMMAGE SALE!

The White Sale

continues for only FOUR DAYS MORE. Just think, only four days to avail yourself of the opportunity of buying White Goods, Household Linens and Undermuslins at prices which are insignificant compared to what they will be in a very short time.

—By the interest shown in this JANUARY WHITE SALE it shows more and more women are coming to realize that the January Reductions from last year's prices mean economies not likely to be found again.

—Due to planning and buying for this sale many months ago and in spite of the enormous business done during January, assortments are nearly as complete as on the opening day. Now, have you shared these noteworthy economies? Special prices prevail on the following:

Sheets
Pillow Cases
Table Linen
Napkins
Bed Spreads
Floss Pillows
Curtains
Bath Towels
Face Towels
Embroideries

New, Fresh, Up-to-Date Lingerie in Profusion

The Last Call For

Beds Springs and Rugs

—This is the final price reduction, as every Bed Spring and Rug must be sold by February 1st, and in order that they will move a price has been put on them that will surprise you. Here is all we have:

1 BRASS BED—Reg. Price ?—Sale Price **\$13.95**
1 IRON BED—Reg. Price ?—Sale Price **\$10.45**
1 IRON BED—Reg. Price ?—Sale Price **\$ 6.85**
2 IRON BEDS—Reg. Price ?—Sale Price **\$ 3.89**
1 IRON BED—Reg. Price ?—Sale Price **\$ 3.48**
1 BOX SPRING BED—Reg. Price ?—Sale Price **\$ 8.98**
1 STEEL SPRING BED—Reg. Price ?—Sale Price **\$ 3.98**
2 STEEL SPRING BEDS—Reg. Price ?—Sale Price **\$ 2.98**
1 COSTUMIER—Reg. Price ?—Sale Price **\$ 3.95**
1 CRIB—Reg. Price ?—Sale Price **\$ 5.98**
2 CRIBS—Reg. Price ?—Sale Price **\$ 5.69**
1 CRIB—Reg. Price ?—Sale Price **\$ 4.89**

All Congoleum Rugs 1/2 Price

—These are the most practical Rugs made, and for the price give unrivaled service. Just a few left. Anticipate your Spring Rug needs and buy now.

A Rummage in Home Furnishings

—CURTAIN ENDS—Nottingham in white and ecru—1 to 1 1/2 yards long. SALE PRICE, each **10c**

—ENDS OF SCRIM—2 1/2 yards long. SALE PRICE, each **10c**

—36-INCH CHAIRLIE—Two patterns; in good, serviceable colors for comfort coverings and drapes. SALE PRICE, a yard **10c**

—ODD LOT OF WINDOW SHADES—Some soiled and slightly damaged. SALE PRICE **10c**

—Draws Covered POLES. SALE PRICE, each **15c**

—Brass Extension CURTAIN RODS, each **5c**



VOLUME LXXXVIII.

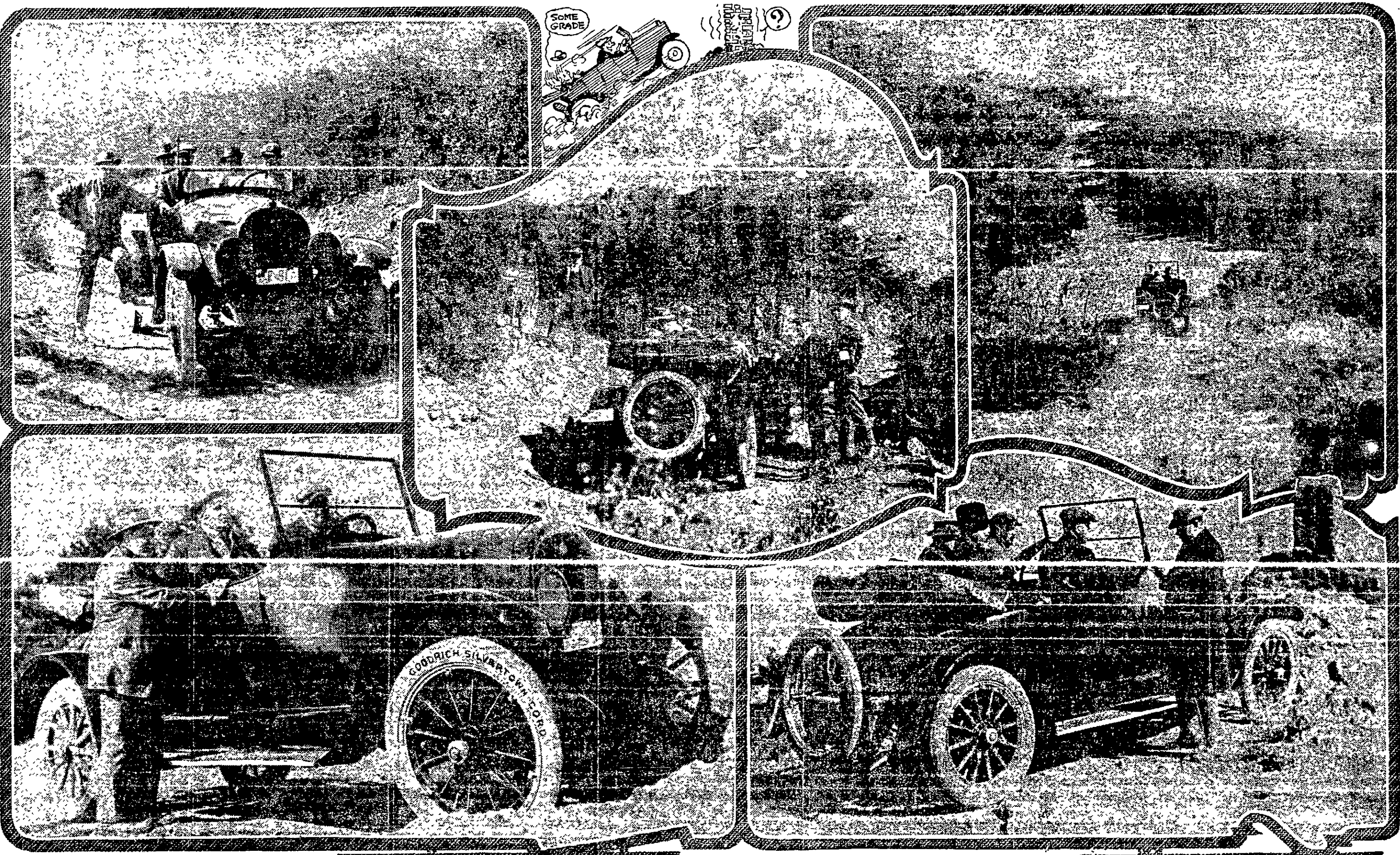
OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA, SUNDAY MORNING, JANUARY 27, 1918.

PAGES 43 TO 50.

NO. 153.

New High Gear Records Are Set by Six Cylinder Motor Cars

Photographs showing the Westcott Six, driven by Harry Kiel, establishing the new Mount Diablo record for six-cylinder cars in high gear, on Monday last when this Westcott Six, equipped with Goodrich Silvertown Cord Tires, won the Alexander trophy.



CHAMPION OF HIGH GEAR SIXES

By Edmund Crinnion

Adding a new chapter to Mt. Diablo high-gear history and crowning itself with the glory of being king of high-gear six-cylinder cars, the Westcott Six car which won the Alexander silver cup for the best mark set by a six-cylinder car on the famous mountain is now the acknowledged champion of high-gear sixes and the talk of automobile row in Oakland as the result of its wonderful victory on Monday last.

The Westcott Six, driven by Harry Kiel of the C. P. Kiel automobile interests of Oakland, carrying a combined passenger weight of 877 pounds, climbed to the highest point on the last steep pitch of Mt. Diablo ever attained by any stock six-cylinder car in the high-gear, completing with all the provisions governing this now nationally famous high-gear classic.

The Westcott made its wonderful record on Monday last. Observing the contest were E. H. Barnum of the E. F. Goodrich Company, and the writer. In the car with the observers were F. Frost of the C. P. Kiel agency and Harry Kiel, the driver. Following the contesting Westcott car was another Westcott car in which were P. Kiel of the Kiel interests and Ed Rogers of The TRIBUNE and

SEE TRUCK SHOW

Dealers visiting Chicago for the automobile show, January 26 to February 2, will be afforded the opportunity of attending perhaps the greatest truck show or exhibit ever staged. A Maxwell truck exhibit will be held in the handsomest automobile display rooms in the world. The Maxwell truck show will run similarly to the dates of the Chicago show and will be held in the salesrooms of the Henry Newman-Stratton Company, 2457 Michigan avenue. A complete line of trucks and commercial car bodies will be shown. These salesrooms are fitted with hand-painted, expensive tapestries, rugs and furniture. They are really automobile salons.

HAS 1-TON TRUCK

Lord Rhondia, food dictator of England, is head of the Peace River Development Company in Canada, which has a Maxwell one-ton truck working in the far north country. The company of which Lord Rhondia is the chief expects to install a big fleet of motor trucks to carry supplies to the men at the base of operations.

H. O. Alexander of the B. F. Goodrich Rubber Company, donor of the new Alexander-Mount Diablo high gear trophy for the six cylinder cars. Upon the car's return to Oakland it was examined by the following technical committee to ascertain its rating as a stock car: G. W. Moore of the Haynes agency, J. W. Hartwell of the Locomobile Company of America, and E. E. Gleason of the Hudson interests. The committee reported the Westcott to have gear ratio of 4.9-10 to 1. The Westcott factory was communicated with at once by wire and the following wire was received: "Stock Gear Ratio 4.9-10 to 1. This settled the matter and the trophy and given the congratulations due the winner of this contest.

WAR PROSPERITY VIEWED BY MAGEE

San Diego is getting the benefit of real war prosperity, says J. B. Magee of Los Angeles. In a letter to T. H. Wilkinson, manager of the United States Rubber Company's branch here, Magee returned last week from a trip that included that city and the Imperial Valley.

"The influence of the big army cantonment at Camp Kearney has had a distinctly stimulating effect on business in San Diego," said Magee. "Every line of trade is good, the tire business included, and hotels and restaurants are doing a land-office business."

"The San Diego county roads just now are anything but good. From San Diego to Imperial by way of potrero grade is an extremely bad road at present. It is dirt road for most of the distance and the lack of rain for such a long period has simply caused it to go to pieces under the heavy travel it gets."

"Imperial Valley was likewise prosperous and the high prices for cotton will bring immense sums to the valley this season. I was greatly interested in the success that has attended the growing of hemp this season on the Timken ranch. Machinery is on the way now to the valley to handle the crop, which grew in wonderful fashion. If they are successful in treating the hemp Imperial Valley will have a new and profitable industry."

AUTO SHOW WILL BE GREAT

All California is enthusiastic over the coming Pacific Automobile show. This was the statement made this week by George Wahlgreen, manager of the coming display and chief in charge of the arrangements to take care of the thousands who will visit the city for the show.

Following the announcement of the special days for the show which will be set aside for the various communities throughout the state, letters poured into the Automobile Club headquarters from practically every part of the state.

Secretaries of the various dealer organizations, automobile men and motorists who are prominently connected with the various civic bodies in the cities throughout this section of the state have pledged their support in no uncertain terms and promise to bring trainloads of motor enthusiasts to the big exhibition.

With the show only three weeks away, hardly another topic of conversation is heard among the big distributing houses along Van Ness avenue. Show displays, new models which will be on exhibition, special jobs en route—these are the subjects

that salesmen, managers and advertising men discuss in every showroom.

MANY PLANS
There is little doubt that if the half of the plans materialize that the forthcoming exhibit will be far and away the greatest exhibition of the kind ever held in the country.

Not only will the models shown be the most beautiful, the latest offerings of the biggest factories and the best that have ever been shown in the West, but they will also be seen in a setting which for beauty has never been equaled anywhere in the world.

Practically every make of automobile and truck that is represented on the coast will be shown at the Civic Auditorium and the exhibit will be the center of attraction for everyone interested in any of the various phases of the motor car industry.

Commercial cars of all possible makes and descriptions will be shown in the basement of the Auditorium, the passenger cars will hold forth on the main floor, 7th floor, the corridors of the second floor will be devoted to the tire and accessory exhibits.

FISK FLAG FLIES WITH 418 STARS

A miniature service flag bearing 418 stars is being displayed in the window of the local branch of the Fisk Rubber Company. It is an exact copy of the large flag now flying from the administration building at the general offices of the company in Chicopee Falls, Mass.

The Fisk Company has sent many of its employees into the service of Uncle Sam already, and more are leaving almost daily, so the number of stars on the flag will be increased from time to time.

One of the stars represents an employee who has joined the colors from the local branch—Elmer W. Baker, Motor Truck Company 379, Quartermaster Corps.

DANCING QUEEN.
A Porto Rico Illustrated journal indicates that the queen of dancers, Anna Pavlova, recently visited San Juan, and created a stir among the dancing-loving Porto Ricans with her incomparable pirouettes. The automobile which she used during her stay on the island was equipped with Goodyear tires.

FORD

Bring your Ford here when it needs to be "tuned up" or repaired. We guarantee the most reliable work—the genuine Ford-made Materials and to ask Ford prices.

Pacific Kessel Kar Branch
24th AND BROADWAY

Oakland Battery Co.

EVEREADY BATTERIES

STARTING AND LIGHTING SYSTEM FOR FORD CARS
We specialize on Repairing and Recharging WILLARD, U. S. L. and EXIDE Batteries
2533 BROADWAY
Lakeside 371

RETREADS

Pay Big Dividends
SEE US FIRST.
Our Retread Guaranteed to Give Satisfaction.
OAKLAND RUBBER WORKS
1762 Broadway, Oakland, Cal.
Phone Lakeside 2574
Open Sundays, 9 a. m. to 1 p. m.

Norwalk

TIRES AND TUBES
"Some Rubber"
Alameda County Distributors
Berg Auto Supply Co.
2065 BROADWAY, OAKLAND

VACUUM NON-SKID RETREADS
Will Average 5,000 Miles. All Tires Retined and Heavy Tread that is a Positive Anti-Skid. Liberal Guarantee. About 13 Price of New Tires.
COOK & MCKINNON
Successors to C. A. Muller
21ST AND BROADWAY
Phone Lakeside 408 Oakland, Cal.

KELLY-SPRINGFIELD
(Hand-Made)
TIRES
Cheapest in the End
L. G. Reno Co.
(Distributor)
Twentieth and Broadway
Oakland 2749

HARRIS OIL
—the choice of motor car owners that know the importance of proper lubrication for motors.
Chanslor & Lyon Co.
2428 WEBSTER ST.

Goodyear Cord and Fabric TIRES
Refiners Vulcanizing Ribbed and Non-Skid Retreads
HOGAN & LEDER
331 14TH ST. Lakeside 2218
Bet. Webster and Harrison Streets

Michelin Tires—Monogram Oils
Burd High Compression Piston Rings
Imperial Garage & Supply Co.
Phone Lakeside 2200 1426-32 Franklin Street, Oakland

Ball Player Becomes Star As Automobile Salesman

Bill Rodgers Joins Staff of Dodge Brothers and Makes Good

When Bill Rodgers, the popular baseball player of the Pacific Coast League, took off his uniform last October after the final game of the season he declared he was through with the national pastime for good and would thereafter devote his time entirely to the selling of automobiles. He accordingly acquired a first-class job as salesman for Dodge Brothers cars and proved himself the star of the selling force. Some of his co-workers at the automobile establishment stated Bill did not have to sell cars; that all he had to do was to sit in the office and take the orders. They declared that the ball player's popularity and personality, coupled with such a reputation as a star athlete, simply drew the customers to him. Anyhow, Rodgers was going like a "house-afire" in the motor car business when he was tempted with an attractive offer to return to baseball; and Bill could not resist the call of his first love. The proposition was one he had often dreamt of but never thought he would realize. He consequently accepted the job as manager of the Sacramento baseball team newly brought into the Pacific Coast League.

Despite the fact that Rodgers has given up automobile selling, he has not thrown off his feeling for the motor car by any means. Bill has owned a Dodge Brothers car for several years and when he obtained his managerial job he felt that his

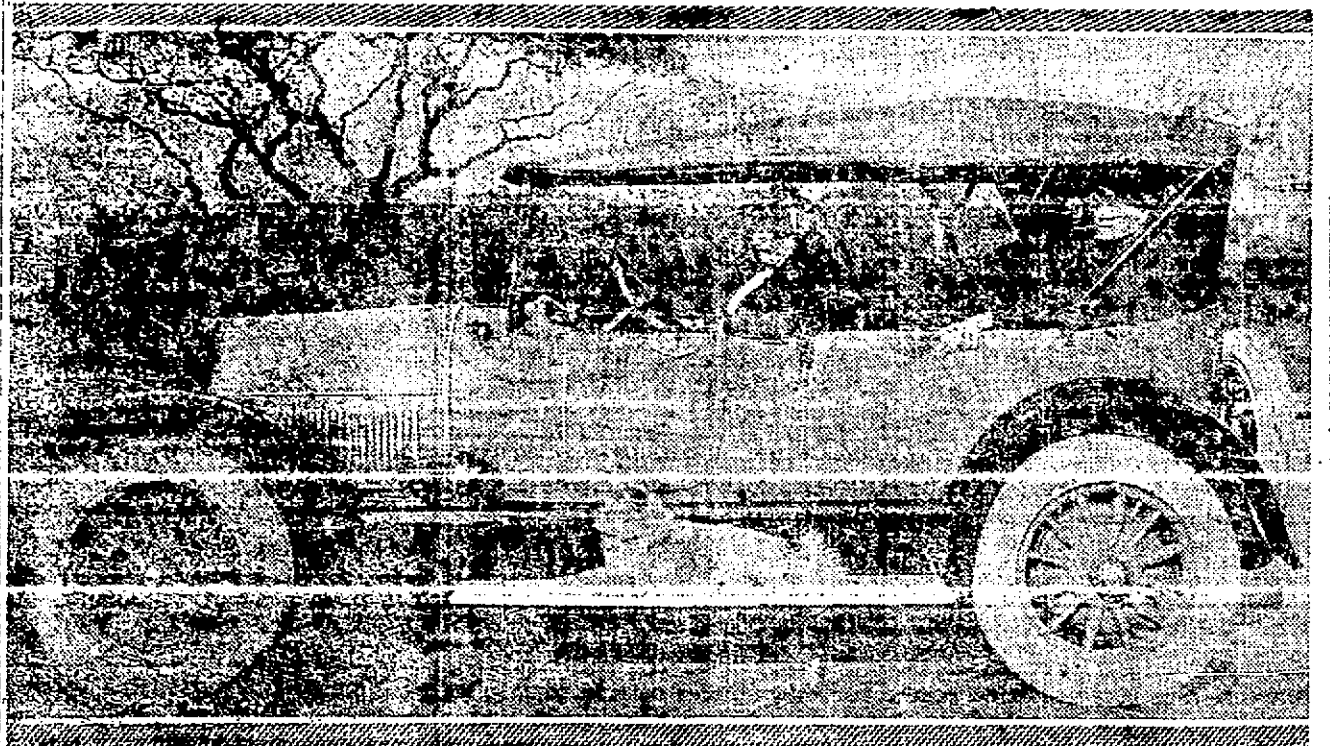
able. I am even considering moving my ball-chute around the circuit in playing season via motor car.

"Not only does the car save me lots of time in scouting around the country for ball players, but it is a more enjoyable way of traveling, and it enables me to reach some of the out-of-way places not touched by a railroad."

"Last week I left Sacramento in my Dodge Brothers car and drove down to Pittsburg to a bush ball game, where I understood there was some likely talent. I had a little confab with Bill Steen and some players who might serve on my team this year and then I journeyed over to another little hamlet about twenty miles distant, where I submitted terms to a manager for my club. I then drove to San Francisco at which place I have considerable business to attend to, and later I will proceed to Los Angeles via Fresno and Bakersfield, where I will talk with several players, who are wintering in the south, and attend to some other important business."

"My present duties cause me to travel about the state somewhat similar to a traveling salesman, and from observations I have made, the majority of today's drummers get about their territory in a motor car rather than on the passenger train. And if any of them have stopped to figure it up, like I have, they have found that traveling via automobile instead of the steam road simply doubles their time for transacting business."

New Motor Cars Are Distinctive



MR. AND MRS. GEORGE MAGRUDER of Oakland and their new Cadillac Eight Phaeton, one of the smartest of the season's cars.

Motor Car Contributes to War-Time Efficiency

Declared Folly to Retire Auto When It Seems to Be Most Needed

Because the country is at war is no good reason for removing the house telephone, or assigning the cook to do the upstairs work in addition to her kitchen duties.

In other words, the fact that we are not living in normal times does not by any means justify a lowering of efficiency in the home or in business. On the contrary, the effort should be to increase efficiency—to get more work done, or to do the usual work better and gain the time and energy for additional work. War means extra effort in every direction.

Therefore the gain in personal efficiency is not only desirable—it is highly necessary. If the motor car is one of the agencies which will contribute to this gain—and it is able to argue otherwise—then the use of automobiles should be encouraged and increased.

The benefits would more than compensate for the use of a little gasoline even if it were scarce. But there is not even that reason for curtailing the use of the motor car.

An idle motor car is an idle investment. It represents so much money from which the owner is receiving no return. On the face of it, it is bad business to lay up an automobile for a period, like winter, for instance.

Primarily, a man owns an automobile for the time it saves him, for the added convenience and comfort it gives him. That being true, it would appear little short of the height of folly to take a motor car out of commission at the very time of year that it is time-saving, its comfort and convenience are rendered to the greatest advantage and at a season when all other forms of transportation are slowed up.

A little analysis of the trend of the public's motor car tastes indicates that cars are bought now with a sensible, serious purpose in mind. Experience apparently has taught buyers the greater desirability of an enclosed car for winter use. Likewise, it has demonstrated that an enclosed car properly ventilated, is more comfortable in summer.

The result is a natural increase in the number of enclosed cars which are bought today for year-round use. And this increase is of no mean proportion. Sedan and coupe types are not confined to cities alone. They are being sold more and more in small towns, to people who several years ago could not be persuaded to consider a car.

An indication of the trend of opinion in the matter of the enclosed type of cars is in the manufacture of the Buick line which is now turned out in cars of both the sedan and coupe type in addition to the popular touring and roadster models. For years the Buick line featured only cars of the open type. This season's sedan especially has proven a rapid and popular seller on the coast.

The government itself does not consider the motor car, nor even the enclosed type, a luxury. If the official action and attitude of its own individuals may be accepted as indications, the highest men in the government service utilize motor cars as every other owner should and as most of them do—to save time, to increase personal efficiency, as a means of quick and certain transportation.

WEARS OVERALLS

Overall are the favorite pieces of wearing apparel of Miss B. Faidley of Denver, Colo., when motoring across country in her Maxwell car. She has just completed a tour from Chehalis, Wash., to Denver, something like 898 miles. After going over the mountains and nearly roadless countries she reports the car in good running order. Miss Faidley drives the Maxwell in place of her brother, who has never learned to operate a motor car.

COST IS SMALL

Thirty-eight one-ton trucks in use day and night since July 1 have required only \$14.85 for repair parts, according to the Everitt Auto Sales Company of Columbus, Ohio, in a report to the Maxwell factory. Two of the trucks are engaged in the work of road building and have traversed 26,000 miles without one cent of expense to date.

which, in case of a motorcycle, shall be carried either in plain sight affixed to said motorcycle, or in the tool box or some other convenient receptacle attached to said motorcycle.

Baseball Manager Finds Auto Indispensable



BILL RODGERS, manager of the Sacramento baseball team of the Pacific Coast League, uses his Dodge Brothers car to tour California in search of talent for his club. In his travels he meets many friends and here he is shown giving the glad hand to "Rowdy" Elliott, catcher for the Chicago Cubs, and former manager of the Oakland club, who is now wintering in this city.

station required a classy-appearing car and accordingly traded in his somewhat travel-stained automobile on another new Dodge.

"I did not buy the car for pleasure-riding, however," stated Manager Rodgers, "not by a long shot. It is the most valuable assistant in my business. I would not trade the services of a motor car for the best ball player in the country, for with my trusty Dodge I can visit every hamlet in the state where there are prospects of picking up some talent for my club, and it will secure for me not only one player but a dozen or as many as I need."

"The railroads will never obtain my patronage unless it is to some locality where the automobile roads are impassable."

HAMLIN RECOVERS

E. A. Hamlin, sales manager for the J. W. Leavitt and Company of San Francisco, is improving rapidly from the effects of an appendicitis operation on Tuesday last at the St. Francis hospital in San Francisco.

Hamlin, who is one of the leading motor car salesmen on the Pacific coast, was taken suddenly ill early last week and a hasty operation was found necessary. He is getting along wonderfully and will soon be back, according to his physicians, to his post getting records for the selling of Chevrolet and Oldsmobile cars.

ON THE JOB.

The branch building of the Good-year Tire & Rubber Company, at Hartford, Conn., recently burned with total loss of stock and building. While the firemen were battling with the flames arrangements were already being made by the branch manager for a new location to open up for business the next morning. A stock of Goodyear products was requisitioned from another New England branch. These prompt measures resulted in the continuance of the business without the loss of a single hour, and the wants of the motorists of that region were supplied without interruption.

NEW SEALS SENT OUT FOR AUTOS

The following communication will prove of interest to every motor car owner:

"TRIBUNE, Oakland, Cal.

"Gentlemen: I am enclosing a copy of instructions which we are now sending out with all seals and registration certificates and containers, in case you care to run this in the automobile section of THE TRIBUNE as a news item. We have sent out approximately 50,000 seals without this circular, which has just been printed

within the last few days. This is a very desirable piece of information to auto owners and will accompany all seals and containers sent out in the future.

"Very truly yours, 'P. J. HEANEY,

"Acting Superintendent."

Inclosed find certificate and case; certificate must be displayed in accordance with section 11 of the motor vehicle act, amended, chapter 218, statutes 1917, as quoted below.

No person shall operate or drive a motor vehicle on the public highway unless such vehicle shall at all times carry in or upon it, subject to inspection by any peace officer, or employee of the department, the registration certificate furnished for it as hereinabove provided, which in case of an automobile shall be affixed, in the container furnished by the department, in plain sight in the driver's compartment of the automobile and

Used Car Exchange

Pleasure Cars—Commercial Cars—Motorcycles—Trucks

MAKE OF CAR	YEAR	BODY	Cyl.	PRICE	FOR SALE BY	PHONE	EQUIPMENT & CONDITION
Chandler	1917	7-Pass.	6	\$1250	Pacific KieselKar Branch, 24th and Broadway	LAKESIDE 177	Just as good as new.
KieselKar	1916	7 Pass.	6	\$1000	Pacific KieselKar Branch, 24th and Broadway	LAKESIDE 177	Overhauled and repainted.
Federal	LATE MODEL	1 1/2 Ton Truck	4	\$1500	Pacific KieselKar Branch, 24th and Broadway	LAKESIDE 177	Slightly used and as good as new.
Hudson Super-Six	1917	Sedan	6	\$1850	DON LEE 2265 Broadway	OAKLAND 858	Repainted; Tires all in good shape; good mechanical condition.
Hudson Super 6	1916	Cabriolet	6	\$1400	DON LEE 2265 Broadway	OAKLAND 858	Repainted; Good Tires, and in Good Mechanical Condition.
G. M. C.	1915	Truck	4	\$500	DON LEE 2265 Broadway	OAKLAND 858	Overhauled and in Good Condition
Cadillac	1915	Roadster	8	\$1500	DON LEE 2265 Broadway	OAKLAND 858	Overhauled, Rebuilt and Repainted.
Overland	1915	Coupe	4	\$600	DON LEE 2265 Broadway	OAKLAND 858	Splendid Condition Throughout.
Overland	1917	Roadster	6	\$750	DON LEE 2265 Broadway	OAKLAND 858	Run only 3500 miles; Splendid Condition.
Buick	1916	7 Pass. D-55	6	\$975	HOWARD AUTO CO. 3300 Broadway	LAKESIDE 3400	Good Condition
Franklin	1917	5-Pass. Tour. Car	6	\$1800	HOWARD AUTO CO. 3300 Broadway	LAKESIDE 3400	Plate glass top; Goodyear cord tires; one extra cord tire; Bumper car service as new with service guarantee still on.
Buick	1914	5 PASS.	4	\$350	HOWARD AUTO CO. 3300 Broadway	LAKESIDE 3400	Model 40—sold at \$1800
Saxon	1916	5 PASS.	6	\$475	HOWARD AUTO CO. 3300 Broadway	LAKESIDE 3400	A SNAP
Franklin	1917	5 Pass. Series "9"	6	\$1850	JOHN F. McLAIN CO. 2536 Broadway	OAKLAND 2508	Revarnished; Guaranteed, Including Service for Three Months
Chalmers	1917	Touring	6	\$900	PACHECO AUTO CO. 2901 Broadway	LAKESIDE 1929	Guaranteed.
Studebaker	1917	7-Pass.	4	\$750	Weaver-Ables-Wells Co. 3321 Broadway	LAKESIDE 250	Splendid condition.
Overland	1916	Panel Top Delivery	4	\$350	Weaver-Ables-Wells Co. 3321 Broadway	LAKESIDE 250	Good Condition
Buick	1914	5 Pass. C-37	4	\$475	Weaver-Ables-Wells Co. 3321 Broadway	LAKESIDE 250	Good Condition
Chandler	1916	7 Pass.	6	\$750	Osen & Hunter Auto Co. 12th and Jackson Sts.	OAKLAND 4076	Completely Overhauled; Repainted and Guaranteed Good Tires
Winton	1915	6 Pass.	6	\$800	Osen & Hunter Auto Co. 12th and Jackson Sts.	OAKLAND 4076	Best mechanical condition; paint good; four good tires and 2 extras

If You Want to Sell Your Car, List It Here. No War Tax on Used Cars



Tested for War

WAR's acid test has proven the motto of the Truck. Particularly on the Mexican border—the truck was tried. Tight, coiled springs could not hold out under those awful jolts and jars. Broken, discarded springs were piled depot-high within 30 days—new springs were necessary.

No such delays with the Fagol Truck. Its patented Spring Oiling System keeps Fagol springs "springy." Government trucks are equipped with this system—the only other truck so protected. It's necessary—it keeps springs and axle bolts automatically oiled.

Minimized vibration means lower depreciation—fewer repairs—greater profits. That's a Fagol principle.

INVESTIGATE THE FAGOL—A TRUCK OF FEATURES

BUTLER-VEITCH

Pacific Coast Distributors, Federal Realty Building, Oakland, California

Made in Oakland

A FAGOL PRODUCT

KISSELKAR MAKES NEW HILL RECORD

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 26.—Once again the Kissel Kar has demonstrated the wonderful power of its engine by breaking the record in climbing to the top of Mt. Wilson in 27 minutes and 17.3 seconds. The feat was accomplished with a similar model to the one that established the Mt. Diablo high-gear record a few months ago, thereby winning the trophy which it still holds for this event, no car to date having passed the mark set.

Mt. Wilson is located directly back of Pasadena, and the distance from toll house to toll house is 9 1/2 miles, on a very narrow road with many treacherous turns and precipitous grades, and it is absolutely necessary to keep the motor going at top speed until the hotel at the top is reached, when it is necessary to throw on the brakes with full force to avoid a steep precipice about 30 feet from the hotel. It was a wonderful sight to the onlookers to see Don Johnson, the driver, finish the race and apply his brakes, the element of danger in negotiating this feat being cleverly impressed upon the onlookers by the Kissel Kar, the car making almost a complete circle at the finish.

The previous record up this mountain trail was made some time ago by Billy Carlson, who was recently killed in a race at Tacoma, and who at the time of establishing the record, drove a special racing car.

The record-breaking trip was officially observed by representative newspapermen who, despite their cautiousness as far as events of this kind are concerned, were thrilled as they watched from the top of the mountain the car winding its way up the mountain, swinging around the curves with the dust flying in clouds. In places a mistake of a foot or two on the part of the driver meant certain death, for it was by this margin at certain points that a drop of 500 feet, or more, was avoided.

At the conclusion of the trip Don Johnson, the driver, who was accompanied by H. W. Nerney, manager of the Los Angeles branch of the Pacific Kissel Kar branch, met with a great reception. As the record stood up to the time it was considered almost unbeatable, and the performance of the Kissel Kar was looked upon as a grueling one beset with many dangers, but of real merit proving the many claims made for the Kissel relative to its sturdiness and powerful motor.

MOVIE QUEEN TO AID RECRUITER

Anxious to do more for Uncle Sam than merely to entertain, Miss King, the movie queen, offered her services to the sergeant of recruiting.

Miss King is known to movie followers the country over, the "Seven Pearls" serial being one of her well-known pictures. Her brother, Charles King, the vaudeville star, recently gave up a handsome pay envelope to board a fighting ship "somewhere near the statue of Liberty," and because Miss King could not likewise go before the mast, in retaliation she did the next best thing, and so donated the full regalia of the American sailor.

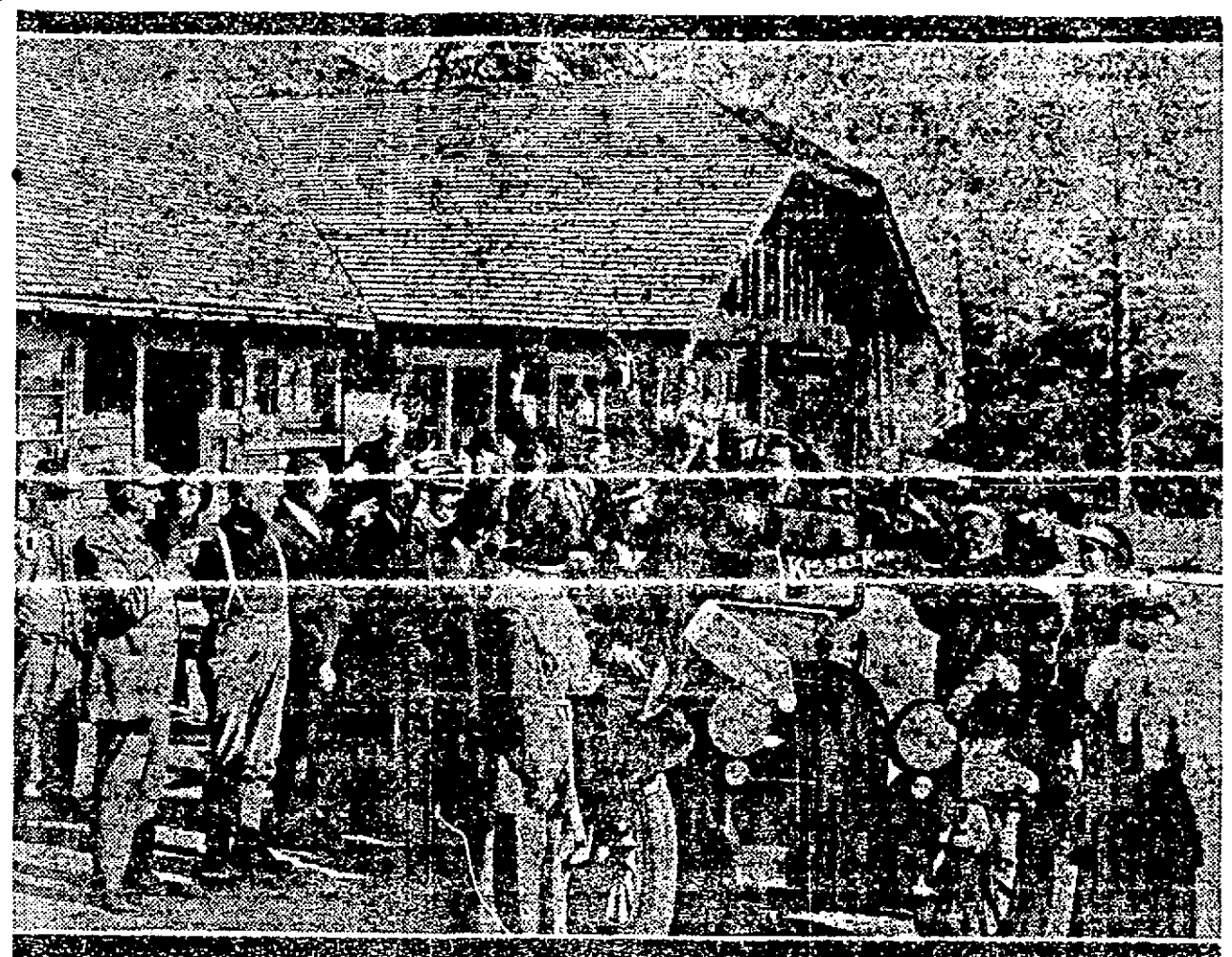
Attired in the time-honored navy uniform, Miss King is seen in the picture under regulation leggings and the little white cap jauntily covering part of her golden locks, it is needless to report that the pretty salorette attracted much eligible material (for the navy) at every busy corner.

Many sections of the city were covered in a machine furnished by the Chalmers company and two husky sailor lads were detailed by headquarters to escort the patriotic miss. A huge naval recruiting banner provided a striking background, which was held aloft by the tars and at several places where the crowd gathered to considerable depth, the diminutive orator did her pleading from the shoulder of a lad in blue.

Aside from her picturesque appearance the witty remarks and repartee of this first American salorette made her as effective as a veteran campaigner.

"For two reasons I'm out search-

Kissel Wins Mt. Wilson Record



Husky KisselKar goes to the top of Mount Wilson, setting new record for southern classic.

ROADS IMPROVED BY PRISON LABOR

Many state and county administrations are utilizing prison labor in road work. Governor Brough of Arkansas has just announced that 75 to 100 convicts will be used continuously on road work in his state. A sentiment is growing in favor of imprisoning all vagrants and placing them at work on county highways. This method of utilizing prison labor, where it is conducted under proper conditions, has always had the endorsement of the National Committee on Prisons and Prison Labor, and a provision for road building has been incorporated in the prison labor bill. An important feature is that of requiring the payment of a wage to the prisoner. Such a wage will make it possible for the prisoner to contribute to the support of his dependents and at the same time will prevent unfair competition with free labor.

"ing for fighting fellows," was her customary introduction. "First, on account of personal pride; second, on account of law. My brother is wearing the blue but I have no time for the blues." If I can't join the navy I can get some navy joiners. The war can't last forever, boys—come on, cheer up and sign up.

"My second reason for this performance is the Law. No, not the draft—why, of course, I'm under age. I mean Miss Law—the aeroplane girl. She wears a uniform, she wants a commission from the war department. She is teaching a group of girls to fly.

"I can't sail the high seas with my brother and I don't care to sail the high altitudes with Miss Law. But if I've got a spark of loyalty at all I can do a little land-cruising among the swells of this great city—and by swells I mean the boys with the hearts of swelling pride and patriotism."

As a closing quip Miss King always earned applause and an enlistment or two with: "The days of the Kaisers and Cears are over, but we Kings should worry—the nights and the lights are still on the job."

New Nash Organization Here



The new sales organization behind the Nash car in Oakland. From left to right, they are: C. M. REESE, CHARLES TATE, at the wheel, head of the Tate Motor Car Company; G. F. SANDERS and S. H. ALLISON.

TATE FORMS NEW MOTOR CAR FIRM

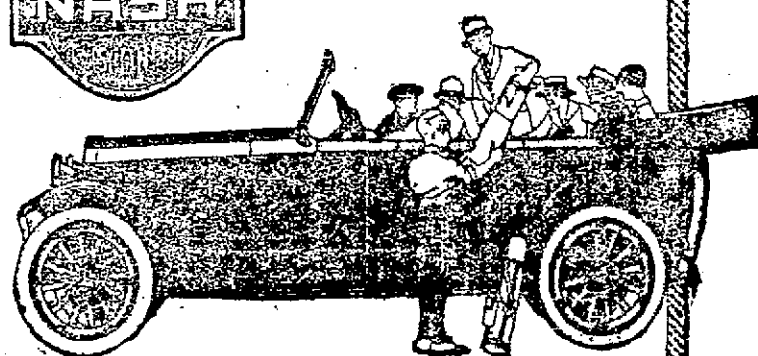
Of more than passing interest to the motorists of this territory is the announcement made public during the past week by Charles Tate of Oakland to the effect that the newly formed Tate Motor Car Company had purchased the Nash car contract for Alameda and Contra Costa counties from the Western Motor Car Company and would hereafter handle the interests of the Nash cars and trucks

from the new Nash home in the upper Broadway auto row.

Heading the newly formed Tate Motor Car Company is Charles Tate, who for years has been identified with the Jeffery and Nash cars and trucks. He was with Frank Pagenel when the latter was handled by Pagenel and he was one of the founders of the companies that succeeded Pagenel in the handling of the cars here.

It is for the purpose of enlarging on the scope of the company's work here and also for the furthering of the Nash car plans that Tate formed the new concern.

Tate has with him in the new company H. H. Patton as service manager. Patton also was with the Jeffery and Nash car lines in the transbay cities for many years and is known by all the owners here of that make car.



The Only Car Not Increased in Price During the Past Year

The Nash Model 671 gives you everything you ever wished for in an automobile.

It is a big, roomy seven-passenger Six—yet weighs only 3,080 pounds.

This means that it is light on tires—long on gasoline mileage and costs less for upkeep than any other Six of equal dimensions.

There is that about the Nash Model 671 which can only be described by the *Glass*.

It's motor is powerful and sweet running—

It's lines are graceful and pleasing to the extreme—It's fittings are in keeping with its appearance.

A demonstration will convince you that you cannot obtain equal value in any other car at anywhere near this price.

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY

5-Passenger Touring Car	\$1460
4-Passenger Roadster	\$1460
Sedan	\$2195
7-Passenger Model 671	\$1660

PRICES F. O. B. OAKLAND

Tate Motor Sales Co.
2847 Broadway
Phone Lakeside 1491

'SPEED COPS' WILL SOON ORGANIZE

The "speed cops" of the country are about to have their national organization.

So great has been the success of the California Traffic Officers' Association in its short history, that its officers believe the time is ripe for the forming of an organization to cover the entire United States.

Tentative steps already have been taken by the president, Corporal Joseph G. Wallmann, head of the Oakland traffic department, and he says he has received much encouragement.

The assistance of the Oakland Chamber of Commerce has been enlisted and it is expected that civic and commercial bodies all over the country will get solidly behind the movement.

The influence of the Lincoln Highway Association also is to be brought to bear.

It is hoped to capture the place as a

to hold a national convention this year.

According to the present ideas of the officers, this convention should be held in Oakland in the coming July. It is felt that Oakland should have the first national gathering because it was through the efforts of the police force and the Chamber of Commerce of this city that the state organization was formed.

It was along about last Thanksgiving time when the idea took root that it would be an excellent thing for all concerned motorists, traffic officers and pedestrians—if traffic rules could be standardized all over California.

So the Oakland Chamber of Commerce got behind the move, sending letters and telegrams all over the state to other chambers of commerce, to city and county officials and others of influence. This resulted in the holding of a state convention in the Oakland Municipal Auditorium on December 15, 16 and 17.

The attendance was about 100, almost double what was expected. Besides Corporal Wallmann as president, officers were elected as follows:

J. L. Butler, Los Angeles chief of police, first vice president; W. M. Simpson, Stockton, chief of police, second

vice-president; H. Thorwaldson, sheriff of Fresno county, third vice-president; M. F. Brown, traffic officer of San Mateo county, secretary; J. H. Nedderman, Oakland chief of police, treasurer; Eugene Bradley, secretary; and T. P. Burke, San Mateo chief of police, sergeant-at-arms.

The convention "did business" right from the start. It was responsible for the shaking up of the state automobile department, as H. A. French, head of that bureau, was called before the traffic officers and questioned for two hours or more.

It also did much toward cleaning up misunderstandings between the different traffic officers in regard to the enforcement of the laws and set under way a system for catching automobile thieves.

The silent system of crossing signals or "the human semaphore" was adopted and is now in effect. It was decided that the whistle system was confusing.

When the national organization is formed it is planned to put all such regulations in standard form so that a motorist driving from New York to California can protect on his way with assurance that he will not get into trouble through the legal peculiarities of some particular locality which are in effect nowhere else.

When I was filling the transmission with grease the other day, I accidentally turned the propeller shaft and to my surprise found I could twist it a good quarter turn. Is this right? GLEN.

There should be play in the shaft. You will find that if you shift the gears into high, there will not be quite so much as

a quarter turn, which is all right when the gears are in neutral.

Motor Car Buyers Here's Your Chance

We Have Only Two More
Three-Passenger

Scripps-Booth

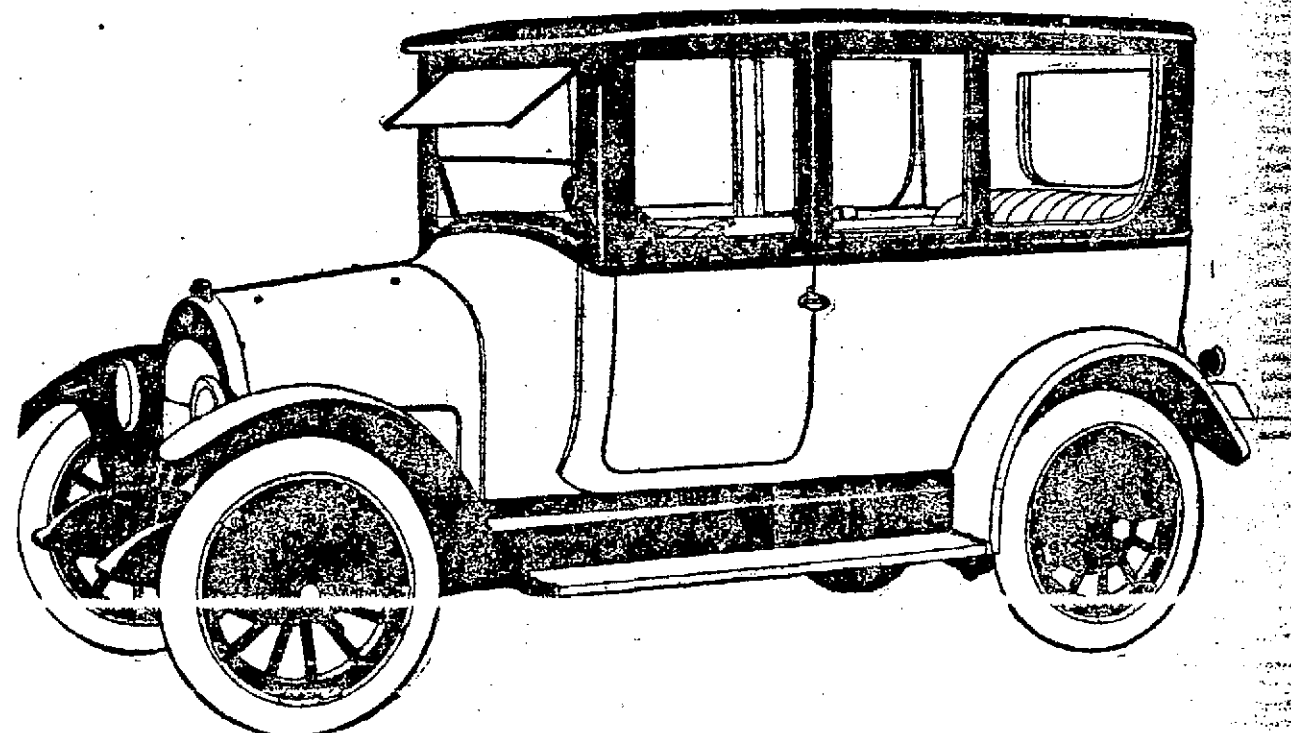
Roadsters left on hand. We want to dispose of them at once. To do so, we have put a price on each one that will move them quickly. They are brand new!

\$885 Each

Act speedily. You may be too late. We sold two of these cars last week and have but two more at this price.

Call, Write, Phone or Wire at Once to

Chas. H. Burman
3074 Broadway, Oakland
Phone Oakland 131



Overland
\$1240

The Thrift Car

This is America's most important winter—Don't let bad weather retard your efforts or impair your health!

Keep going at top-notch efficiency with *this* all-weather Small Sedan.

It is remarkable how increasingly the public approves it.

Fully equipped—106-inch wheelbase—large tires—staggered doors!

The busier you are the more you need it.

Appearance, Performance,
Comfort, Service and Price

Light Four Model 60 Small Sedan
L. O. B. Toledo—Tax Free Price subject to change without notice

Willys-Overland of California

FACTORY BRANCH

Telephone Lakeside 132

Broadway at 29th Street

DODGE BROTHERS CLOSED CAR

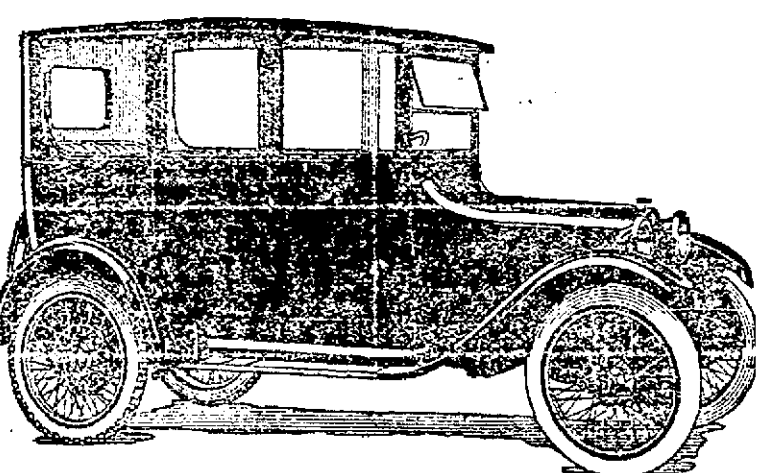
The mere convenience of the sedan is almost forgotten, now, in the greater practical purpose it is serving.

Economical, and easy to drive, it is speeding the war work of men and women alike, and keeping them fit in all weathers.

It will pay you to visit us and examine this car

The gasoline consumption is unusually low.
The tire mileage is unusually high.

Sedan or Coupe, \$1350; Winter Touring Car or Roadster \$1650; Touring Car, Roadster or Commercial Car, \$885.
(All prices f. o. b. Detroit)



H. O. HARRISON CO.

2200 Broadway

Phone Oakland 460

FIRM SENDS MAN TO EAST AS MANAGER

C. A. McGee, for years publicity man for the Howard Automobile Company, is now en route to Chicago to act as traffic manager for the local concern.

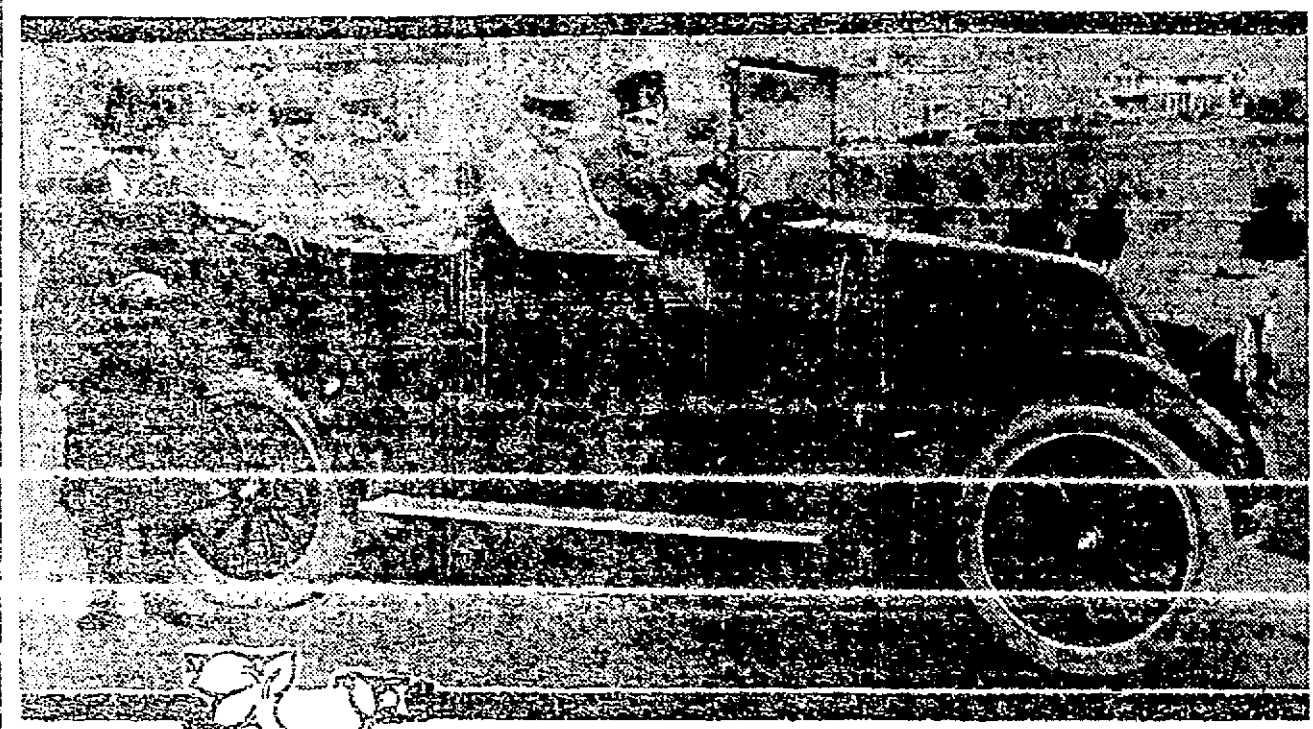
This will be the first time any Pacific coast distributor has had a representative in the East for this purpose. This new move is in line with the Howard Automobile Company's policy, which has always been full of initiative and not backward in trying originality where the common-place methods fail.

The Howard Automobile Company is the originator of trainload shipments. The first trainload of automobiles ever shipped in the world was brought to this coast by the Howard Automobile Company and consisted of thirty-five carloads of Buick cars. This was in 1912. The record-breaking trainload of Buick cars was brought out from the Buick factory shortly afterward and consisted of eighty-eight carloads. The Howard Automobile Company handled in a check for nearly half a million dollars at that time.

Just last fall, in 1917, a total of twelve trainloads of Buick four-cylinder and six-cylinder cars were brought to the Pacific coast by the Howard Automobile Company.

The majority of these trains were made up of gondola cars, on which

Poilus of France Visit Oakland



C. A. PENFIELD of the John F. McLain Company entertaining five poilus who are here in Oakland on a furlough as a recompense from France for having given such valiant services in the battle front. The five represent three different branches of the French army. Two are of the aviation corps, one an aviator and the other an engineer; two others are of the artillery and one an infantryman. Their names are E. Salmon, Paul Girard, Jack Brander, C. Dauphin and E. Thuret. Penfield standing beside the Franklin car in which he drove them over Oakland's scenic highways.

AUTO SHOW IN CHICAGO IS OPENED

CHICAGO, Jan. 28.—The 1918 motor car was formally introduced to the motorists of the Middle West here this afternoon when the eighteenth annual Chicago automobile show opened in the Coliseum. First Regiment Armory and associated buildings with more than 400 aristocrats of the boulevard on exhibition.

Among exhibitors of automobiles and accessories the prediction is common that the success of the New York show of two weeks ago will be repeated here and that the attendance and sales will be even greater because of the more central location of Chicago and the rich and far-flung automobile market that the city dominates.

"As was the case in New York there may be a drop in the daily attendance at the automobile show," said George M. Dickson, president of the National Motor Car and Vehicle Corporation of Indianapolis and a pioneer of the national automobile shows, "but this should not be mistaken for a decrease in public interest. The more logical explanation is that the automobile show has ceased to be a purely attraction, appealing to thousands whose purchase of an admission ticket represented their total expenditure, and has become a great sales' market that is patronized only by prospective car buyers."

In accordance with the government's conservation edict, the Chicago show will not be open on Monday unless the weather is so mild that visitors can inspect the displays in the heatless buildings without discomfort. A war tax on all tickets and an army and navy day are other big innovations.

Despite the freight congestion on the railroads, intensified by recent paralyzing blizzards, all the exhibits were in place when the show opened today, the majority of the cars being shipped by express from New York immediately after the close of Fisher Knickerbocker's automobile show on January 12.

Three makes of cars that were not displayed at New York are being exhibited at the Chicago show—the Pan-American, Glide and Deering—the latter being equipped with magnetic transmission and offered for public inspection for the first time since the manufacturing company was organized six weeks ago.

Decorations for the 1918 Chicago show are of a patriotic character, American flags and the banners of our allies being prominently displayed. The ceilings of the exhibition buildings are covered with blue, white and red stars, representing the canopy of night, while the main columns are imitation grandfather's clocks of magnificent size. The decorative scheme is French Colonial and the color tones are old ivory and gray.

Five Poilus Visit in Oakland 4 Return to Risk Lives Again

Here in Oakland, enjoying for a brief day what we have every day, as a reward for years of bitter fighting in the service of France on the battlefields of the western front, five Poilus visited Oakland on Thursday last as the guest of C. A. Penfield of the John F. McLain Company.

Four of the five are on a furlough that ends with their starting home again tomorrow to again risk their lives and health to fight humanity's battles. The fifth one is going home, to his home before the war, in Honolulu, honorably discharged and pensioned by the French government for having lost a portion of his right hand during one of the many engagements he took part in.

The names of the boys who represent the French Artillery, Aviation Corps and the Infantry are as follows: E. Salmon, Paul Girard, Jack Brander, C. Dauphin, and E. Thuret.

The four that are starting back again tomorrow have been with the French army since the beginning and although they have gone through harrowing experiences that would ordinarily furnish the average man with a topic for conversation for the rest of a lifetime the lads with a typical French shrug of the shoulders dismiss every attempt to get them to talk about the parts they played in the war. It is with the same shrug they answer the question as to are they anxious to get back again to join the ranks? "No oot anxious." They say "No one is anxious to get in the battle. But it must be done. We start Monday. We have had a wonderful time visiting your cities. We have enjoyed our furlough. It is good to get out of the battlefronts and into civilization for a spell. The Americans, oh, yes, clever boys. Quick to learn and not afraid to get into the fight. They will make good in France."

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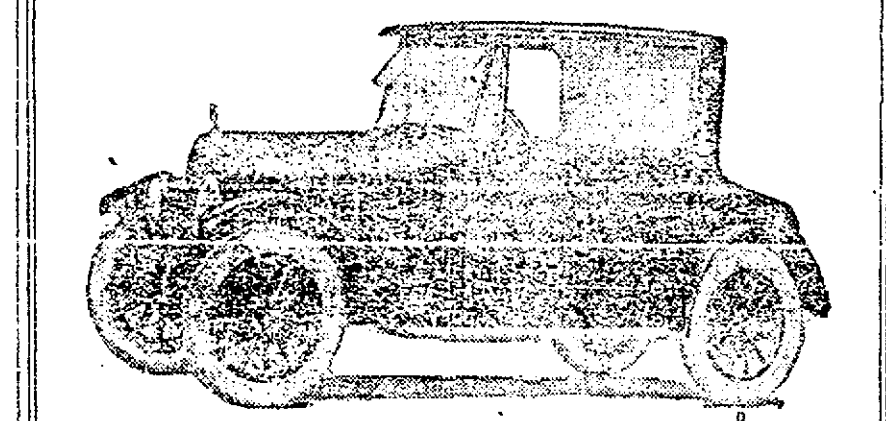
At streets I never slackened just. To let the other tumbrels by, I said, "Old car, in thee I trust!" And took the crossings all on high. Oh, I was rapid; I was fast, And friends of mine were booked for grief.

But I am waking up at last, And I resolve to turn a leaf. So humbly, on this day, old pard, I take the calendars of then And throw them in my neighbor's yard Along with follies nine or ten. Receive me now to Safety First Societies, I take the vow, I'll jaunt discreetly o'er the verest, And live till eighty anyhow. —Alliestones.

Westcott Six

WINS "The Alexander Trophy"

Having reached the highest point on Mt. Diablo ever attained by any six-cylinder stock car on the high gear.



COUPE \$3050
All prices include government war taxes and Silvertown Cord Tires
Four-Passenger Roadster, \$2125
Five and Seven-Passenger Touring, \$2175
Sportster, \$2500
Sedan, \$3050

"Westcott Owners Are Satisfied Owners"
C. P. KIEL
Distributor for California and Nevada
1450 Harrison Street, Oakland, Cal.

AUTOMOBILE NECESSITY TO EFFICIENCY

Could the American people get along without the automobile? Undoubtedly they could, but no easier than they could get along without typewriter, telephone, street car and elevator. It is necessary in order to maintain present standards of human efficiency. It is one of the things that has made us great in achievement, because it has kept us in closer touch with others. It has reduced miles to yards, hours to minutes.

There is, therefore, a feeling in official, as well as in civic circles, that after the automobile plants have fulfilled their obligations and handed over to the government whatever facilities are necessary for the manufacture of munitions, they can best fulfill their duty to help win the war by building plenty of cars.

Thus this year will see many of our factories busy all night and day supplying the boys "over there" with their requirements and the folks left

behind with theirs. In both these duties—to the soldier and to the civilian—the automobile industry will be helping materially to rout the enemy. Just as physical fitness in the soldier is the prime essential on the battlefield, so it is equally important that there be at hand every aid to prompt and energetic action on the part of those at home.

There is scarcely a phase or feature of business life which the automobile has not entered with beneficial results. It carries thousands where

railroads and street cars cannot penetrate. It is ready at call. These facts are more generally realized than ever since we entered the war. People have ceased to think of the automobile in terms of pleasure only. They know, by proof of eye and personal experience, that it is a great and indispensable utility. There will not be the usual output of cars this year—that is impossible. It is therefore good advice to order early if early delivery is desired, for signs point to a great demand for cars



WHAT GATES HALF-SOLES TIRES

Will Do For You

They will protect your thin and worn tires from dirt and water. Will make them oversize and puncture-proof. Let us show you how cost is half as much.

Berkeley Branch—2144 University Avenue

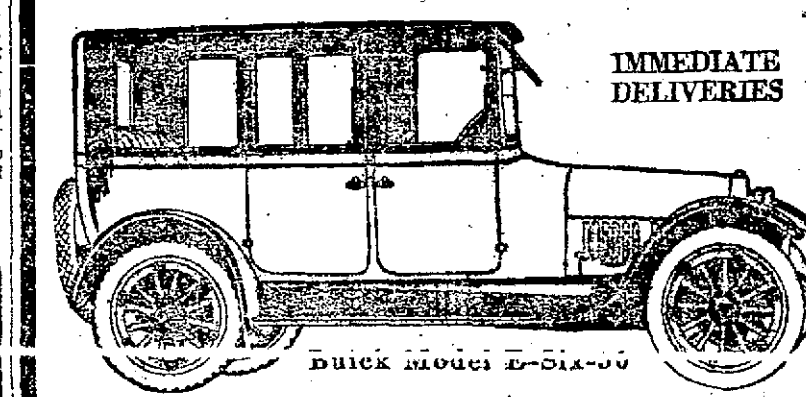
Berger Bros.

2201 BROADWAY Phone Oakland 3425
A phone call or a card from you will bring us to your house.

Here's a Real Car

—combining all of the virtues of the world famous Buick valve-in-the-head motor principles in addition to all of the conveniences and comforts of the latest improved closed car models.

It Is a Buick Sedan



SEVEN-PASSENGER TOURING CLOSED CAR

Buick prices f. o. b. in Oakland and including war tax

OPEN CARS

2-Passenger, 4-cylinder... \$948.27
5-Passenger, 4-cylinder... 948.27
3-Passenger, 6-cylinder... 1449.12
5-Passenger, 6-cylinder... 1449.12
7-Passenger, 6-cylinder... 1684.78

CLOSED CARS

4-Pass. Coupe, 6-cylinder... \$1889.70
7-Pass. Sedan, 6-cylinder... 2381.50

DELIVERY CAR

Light Delivery, 4-cylinder... \$943.15

Let Us Show You This Ideal Motor Car

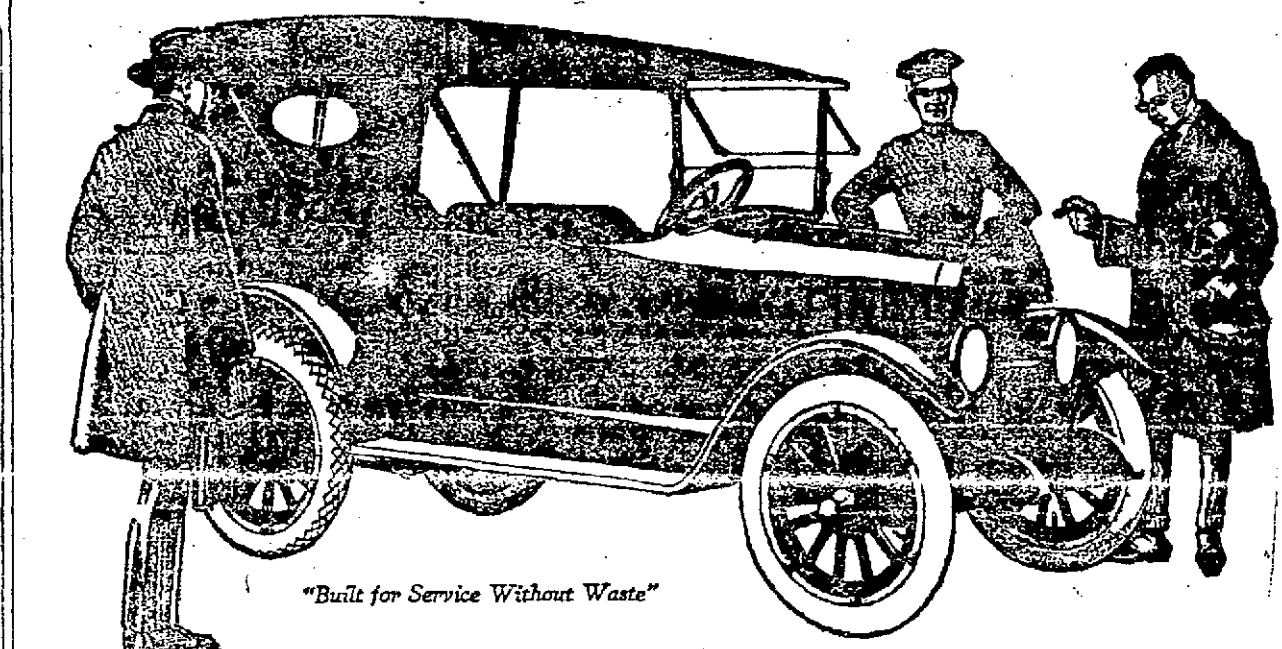
Everything about this beautiful Sedan denotes quality and refinement. It has been designed for the family whose mode of living demands a car equal to the requirements of active social life.

When better Automobiles are built Buick will build them

HOWARD AUTOMOBILE CO.

3300 BROADWAY, OAKLAND

SAN FRANCISCO LOS ANGELES PORTLAND



DORT

The Quality Goes Clear Through

Thou shalt not waste! It is the modern commandment born of the great world-wide struggle to preserve liberty and perpetuate democracy.

Time is truly money and no man-made commodity can save more of it than the right automobile.

The Dort is a right automobile—a car that yields a full dollar in service for each dollar of purchase, operating and maintenance cost.

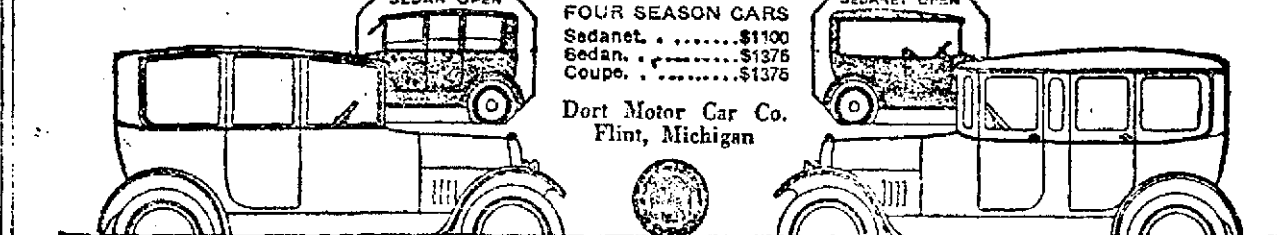
Both military and civic competency demand such a car. It serves best the soldier, the professional man, the salesman, the farmer and all those to whom accelerated movement means multiplied success.

Good looks, comfort, slow depreciation and reliability without waste, explains the enthusiastic satisfaction of Dort owners.

OPEN CARS

Touring... \$965
Roadster... \$965
FOUR SEASON CARS
Sedan... \$1100
Sedan... \$1375
Coupe... \$1375

Dort Motor Car Co. Flint, Michigan



FOUR SEASON CARS

Perhaps the Car you are looking for

There's a used car in our showroom that you may like. It may be a Four, Six, Eight or a Super-Six, and it may be a roadster, phaeton, sedan or limousine—whatever its design, model or make it is honest and capable.

It is not being sold at an "unheard-of low price," but it is worth fully every cent we are asking for it. It means something for our success if you are satisfied, and we are naturally going to sell you only a used car that will please you.

Come in and inspect our stock of used cars. Practically every standard make to choose from—Hudsons, Dodge Brothers, Fords, Studebakers, Chalmers, Packards and others.

H. O. HARRISON CO.
USED CAR DIVISION
2853 BROADWAY Phone Oakland 460

ON SHORT HAUL

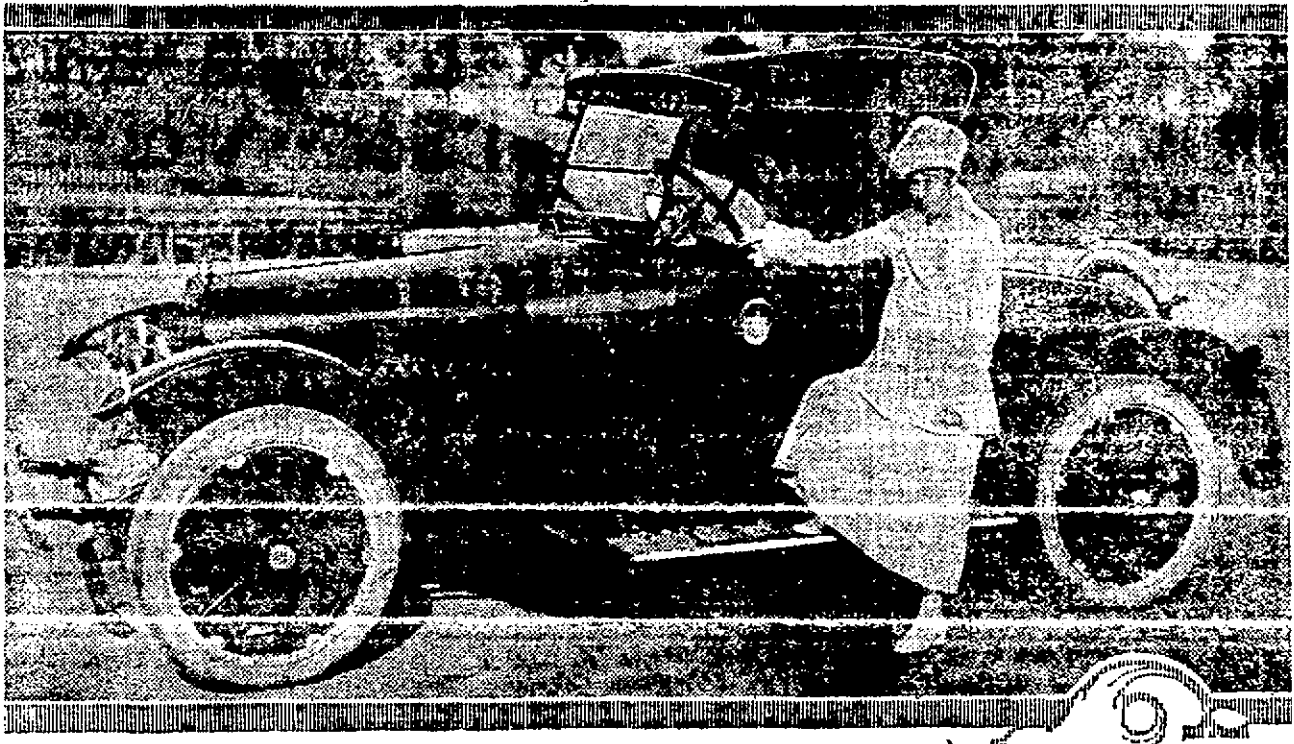
Whenever the railroads fail the motor car takes up the burden. With far more business to be done than ever before, and speed more than ever essential, the railroads find that they cannot speed up enough to carry all the loads. In consequence the motor truck is being pressed into service. For short-haul business they have proved themselves particularly efficient. It is uneconomical to load goods aboard a truck, haul them to the railroad station, unload and wheel them into a shed, wheel them onto a car wheel them off a car into a shed, wheel them to a wagon, load the wagon, haul the goods to their destination and unload. How much better to drive them straight to their destination on the first truck, where the distance is under 200 or 300 miles and the roads are passable.

Such is Uncle Sam's attitude and he has installed a highway transportation committee to further transportation by motor truck. It is hoped that the majority of the short-haul business—everything up to 200 miles—may be handled in this way. The committee will co-operate with state and national road commissions in building and maintaining roads. Here is a movement which every motorist should further.—Milestones.

HAD NO EXPENSE

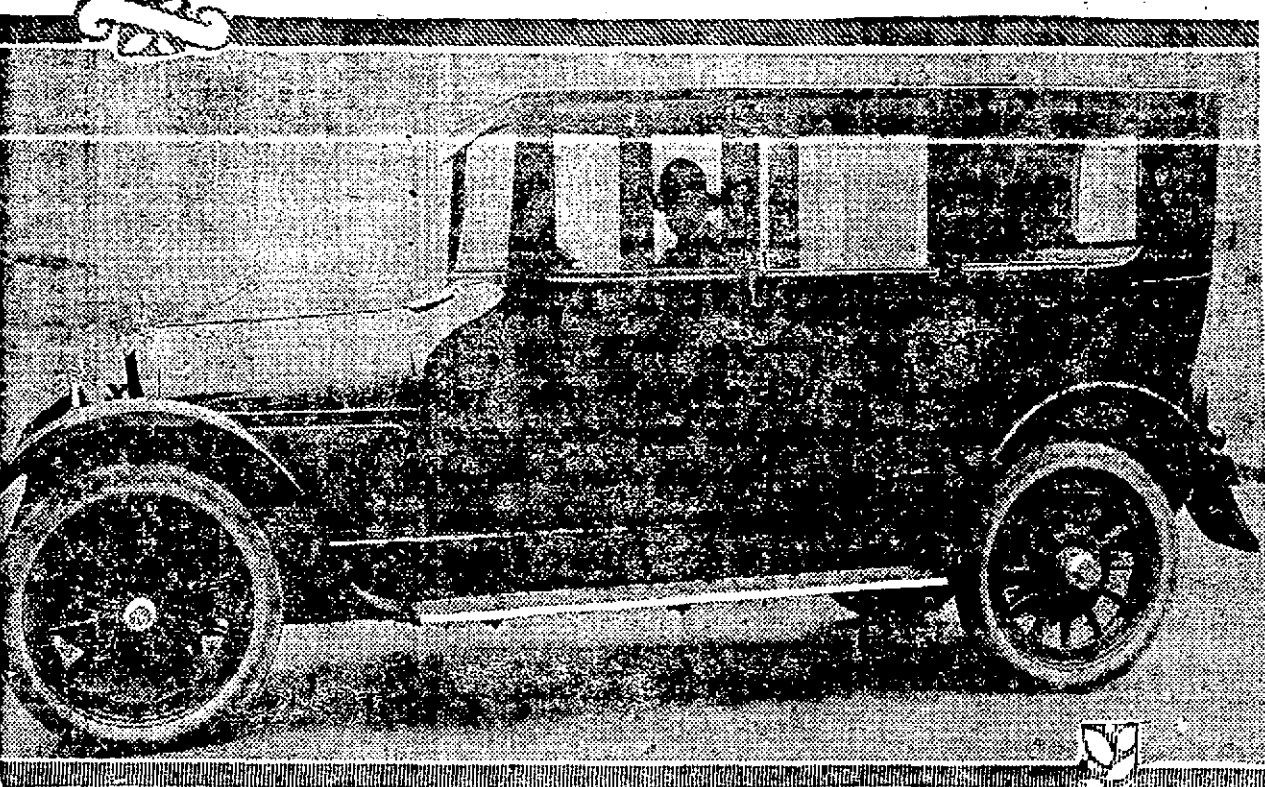
"I have never had one penny of expense on my Maxwell engine," is the statement of R. E. Gamble of Altus, Okla., who has run his car more than 8200 miles. He says he has the same spark plugs in the car that came with it. Gamble is in the real estate business and uses the Maxwell to carry prospective land buyers about the country.

The Mitchell---It's Now the 'Candy Car'



The MaBelle Chocolate Mitchell Roadster. MRS. M. M. BAILEY of the MaBelle Chocolate Factory standing beside the Mitchell Six Roadster she has just purchased from the Peck & Pullen Motor Company of Oakland.

Sedan Last to Enter Yosemite Valley



Overland Sedan and youthful driver, the last car of the season to enter the Yosemite Valley.

DRIVES LAST AUTO OF SEASON TO YOSEMITE

The honor of having driven the last automobile of the season into the Yosemite Valley, before the late snows closed the road over the Sierras for auto travel until this coming summer, is claimed by Charles Garrett, the 14-year-old son of Paul Garrett of Canandaigua, N. Y., who with his family is touring California in their Willys-Knight eight sedan. The story of the trip as related by young Garrett in a letter to Manager Harold D. Knudsen of the Willys-Overland of California is as follows:

"Our tour of the State was delayed by damage sustained by the Willys-Knight sedan which father had shipped from our home near Canandaigua, N. Y., which is also Mr. John Willys' home town. The Los Angeles agency loaned us a car to use around Riverside and Pasadena, while our car was being repaired, and this delayed us about five weeks. We left the Maryland Hotel on Saturday, the 5th, at 10 a. m. seven in the party. Mother does not like father to drive, as she says he gets to thinking and forgetting what he is doing.

"We reached Bakersfield at 5 p. m., stopping an hour for lunch in Tejon Pass. We made the entire ascent through Boquet Canyon on high gear.

A little after five, with less than a gallon of gas in our tank. While it was quite chilly, we forgot to turn the water out of the radiator, and father had me up early next morning, fearing the water had frozen, but although the car was in an open shed, the engine started promptly and we felt relieved. Getting gas (at 40 cents) we tried to make an early start, but had to sit at the table one hour and forty minutes. The fare was excellent, but my, the cook was slow! We decided to come out by Big Oak Flat road. The head ranger advised us to put on our chains, and while we found snow and ice up high, we had no difficulty whatever, through at times we almost lost the road, as it does not seem to have much travel. We saw several deer, one big fellow with branching horns watched us serenely from a slight elevation about sixty yards away. Our camera was too small to get his picture. We reached Modesto about 6, having missed the road at a detour near La Grange, making us lose nearly an hour.

"It was a great trip, and we are ready to take it again in a sedan, though I imagine the roads are hard to find after a snowstorm."

STOP AT FRESNO.

From Bakersfield to Fresno was done on Sunday, going by Porterville and Visalia, to miss the bad roads in Tulare county. Monday and Tuesday we went at Fresno, going to school in the morning, driving in the afternoon. Leaving Fresno at 4 p. m. Tuesday, we went to Merced. At Fresno everybody said it was too late to go into Yosemite, and at Merced it was the same. We were urged to go by rail, and while the car was being repaired, and this delayed us about five weeks. We left the Maryland Hotel on Saturday, the 5th, at 10 a. m. seven in the party. Mother does not like father to drive, as she says he gets to thinking and forgetting what he is doing.

"We reached Bakersfield at 5 p. m., stopping an hour for lunch in Tejon Pass. We made the entire ascent through Boquet Canyon on high gear.

ARRIVE AT SENTINEL.

"We arrived at the Sentinel Hotel

Richmond-San Rafael Ferry

Winter Time Table, Effective Monday, December 3, 1917.

LEAVE POINT RICHMOND (Daily)

7:30 a. m. 9:50 a. m. 11:30 a. m.
2:30 p. m. 4:50 p. m. *6:30 p. m.

LEAVE PT. SAN QUENTIN (Daily)

8:15 a. m. 10:15 a. m. 12:15 p. m.
2:15 p. m. 5:15 p. m. *7:15 p. m.

*Sundays and principal holidays only.

Key Route Cars Connect with All Boats, Richmond-San Rafael Ferry and Transportation Co.

Tire Bargains

Special bargain prices on the following sizes while they last:

32x3 1/2 Non-Skid	11.95
33x4 Non-Skid	15.50
34x4 Non-Skid	16.90

REGULAR PRICES ON SPECIAL LOTS.

Size	Special Prices	Gray	Red
28x8	\$ 7.70	\$2.15	\$2.35
28x9	8.20	2.15	2.35
30x8 1/2	10.55	2.40	2.65
31x9 1/2	11.10	2.65	3.00
32x9 1/2	11.70	2.70	3.05
34x9 1/2	12.90	3.20	3.55
30x4	15.50	3.25	3.60
31x4	16.50	3.30	3.70
32x4	16.55	3.40	3.80
34x4	17.30	3.50	3.90
35x4	17.60	3.60	4.00
35x4	18.40	4.15	4.50
36x4	18.65	3.85	4.25
38x4 1/2	23.00	4.30	4.75
34x4 1/2	23.50	4.35	4.80
35x4 1/2	24.55	4.50	5.00
36x4 1/2	25.00	4.65	5.15
37x4 1/2	25.80	4.85	5.35
38x5	27.80	5.45	6.10
38x5	28.20	6.00	6.65
37x5	29.30	5.65	6.35

Non-Skid Tires in Proportion.

Money refunded on goods returned to us intact within 10 days. Stop in and see them or write. Goods shipped C. O. D., Express or Parcel Post.

Automobile Tire Co.

19th and Broadway OAKLAND, CAL.

J. L. CLARK, Mgr.
Phone Oak. 8219
Open Sunday Mornings.

COAST BRANCHES:
San Francisco, Fresno, San Diego, Los Angeles, Oakland.

Oldest Tire Jobbers in the U. S. and Largest in the World.

BETTER CHANCE

A committee representing the Business Men's League of Hot Springs, Ark., recently decided that a touring car would have more chance of succeeding in getting over the rain-soaked mountain roads of Arkansas than any other car.

The occasion calling for the decision arose when Governor Charles Brough of Arkansas found it necessary to be in Mt. Ida, 42 miles away, to speak on the Liberty bonds and the roads in terrible condition. After the committee picked the Maxwell as the car for the governor to attempt the trip, H. C. Phelps contributed not only his car, but his time as a driver. After the return trip was finished Governor Brough expressed surprise at the power of the Maxwell engine as shown by pulling through nearly impassable chuck holes.

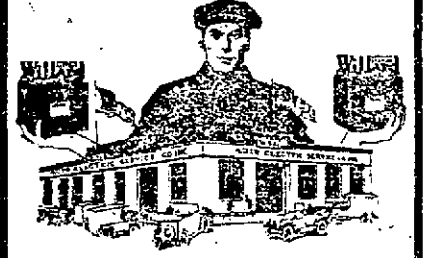
LENS CLEANER.

By far the best compound to use in cleaning reflectors is a mixture of denatured alcohol and water in equal parts. The solution should be applied with a soft cloth, which will not scratch the surface.

DISTRIBUTE AUTO

B. M. Peacock, distributor of Hudson and Hupmobile cars in the Fresno, Cal., vicinity, has been appointed Northern California distributor for the Auburn car. Headquarters in San Francisco will probably be opened some time early in 1918.

SERVICE



"A move for Better Battery Service"

IN our new down-to-the-minute plant we are in a position to handle quickly and reliably

Electric Starting and Lighting Battery Troubles on All Makes of Cars

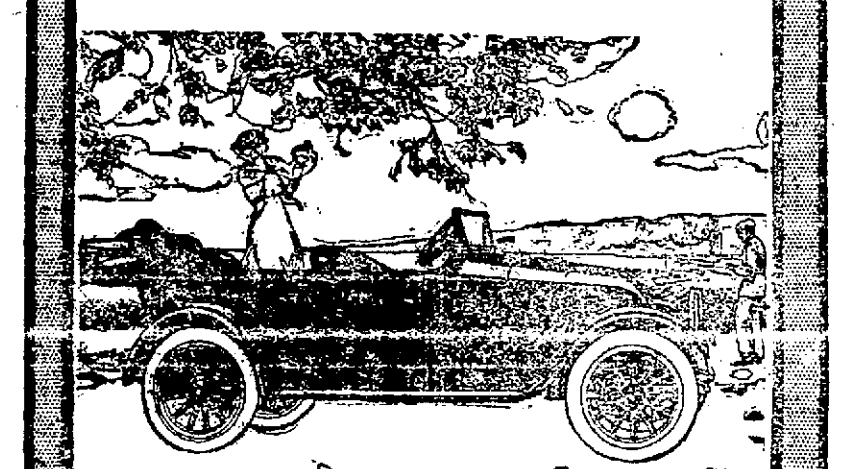
We have accommodations for over fifty cars inside our model building. All work is performed INDOORS.

Free Testing and Filling on All Makes of Batteries.

Auto Electric Service Co.

ERNEST E. FETTER, Mgr.
Cor. 21st and WEBSTER
TELEPHONE OAK. 1088

THE FRANKLIN CAR



New Series 9 Franklin

See Its Many Thrift Features

A MAN once remarked that the faculty of judgment cannot come into play without mature experience. One reason, perhaps, why the motorist of experience looks upon the Franklin as his ultimate car. Now is a good time to pass judgment yourself on the Basic Principles of Franklin construction. See how Franklin Scientific Light Weight has developed the most practical, economical and efficient fine car in America.

How Direct Air Cooling does away with the 177 complicated parts of plumbing that make up a water-cooling system. How freezing in winter is avoided and overheating in summer—and the expense that goes with both.

See just why full-elliptic springs and Franklin resiliency are essential to real motor car comfort. How Franklin simplicity, light weight and quality of material and workmanship have made the Franklin the easiest rolling car built.

These are the Franklin basic principles that have started the trend toward the Franklin since the cost of gasoline and tires went up.

To know how the Franklin meets war conditions—you must get posted. See the Franklin today. Take advantage of the present prices to place your orders now. An increase in price will soon be made.

2536 Broadway, Oakland

Distributors for
The Commerce One-Ton Truck
The Winther Heavy Duty Trucks, 2 to 6-Ton Capacity
Phone Oakland 2508

JOHN F. MCCLAIN COMPANY

ARMY MOTORCYCLES.

At the annual convention of the Motorcycle and Allied Trades' Association, just closed, at New York, it was the unanimous sentiment that the first and only thing that should be considered was how the industry could help to win the war. Motorcycles have been used in this war more extensively in Europe than in America, in military matters, and it was agreed that every effort should be made to equip our American armies with adequate motorcycle equipment. H. S. Quine, manager of the publicity department of the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, presided over the convention.

SERVICE TIRE and VULCANIZING CO.

WALTER APLIN, Manager
1762 Broadway
Lakeside 2574
EXPERT TIRE REPAIRING
CORD TIRES A SPECIALTY

Fair Business Methods

COMBINED WITH
HIGH-GRADE MERCHANDISE
HAVE MADE IT POSSIBLE FOR US

To EXPAND

WE WILL BE IN OUR NEW HOME
2303, 2305, 2307 Broadway
ON OR ABOUT FEBRUARY 15TH

REAL SAVINGS ON REAL SUPPLIES DURING OUR SALE

W. E. STREI COMPANY

HIGH-GRADE AUTOMOBILE ACCESSORIES
2333 BROADWAY AT TWENTY-FOURTH STREET

ANOTHER RECORD BROKEN

KISSEL

CLIMBS MT. WILSON

IN 27 MINUTES

17 1/2 SECONDS

Over 9 1/2 Miles of a Narrow, Winding Road, with Treacherous Turns and Precipitous Grades

Same Model Kissel Used That Broke Mt. Diablo High Gear Record

These record-breaking feats made possible by the sturdy construction of the Kissel, with its wonderful and powerful motor.

Whether on steep mountain grades or on smooth paved highways and city streets the Kissel is daily proving its supremacy to satisfied and delighted owners.

Our Coast Length Service Stations from San Diego to Seattle, located in three States, insure quick and efficient service wherever you motor.

Let us demonstrate to you the wonder merits of the Record-Breaking Kissel.

PACIFIC KISSELKAR BRANCH
W. L. HUGHSON, President
Largest Motor Car Dealers on the Coast
Oakland Branch, 24th and Broadway. Phone Lakeside 177

BRANCHES AT:
Portland
Fresno
Los Angeles
San Diego
San Francisco
Seattle

and say that the other fellow will be there, but go out yourself, as you know every little bit helps and the other fellow might wait for you to help.

GREATEST INDEPENDENT BASEBALL GAMES OFFERED TODAY

Plenty of Run-Making Action Despite High Class Pitching In Class A of Winter League

Club Records to Date Show Best Independent Baseball Ever Played Here.

By CARL E. BRAZIER.

Higher class pitching than has ever been offered the fans around the bay outside of the Pacific Coast League has been dished up in the games of the Class A division of the East Bay Cities Midwinter League during the last three months. The statistical dope on the pitchers of the league shows the fans that this afternoon's games with Pittsburg at Alameda and Crockett at Fruitvale should continue to set a high standard for the mound men of the winter race for The OAKLAND TRIBUNE pennant.

Forty-two games have been played in the Class A division so far and in those forty-two games, the pitchers have piled up a total of 629 strikeouts and have walked only 163 batters. This is an average of 14.6 strikeouts and 3.88 bases on balls per game. In other words the average per game for one pitcher has been better than seven strikeouts and less than two walks.

PLENTY OF ACTION FOR FANS.

In those forty-two games there have been a total of 582 hits and 2705 at bat, an aggregate batting average of .215 for all teams and all games. A total of 282 runs have been scored in the 42 games to date—an average of 6.71 runs per game.

In the Coast League last year there was an aggregate batting average of .265 for all teams and all games, being 10,920 hits in 41,172 times at bat for the season. There were 629 games played in the Coast League last season and a total of 3036 runs scored, which is an average of 7.99 runs per game. Thus the Winter League games, despite the high quality of pitching, have given the fans just about as much action in the line of run-making as the Coast Leaguers—the Winter Leaguers have averaged only a fraction more than one run less than the Coast Leaguers averaged to the game last year.

FRUITVALE BEST HITTERS.

In the games at Fruitvale and Alameda today the fans will see the class of the league as far as batting and fielding go. Pitching records to be published later will show that these two games will also offer the fans the cream of the pitching talent in the league.

Red Powers, Fruitvale youngsters take first honors in club batting. The Maxwell Hardware boys are second, batting at a .245 average to date. The Oakland Coast Leaguers are third, batting at .241. Pittsburg is fourth at .219, and none of the other clubs are batting above .200.

ALAMEDA BOYS START.

Fred Krumb's Alameda bunch, that showed a burst of speed last Sunday, that gave the fans figure may expect the Pittsburg pennant hopes, piled up sixteen hits last Sunday. Those sixteen hits are more than one-third the total hits that Alameda had made in nine games last Sunday. Alameda is next to last in club batting, but many games like last Sunday will put the boys up around the top.

Pittsburg may be weak on club batting compared with some of the other clubs, but in fielding it is one of the best. It stands out as the class of the league with only 16 errors in a total of 493 fielding chances. Pittsburg has a .968 average, next comes Crockett with a .948 fielding average. After the Maxwell Hardware and the Oakland Coast Leaguers, the Fruitvale and Alameda clubs are last.

RUN HONORS ABOUT EVEN.

Pittsburg, Crockett and Fruitvale in the order named are the leading clubs for total runs. But it is really nearer to a tie for first honors, for Pittsburg has scored one more run than the other best run-making clubs.

Fruitvale leads in extra bases, thanks to the home runs of its players. The club has hit for a total of 40 extra bases; Crockett batters have hit for a total of 36 extra bases; Pittsburg batters, who have made the most mistakes, have hit for 35 extra bases from hits.

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ALAMEDA'S FAN MOST.

Alameda batters have fanned more times than any other club in the league. A club to date, but on the other hand they have drawn more bases on balls than the batters of any other club. The Crockett batters have been struck out less often than batters of any other club, but on the other hand, the Crockett batters have drawn more bases on balls than the batters of any other club. All of which would seem to lead weight to the argument that it pays to get out there and hit at the first ball.

The Alameda team has averaged more walks in the last three games than any other club in the league. The Oakland Coast Leaguers have averaged 8.5 walks in the last three games, while the Alameda team has averaged 11.5 walks in the last three games.

FEW WALKS AT CROCKETT.

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CLUB RECORDS TO DATE.

Club fielding records in the Class A division to date are as follows:

Club	Errors	Fielding %
Pittsburg	16	.968
Crockett	22	.948
Maxwell	28	.928
Melrose	32	.908
Alameda	38	.888
Fruitvale	42	.868

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Strong Alameda Battery Will Battle Steel Boys



"BABE" HOLLIS (left) and AL ROSS

Triple Tie Possible in Tribune Pennant Fight

Flag For Class-A Clubs Cannot Possibly Be Cinched Before Next Sunday

While all the winter league fans have been figuring out the possibility of a two-team tie between Crockett and Pittsburg for the Oakland TRIBUNE pennant in the Class A division, they have overlooked entirely the possibility of a triple tie. But a triple tie is not an impossibility; on the contrary it is not hard to argue it probable if you have faith in Rod Powers' Fruitvale gang to figure that they can win all four of their remaining games.

A two-team tie seems almost inevitable for Crockett, who has one less game to play than either Pittsburg or Fruitvale, and Crockett's lead over Pittsburg is only half a game. If Fruitvale loses to Crockett today, Fruitvale will be out of the pennant running and only Crockett and Pittsburg will be left.

If Crockett should lose two of her remaining three games, if Pittsburg splits even on her four remaining games, and if Fruitvale can win all of her remaining four games, there would be your triple tie for first place. Each club having won seven and lost three games.

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Tail-Enders in Class B Race Will Make Trouble

Maxwells May Be Put Out of Running by Vitt's Boys; Kogler to Pitch.

With the end of the season in the class B division of the East Bay Cities Midwinter League fast drawing near and the Melrose Merchants and the Maxwell Hardware teams being the only ones that have a chance to win the Oakland TRIBUNE pennant, there is as much interest in the class B race as there has been at any time during the season.

With their team down fifth and sixth place in the race, Joe Chicou, manager of the Crystal Laundry, and Joe Vitt, manager of the Vitt's Grays, are not taking a bit of rest with the baseball playing the good sportsmanlike they are showing, in trying to make things as interesting as possible in the class B race.

There is no feature game on the class B schedule for today, but Managers Chicou and Vitt have done a few things that are going to make today's ball games worth while watching. Each have done quite a bit during the past week in strengthening their team for the closing days and before the season is over one of the two teams is likely to prove a trouble-maker for the leaders.

TOUGH TIME FOR MAXWELLS.

The Maxwell Hardware team is in second place and trailing the Melrose Merchants for first place by a little more than a game and there is fear that the Maxwell Hardware supporters that their team might be put out of the running by meeting the Vitt's Grays this afternoon.

Maxwell Hardware manager Joe Chicou says that his team is not feeling too good, but that they will try to win today's game. He says that his team is not feeling too good, but that they will try to win today's game.

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Bill Steen vs. Hollis and Speed Martin vs. Benham In Big Pennant Battles

Fruitvale and Alameda Lots Will Be Scenes of Critical Flag Games

AT LINCOLN PARK ALAMEDA

Batteries—Pittsburg, Bill Steen and Golden; Alameda, Babe Hollis and Ross.

Umpire, Jake Baumgarten.

Game called 2 p. m.

AT RECREATION PARK FRUITVALE

Batteries—Crockett, Speed Martin and Kihlman; Fruitvale, Artie Benham and Kean.

Umpire, George Van Hatten.

Game called 2 p. m.

BATTING ORDER.

PITTSBURG. ALAMEDA.
Streib, 2b. Lane, 1c.
Cole, 1b. Mensor, 3b.
Schaller, 1c. Mulvey, ss.
Armstrong, ss. Miller, 1b.
Gardner, 1b. Maas, 2b.
Cohn, 3b. Haves, 2b.
Perasso, cf. Mackie, cf.
Steen, p. Reaf, 1b.
Hollis, p.

BATTING ORDER.

CROCKETT. FRUITVALE.
Middleton, 1c. Hermie, 1b.
Kihlman, ss. Powers, cf.
Kean, 1b. Mulvey, cf.
Maas, 2b. Kihlman, 1b.
Christensen, 2b. Rodgers, 3b.
McNulty, 1c. Cunningham, 1c.
Morgan, 3b. Kean, c.
Martin, p. Benham, p.

By EDDIE MURPHY.

Fruitvale Recreation Park and Lincoln Park at Alameda will this afternoon be the battlegrounds for the two biggest baseball duels ever staged around the bay outside of the Pacific Coast League. At Fruitvale the Crockett leaders in the race for the Oakland pennant of the Class A division of the East Bay Winter League, will hook up with the Red Powers' gang of Fruitvale natives. The Fruitvale boys are in third place and with the race close to its finish a victory today is the only thing that will keep Fruitvale in the running as a pennant possibility.

Across the estuary in Alameda the Columbia Steel boys from Pittsburg, who led the race until Crockett upset them two weeks ago, will try to use Fred Krumb's Alameda bunch as a stepping stone back into first place. Alameda is down the list in a tie with the Dimond Merchants for sixth place; an outside chance at a fourth place berth is the only pennant race incentive for the Alameda boys, but Krumb has a bunch of scrappers who like nothing better than to upset some other club's pennant chances.

TWO GREAT PITCHING BATTLES.

Two great pitching battles are promised in these games. At Fruitvale, Speed Martin will pitch for Crockett and Artie Benham will pitch for Fruitvale. At Alameda, Bill Steen will pitch for Pittsburg and Babe Hollis will be on the mound for Alameda. To the baseball fan around the bay no further argument is needed to make him believe that the greatest pitching battles ever seen on independent lots around the bay are on the slate.

But it will not all be pitchers—on the Alameda club will be Eddie Mensor, Billy Lane and Hack Miller, all of the Oakland Coast League club. On the Pittsburg club will be Biff Schaller of the Seals, Rube Gardner of the Oaks and Armstrong and Cole, who figure to break into the Coast League this year. On the Crockett club will be Phil Koerner of the Seals, Rube Middleton and Pat Kihlman of the Oaks, Al Heister, former Sacramento Coast leaguer, and Maas and McNulty, who will be with Coast League training camp squads this year. A new Fruitvale club is the only one which does not share with the names of several veteran stars, but the youngsters whom Red Powers has assembled have been going at a pace that has attracted the attention of all the scouts. There is not a player on Powers' squad who could not get out and hold his own in any Coast League squad this year, and several of them will get a chance.

GAMES TO PLAY OFF.

There is one more week after today on the Coast League schedule, but there are several tie and postponed games which will be played off in the following weeks. In order to clear up any game that may involve the pennant contention, a meeting of the class A directors will be held within the next two weeks to make up a schedule for the play-off games. Postponed and tie games. Pittsburg has a game with Fruitvale and the Maxwell Hardware boys. Fruitvale has a postponed game with the Oakland Coast Leaguers. Alameda has a postponed game with the Dimond Merchants. In addition to the tie games, there are several games which are scheduled for today or tomorrow. At Fruitvale, the game between Crockett and Fruitvale will be played. At Alameda, the game between Pittsburg and Alameda will be played.

These postponed games are in addition to the games which are scheduled for today or tomorrow. At Fruitvale, the game between Crockett and Fruitvale will be played. At Alameda, the game between Pittsburg and Alameda will be played.

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Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation, Ltd.

(UNION PLANT)

Shipbuilders and Engineers

*Shipbuilding Yards Located at
San Francisco (Potrero) and Alameda*

CONTRACTS ON HAND

Vessels Under Construction and
To Be Constructed:

*Sufficient in Volume to Guarantee the
steady employment in our San Francisco
and Alameda Shipyards of approximately
14,000 men during the next two years.*

**Unexcelled Facilities for Ship Repair Work and Dry Docking
Floating Docks at Potrero and Alameda
Graving Docks at Hunter's Point**

GENERAL OFFICES
20th and Illinois Streets

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

CITY OFFICES
260 California Street

TO LET AND LEASE

Do you know that the most elegantly appointed apartments in the West are in Oakland, about the Lake? They're advertised under "To Let" in this part of the TRIBUNE; also complete lists of rooms.

Oakland Tribune

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

There is one royal road to wealth—get into business in a small way in a growing town—the town will carry you up with it. See the opportunities in Oakland, listed in these pages today.

VOLUME LXXXVIII.

OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA, SUNDAY MORNING, JANUARY 27, 1918.

PAGES 51 TO 53.

NO. 159.

NEW FACTORY PLANS MADE FOR OAKLAND

Another big factory for Oakland was assured with the announcement of final signing of deeds in the deal by which the American Can Company takes over a 21-acre tract near Sather station, purchased from the Bevington estate.

On the 21 acres at that point, the company plans ultimately to have its largest plant west of Chicago. The officials say they intend to start in a modest way and grow with the business. Their "modest" way of starting consists of the erection of a warehouse 230x1000 feet and a factory 300x400 feet, and the employment of 600 workers.

The output of the factory will be 1,500,000 cans daily and the warehouse will hold 50,000,000 cans.

The new enterprise will be the largest industrial building on the Pacific coast. The deeds transferring the property from the Bevington estate through the Walter H. Leimert Company have just been filed at the county court house. This consideration is given as \$35,000.

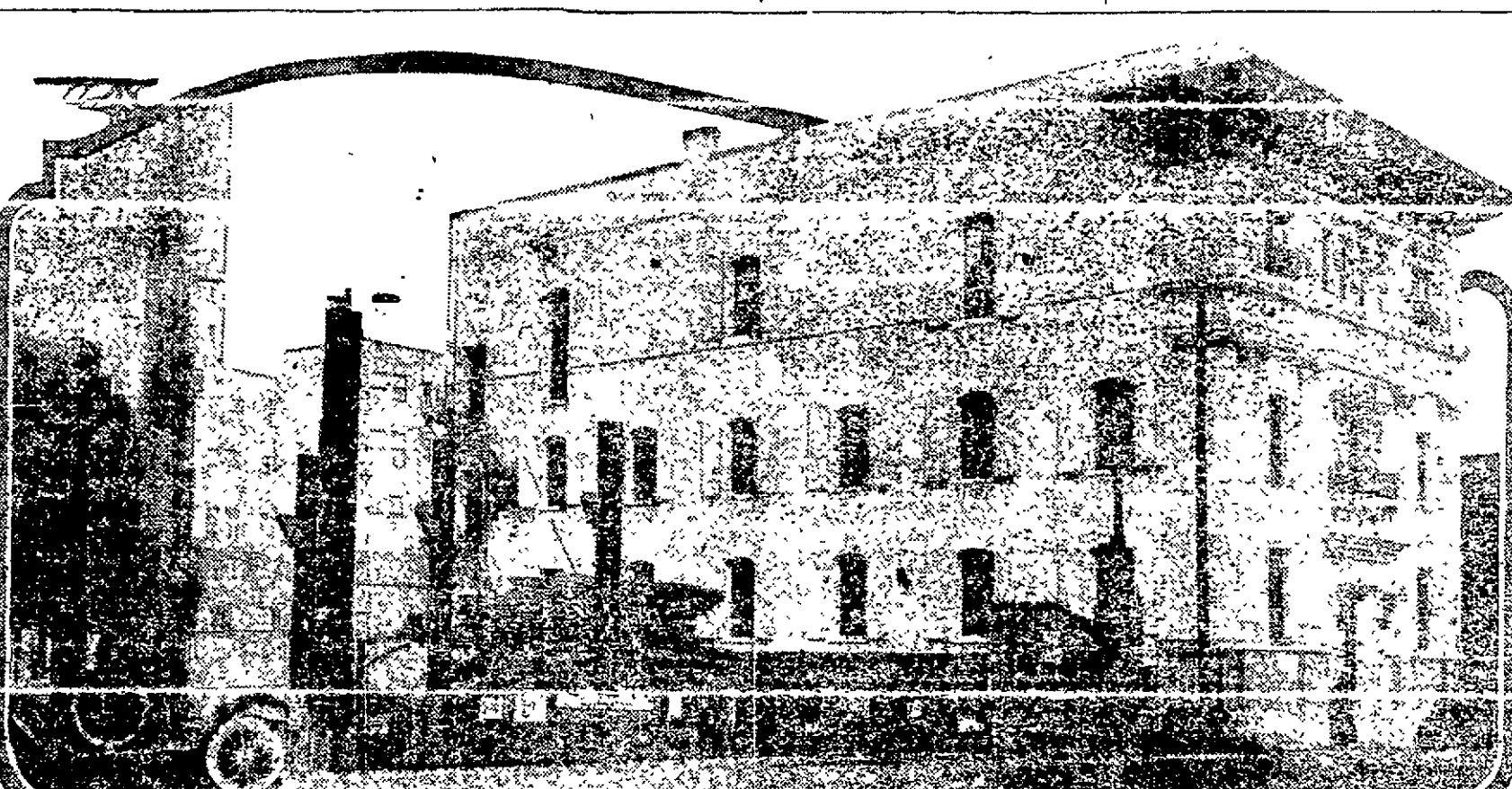
This is but one of the important industrial developments coming to Oakland. The city is now the center of a large furniture company were here during the week looking over land for a proposed factory and warehouse, and plans are under way by a big San Francisco wholesaler to move his distribution headquarters to this side of the bay.

There are several smaller factories now negotiating for sites.

The next few weeks will see final work on the construction of the addition to the freight station in the jobbing district, as the old Bendel home at Third and Harrison streets has been completely razed to make room for the new buildings and roadways for this purpose.

That the coming year will be one of the greatest in the history of Oakland's industrial development is declared to be assured by Frederick Boegle, secretary of the Manufacturers' Bureau of the Chamber of Commerce. Boegle is now in conference with a number of prospective Oakland manufacturers, and will probably be able to announce several of these by next week.

Erection of structural steel has started for the new telephone building addition on Franklin street. The picture shows the work to date. All foundations are complete.



BAY POINT PLANT RISES RAPIDLY

New equipment has arrived at the site of the Pacific Coast Shipbuilding plant, on the upper end of Suisun Bay, and work by night as well as day is now being rushed that the building of steamers may begin in March. The first ship of the seven launching ways, of which seven are to be done at once, will begin to take shape February 10.

The advancement in the construction of this one of the most notable industrial establishments of the bay region, has been remarkable.

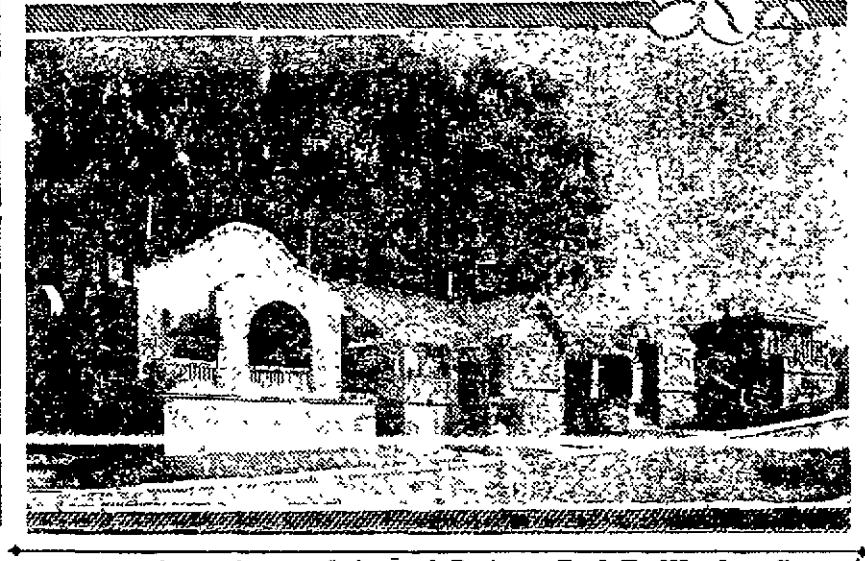
The contractor building the shipyard has added a 2 1/2-yard dredge to its equipment, with a double crew of twenty-four men, and the two shifts are working end on end, dredging the water.

It's a ten-day job, already well advanced.

There is something in the nature of a race on between the launching ways and the most essential of the many buildings. The plate shed, a gigantic structure, is already taking shape and the foundation work on the 1600-ton machine shop is progressing rapidly.

Moreover, the messages of the President are there, and when one comes to think of it there can be hardly a better place to preserve those splendid documents than among the records and the chronicles of the events calling them forth.

MANY BUYERS SEEK HOMES NEW PROPERTY IS ACTIVE



Group of houses built in Lakewood Park for Fred T. Wood on Portsmouth Road, near Harvard.

Among the outstanding features of the real estate market, particularly in reference to residence property, has been the activity in the lake district. A new note has been the purchase of new homes in this section, especially in Lakewood Park, of out-of-town home seekers, including a large number from San Francisco.

The dominant feature today is the buying of homes by the many new men brought to Oakland as a result of the rapidly growing industrial section of the city. Managers and foremen of plants and skilled workmen who are making big money to-day are seeking permanent homes in Oakland and the result has been strongly marked in real estate circles.

Among the real estate men who have been particularly active is Fred T. Wood with offices in the Syndicate Building. He has made tremendous strides in Lakewood Park, the lake district tract exclusively handled by him, and during the past year sold more than \$200,000 worth of homes and homesteads there.

Wood reports the sale of five lots in Lakewood Park and two houses and says the demand was never better than it is now. He makes this statement as a positive one and predicts a great deal of business during 1918.

NEW HOMES ARE IN BIG DEMAND

The demand for homes in the east bay community continues in an ever-increasing degree and, contrary to the general impression, the demand is not confined to the less expensive class of property, according to the reports made to the real estate board by members during the past week.

Due to the influx of workers of factories and ship yards the class of residence of the \$2500 to \$3000 type, the class of homes within the financial reach of the average wage earner, continues to be the chief feature of the real estate market.

According to the report of Wickham Havens Inc., a concern handling, chiefly, high class and more expensive residence properties, there is a strong demand for residences of the more expensive type.

Two homes being built on Palermo, near Mandana boulevard, permits for which were \$4000 each.

One being built by George W. Hollidge on Ohio, near Cottage, to cost \$4500. Hollidge recently completed three houses in the same vicinity, all of which have been sold.

Charles MacGregor is building two dwellings to cost \$4000 on the west side of Grand avenue, near Elwood. This same builder also has a house in course of construction on Santa Rosa and Palermo, to cost \$4500.

NEW HOMES, INDUSTRIAL PROJECTS, AND OTHER CONSTRUCTION FOR 1918

With the industrial housing survey being carried rapidly on, and extensive plans under way for remodeling of older houses into modern and better paying properties, building activities are beginning to shape themselves definitely for 1918.

Progress is being made on the Telephone building addition, made necessary by the heavy growth in population, this structure, on Franklin street, adjacent to the old building, to be of class A type. The steel is now being erected.

In the meantime home building activities are being carried forward with a rush.

Many new homes. Seldom or never in the history of Oakland has there been such a concentration of high-class building activity as at the present time in the Head-of-the-Lake District. According to a statement prepared by Walter H. Leimert of the recently organized, Walter H. Leimert Real Estate Company, 92 per cent of all the two-story houses for which permits have been taken out in Oakland since December 1 were built in the lake district.

While the lake district has shown a great preponderance in the building of fine homes for the past seven years, the percentage has normally run from 50 to 70 per cent. The recent concentration of new and the better class of residential buildings in this section is attributed not only to the constantly increasing attractiveness of the lake parks and Lake Merritt and the general improvement of the district, but to the fact that the Key Route trains now run out Grand avenue to a terminus at Mandana and Lake Shore boulevard.

The homes now in course of construction in the lake district include the following:

Two homes being built on Palermo, near Mandana boulevard, permits for which were \$4000 each.

One being built by George W. Hollidge on Ohio, near Cottage, to cost \$4500. Hollidge recently completed three houses in the same vicinity, all of which have been sold.

Charles MacGregor is building two dwellings to cost \$4000 on the west side of Grand avenue, near Elwood. This same builder also has a house in course of construction on Santa Rosa and Palermo, to cost \$4500.

MANY SUBJECTS

It is possible to count in the new Almanac for 1918 more than thirty titles relating directly to matters of the great war. And even then the pages of information on war affairs will not all have been accounted for.

Everything that has to do with the war, from the armaments and the loans to foreign governments and the war chronicles and the new taxes and the acts of Congress and whatever.

Moreover, the messages of the President are there, and when one comes to think of it there can be hardly a better place to preserve those splendid documents than among the records and the chronicles of the events calling them forth.

One notes that the pressure of battle topics has given to the new Almanac the special title "War Information Edition." It is easy for the most casual student of the war to discover that this surge of specialization does not imply a neglect of any of those departments of the Almanac's amazing annual has built its fame and absolute value. Everything in it is up to date, and the latest facts of progress and condition in politics, business, education, religion, industry, prohibition, woman suffrage, the uplift—all the affairs of human activity.

Among many brand new features, besides notes on the standardization of bread and potatoes, there are pages given to the latest boundaries in New York City of Congress, State senatorial and assembly districts.

CIVIL SERVICE SEEKS EMPLOYEES

The United States civil service commission announces that the examinations listed below will be held in San Francisco for the purpose of filling the following positions:

Assistant postmaster and further information relative to these examinations may be obtained from the secretary, United States Civil Service, room 241, post office building, San Francisco, California.

For cost accounting (male). Vacancies in the accounts section of the finance department of the equipment division of the signal corps. War Department, 1222 Washington street, 4500 in the field. Salaries grade 1, \$9000 per annum; grade 2, \$2400 to \$3500 per annum.

STANDARD WEIGHTS HOME COOKING FOR UNCLE SAM'S BOYS

Standard weights for California products—bran, flour, shorts and rolled barley—were fixed yesterday by Charles G. Johnson, state superintendent of weights and measures. The standards, effective February 1, are as follows:

Flour—150 pounds per barrel, net weight; one-half barrel, 98 pounds, net; quarter-barrel, 49 pounds, net; eighth-barrel, 24 1/2 pounds, net. Shorts—Packed in containers shall weigh 50 pounds, net. Bran—Packed in containers shall weigh 50 pounds, net. Rolled barley—Packed in containers shall weigh 50 pounds, net.

UNCLE SAM'S AIDS DOUBLE IN 1917

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—For every five helpers Uncle Sam had in 1916, he had 10 and a fraction in 1917.

This increase was needed to achieve the government's war aims. Workers will win the war. It is the special business of the Civil Service Commission to sort these for Uncle Sam, appointing to government jobs those which best answer his requirements.

CENSORS EMPLOY ADDITIONAL FORCE

LONDON, Jan. 26.—The entry of Americans into the war and the attendant increase in the flow of correspondence has enormously added to the work of the censors.

More than 4200 persons are now employed in the postal division of the censor ship of which 1420 are dealing exclusively with American and Canadian mails. The average number of letters censored each day is 375,511 weighing four tons.

LAW RECRUITS

About eighteen months ago twenty-seven ambitious, busy young men embarked during the day joined the Oakland Institute of Law, some with the desire to follow the law as a profession, but the majority taking up the study of law in order to prepare themselves for higher positions in life.

Little did any of them think at that time that they would be called upon to serve the law as a profession, but the majority taking up the study of law in order to prepare themselves for higher positions in life.

DEFER SESSION

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 26.—The conference of the Grape Growers Protective Association, which was to have begun today in the assembly hall of the Pielan building, was continued until February 3. At this time the association will outline its political plans for the coming year and make recommendations concerning various legislation pertinent to the grape growers, especially the Rominger bill.

MAY SHIP COAL

Announcement by Mayor John L. Davis that he and the other city commissioners have new under consideration, from persons whose identity he has not yet announced, a proposal to lease a portion of the western waterfront for the purpose of establishing an extensive ship and rail terminal for the handling of Alaskan coal and Oriental cargoes, has excited a discussion of the statement attributed to Charles M. Schwab at the time of his visit to Oakland a few years ago to the effect that some day he would establish on the east side of San Francisco bay a plant at which he would convert Chinese and Chilean iron ore and Alaskan coal into steel in cooperation with the steel fabricated in his Birmingham mills and shipped by rail or through the canal to the Pacific Coast.

POCKETS ROBBED

CHICAGO, Jan. 26.—A reporter's life is not lived altogether in vain. "I read this papers to keep informed on a woman's rights over her husband, and I read that a New York judge ruled that a woman has a right to get through her husband's pockets to get money when he does not support her," Mrs. Frank Makulski told Judge John Steik in the Court of Domestic Relations.

OFFICERS CHOSEN

At a meeting held last Friday evening at the Hotel de Hall the Rockledge branch of the Oakland War Service League was organized. The members of the improvement club of that district were made ex-officio members of the new league.

ARE LEARNING FRENCH

SEATTLE, Jan. 26.—Soldiers and sailors are being taught French and dancing by the National League for Woman's Service at the Seattle Soldiers' and Sailors' Club, established here recently as a part of the War Camp Community movement.

BURN FACTORY

WALLA WALLA, Wash., Jan. 26.—Incendiarists made their fifth attempt early to lay to burn Walla Walla College, a Seventh-day Adventist institution, in Walla Walla, a suburb. The factory building, in which the industrial school is located, was burned, but the main building was not damaged. No clue to the incendiaries has been discovered.

HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED

HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

Continued.

MY beautiful 6 rm. modern house, elegant
furn., \$65, or unfurn., \$35 per mo. Fruite-
vale ave.; Ph. Fruitvale 55. RUDESTEIN

MODERN 7-r. completely furnished ho-
ly home; sunny cor.; garage; attrac-
tive grounds; rent reas. 248 E. 12th

NICELY furnished modern business apart-
ments and bath; near Broadway and
rooms and heater, player piano; stea-
tenants desired; rent \$34.50. 238 51st

NICE sunny 5-room modern house; of-
ficial auto sale; \$25.00. Oak 1045.

SENNY near cottage, 4 rms. and bath;
central; nr. 12th st. & K. Key 1
Filbert st.

SOME ONE CH. Sch., excellent small busi-
ness; with owner; rent reas. Mer. 52

5-ROOM flat; entrance in rear. Good
location; \$25.

5-room lower flat, comp. furn.,
Grove st. car line; near K. R. \$35.

5-room, nicely furn. lower flat, \$35
to 1-rm upper and lower flats
Fruitvale; reasonable.

BIG RENT 4000 ft. above st. Paved 54
5-rm. comfortable home. Wagon

4 nice homes, near 40th and Piedmont

4 complete homes, sunny Fruitvale.

5 big and little homes in Berkeley.

adults only. Wyman Land Co., owner.
Oakland; phone Fruitvale 264-J.

\$19: FURN. cottage, near 23rd ave. s.
tion; adults only. 2522 E. 11th;
phone Fruitvale 1305-W.

6 SUNNY rms., neatly furnished; f.
water; near S. P. trsins and street car
\$31.50. Ph. Berk. 2050-J.

3 RM. furnished cottage in Berkeley good location; garage. Phone Mrs. Wiley, Berkeley 5532.

4 RM. cottage with bath, rent \$10, furnished. Call 2431 26th av. Sunday, 11 and 1:30.

5 OR. 6-room nicely furnished cottage with large yard. \$20. 5 years old. Call 2431 26th av. Sunday, 11 and 1:30.

4-RM. cottage; large yard; adults preferred; \$15; near cars. 1690 71st a

\$33.50--MOD. sunny bung., comp. f. piano, yard. Box 12518, Trib., N. O

\$16.50- STRICTLY mod. 3-rm. bungalow; adults. 740 Bristol st., Berkel

HOUSES AND FLATS WANTED.
Alameda County Realty Co. Inc.
 1422 San Pablo Ave. Lakeside
AAA—LIST your vacant property with
 furnished and unfurnished; quick act

Alameda County Realty Co., Inc.
1422 San Pablo Ave. Lakeside 2

COMFORTABLE flat or small house
2 adults. Mrs. Brown, Lake. \$21

FURNISHED apts., flats and houses re-
nted readily by Mrs. Brown, Lake. \$21

HOUSES AND FLATS WANTED

ments with us, as we have a great demand for furnished and unfurnished places for all parts of Oakland. We can rent quick. G. A. Williams, Phone Oakland 4256; 355 14th st.

PARTLY furn. 3-room upper flat or cottage, preferably with sleeping porch.

Box 8557, Tribune.

RELIABLE couple want 2- or 3-room modern apt. or flat, partly furn.; rent King, Oak. 4718.

YOUNG couple, no children, wish 4-room modern cottage. Pied. 3252W.

WANTED—At once: six-room bungalow.

Claremont Key Route; buyer has cash if price right. See Mr. Kittrelle.

REALLY BONDS & FINANCE CO.
1529 Broadway, Oakland 1609.
ABSTRACTS OF TITLE ETC.

WANTED—Well furnished house or building, modern, 5 to 6 rooms, \$25 per month.

WANTED—A furn. bungalow abt. 5 rm.
as caretaker by young couple; no ch.
dren; best of refs. Box 12522, Tribu

MODERN store suitable for barber
tailor—special inducement to good ten-
ant. Hotel Royal, San Pablo & 20th.

MODERN apt. suitable for dentist at
Foothill Apts., 3509 Foothill blvd., c
35th av.

st. candy, soft drinks, cigars, tobacco, magazines, delicatessen, groceries. 50 College ave.

ONE large double store and one single store, 327 and 333, 11th st., near Franklin; rent \$35 and \$60; one month's rent free. Apply M. J. Laymance Real Estate Co., 132 E. 1st st.

ST. S. F.
OFFICE, with use of desk, typewriter and stenographer, inquire room 2 Central Bank bldg., 15th and Edwy
STORES and rooms, with or without furniture. G. Wyman, 1411 46th ave., Melrose station. Phone Fruitvale 264

WANT desk space in Oakland; state particulars. 303 Lick building, S. F.

TO LEASE.

FOR RENT OR LEASE—Substantial

equipped for hotel purposes, lower station
suitable for work shop or otherwise;
Fruitvale station: \$35 per month.
H. A. PLEITNER, 954 Fruitvale Ave.

**FACTORIES AND WAREHOUSE
TO LEASE.**

AUTO STAGE LINES.

Star Auto

Stage
ASSOCIATION
Oakland Office, 470 11th st.
Phone Oakland 37.
Cars leave Oakland for Stockton as follows: 7:30 A. M. 9:00 A. 10:00 A. 11:

P. M., 7:00 P. M.
 Making connections at Stockton for Merced, Modesto, Sonoma, Jamestown, Jackson, Marysville, Angels Camp, Sacramento, Colusa, Marysville, Auburn and Placerville.
 Cars leave Stockton for Oakland every hour as shown above.
 Special attention shown ladies and children.


Baggage free; trunks, \$1.00.

MCCORMICK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Low fares, including meals and berths,
Los Angeles. Seattle.
San Diego. Tacoma.
Portland. Grays Harbor.

Phone for rates.

470 11th St.; phone OAKland 37.

 SAN JOSE, STOCKTON, LOCAL
ANGELES and WAY POINT
Every stage out of Oakland
operated from main station
1100 Clay St.; phone OAK. 37
NCS S&CR ASSOCIATION

To San Jose—\$1. Leave every half hour
7 a. m. to 5:30 p. m. Saturday and
Sunday, late cars, 8, 9, 10 p. m.
To Los Angeles—\$12. Round-trip, \$22.
5:30 a. m., 1:10, 3:10 p. m.

MONEY LOANED ON AUTOS.

MINES AND MINING.

COTL. and gram. 1 to 1000. etc. bought
assaying, 50c. Pioneer Assay Office, 3
Market st., opp. Palace Hotel. S. F.

Continued on Next Page

\$600,000 FAIR SURPLUS IN GRIP OF LAW

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 26.—Stockholders in the Panama-Pacific International Exposition Company, which is now in the third year of its existence, are inquiring when they will receive their share of the \$600,000 surplus which was added to the funds of the fair when it closed its gates. It was expected that the distribution would have been made some months or a year ago.

The stockholders who have sent queries to the company allege that the exposition company has been maintaining an office on the fourth floor of the Civic Auditorium and a long salary list, headed by Secretary James Cummings and Acting Controller Pierce.

President Charles C. Moore explained yesterday that the reason the distribution had not been made was the pendency of an appeal to the higher court of a friendly suit brought by the state of California against the exposition board of directors, the lower court having upheld the directors. The state contended that it should be given five-eighths of the surplus, while the directors held that the appropriation should be only one-eighth.

The exposition closed its gates with a surplus, it was announced, of about \$600,000. It is stated that now, "two years later," the surplus will amount to something less than this total. Neither Pierce nor Cummings would discuss the situation. President Moore conceded that he would not run his own business on this plan, but stated that it is the court proceeding that has been holding up an adjustment and final settlement of the affairs of the exposition and the closing of the books.

ARE TOUGH TIRES

An experience that has but few parallels in the many incidents that have happened to motorists along the line of unique adventures in that world called "Tire Trouble" was brought to light this week when George W. Bradshaw visited the salesrooms of Burger Bros., distributors for Alameda county for Gates Half-Sole Tires, bringing with him a tube to be repaired which was out in two while Mr. Bradshaw was running forty-five miles per hour between Santa Rosa and Petaluma, when he struck the Northwestern Pacific railroad crossing. The queerest part of it was that the Gates half-sole tire which contained the tube was not damaged.

NOT IN HARMONY

Because he said her name did not vibrate in harmony with his sensitive temperament, R. De Silva Pereira, violinist, left his wife, Jessie Irene, and she found him in the King George Hotel in Los Angeles with another woman, with whom he pretended that he was suited and happy. When Superior Judge Joseph S. Howell heard her story he granted her a divorce and maintenance. She testified that her husband left "to fill an engagement" while she was ill in a hospital, and that after she had recovered he kept putting off her going to join him because his engagements were so satisfactory that he did not want to be disturbed. The wife has been living with her father at 2847 Telegraph avenue.

NOT LEGALLY DEAD

Because the estate of Mrs. Abbie E. Philpot, who died in November, 1917, was never probated, it became necessary for Mary Philpot, her successor as the wife of James Philpot, who died in 1915, to ask for a decree of the court determining that Abbie E. Philpot is in fact dead, in order that the title to the estate may be opened. The proceeding is still pending at the corner of Thirteenth avenue and East Twenty-first street, where James Philpot lived with his former wife. The estate having never been probated, an interest in the property still belongs to the woman whose death must be determined.

SENTENCE WOMAN

DALLAS, Jan. 26.—A sentence of five years' imprisonment was returned by the jury in the case of Mrs. Katie Ahlers, alias Mrs. Katherine Travers, charged with the killing of Phil E. Tucker last October.

Rats and Elephants Once Food Sold at Fancy Price in Paris

A warning that France would face almost a total famine in case the United States failed to send adequate supplies of wheat, meat, fat and sugar was voiced today by the United States food administration for California, coincident with a statement showing the prices of meat foods which prevailed in Paris during the siege of 1870-71, when the German hordes were knocking at the gates. Here is the list:

Elephant meat, \$4 a pound; pigeons, \$1.10 each; rats, 50 cents each; ducks, \$30 each; rabbits, \$12 each; bear meat, \$3 a pound; horse meat, \$1 a pound; dog meat, 60 cents a pound; chickens, \$20 each.

The administration's statement follows:

MIGHT COME AGAIN.

"These prices show what once happened in Paris and what might happen should relax our vigilance in conserving and shipping food to the fighting nations. We should have made food a 'hand-to-mouth' affair with them."

"Paris has already felt the extreme pinch of hunger. At the time of the siege of Paris by the Germans in 1870-71, with the victorious armies at the gates, the citizens of Paris suffered real famine. People ate—and were glad to eat—things they had never thought of eating before."

"Dogs and cats sold at fancy prices. The animals in the zoological gardens were starved for food."

"In the siege of Paris the problem was limited to one city. Now food is a world problem and America must furnish the solution."

"At the time of the siege prices re-

flected the shortage. Today prices do not reflect the state of the food stores in the allied countries. In Europe these stores are nearer the danger line than prices would suggest. Today prices are kept down by careful administration. Nations are making an effort to extract the last ounce of power from their food supplies by efficient handling and distribution."

WOULD BE IN DANGER.

"But if America relaxed her watchful service for a month and failed to export food Paris would be in danger of a worse siege than that of 1870. Not only Paris but all France would be endangered. If we did not send them supplies for three months they would face starvation. Then the price of food would be a matter beyond discussion. We should have made them pay the price of defeat through starvation, when, by saving meats, wheat, sugar and fats and wasting no food of any kind, we could insure victory for the allies ourselves and for the principles of democracy."

WOES OF COUPLE AGAIN IN COURT

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 26.—The marital tribulations of George W. Stanley, local contractor and secretary of the United Artisans, and his wife, Lillian, are again in court with the filing of a petition for an interlocutory decree today charging desertion.

The couple, who reside at 455 Sanchez street, and have two children, were originally married in San Rafael May 18, 1902. They were divorced in 1908 and re-married in Oakland November 6, 1909. They separated in January of last year, when Mrs. Stanley filed a petition for divorce charging that her husband was stingy. In his cross-complaint he charged her with being a gambler and addicted to 25-cent white games. Mrs. Stanley said that she was only means of feeding herself and children. A divorce was denied both parties at the completion of the case by Superior Judge George Crothers.

Y. W. C. A. LEADER WILL SPEAK HERE

Mrs. Elbridge M. Fowler has come up from her home in Pasadena to address the vesper meeting of the Young Woman's Christian Association this evening, at 5:30. Mrs. Fowler has chosen as her theme the work of the national association, particularly as it refers to the "honest houses."

A member of the national board of the Young Woman's Christian Association, Mrs. Fowler has been in New York and seen develop the tremendous undertaking which is being directed by her body and is familiar with every detail of the defense program. She has toured all of the hostess houses which have already been established and has much to say concerning their efficiency and place in association work. Her coming to Oakland as a speaker is of vital importance to those who are identified with the local work.

Mrs. Fowler, who was before her marriage Miss Margaret Brewer of this city, is a sister of Miss Anne

NURSE LOVES AMERICA, BUT FRANCE MORE

Although Helena Carreyer, 2304 Telegraph avenue, loves America so well that she would become a citizen, she loves her France still more, so much more that tears rushed to her eyes yesterday when told that in order to become a naturalized American she would need to forswear her French allegiance.

Miss Carreyer wants to go to France as a Red Cross nurse for the duration of the war, but wants to return to America when the war is over. She feared that unless she becomes an American citizen the French government might detain her there, and so she made application at the registration office of the county clerk.

When Deputy Joe Kingston told her that it would be necessary for her to yield up her loyalty to her native land the tears came to her eyes, and, drooping and disappointed, she went slowly away.

Brewer. Few women have given so generously of their means to war work as Mrs. Fowler.

MASK AND DAGGER VISIT SIX CAMPS

SAN DIEGO, Jan. 26.—The Mask and Dagger Society of the University of California, under the direction of Garnet Helms, has just completed a seventeen days' engagement at Camp Kearny and the five smaller camps adjacent to San Diego. The members were brought here by the Y. M. C. A. for the men of the army and navy.

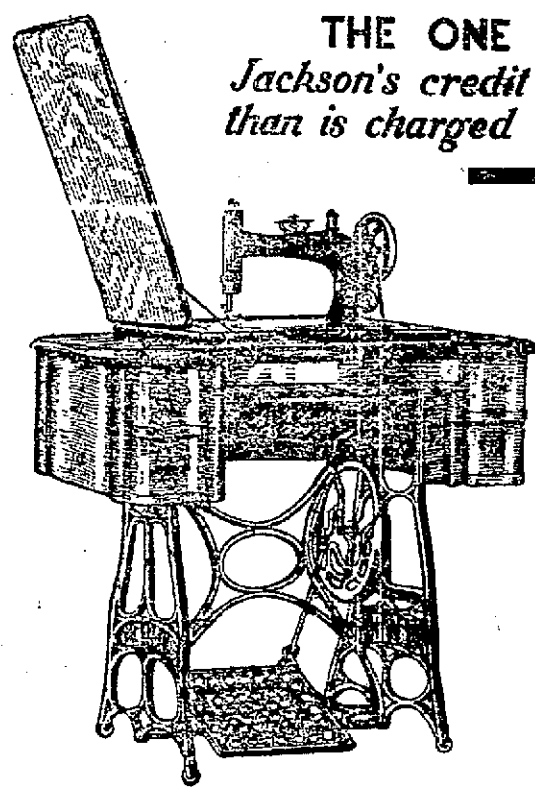
Each evening they played the huts or tents were crowded to capacity and men were standing on the outside, straining to see and hear. "Op-O'-Life-Thumb" and "Abraham Lincoln's Sketch" seemed to be favorite numbers of their repertoire. Music and dancing by these talented young university people was a favorite part of the program.

It is estimated that 20,000 men witnessed their productions and every one of that number was an enthusiastic admirer.

Buy Thrift Stamps which grow into War Savings Stamps. These work for you while you sleep.

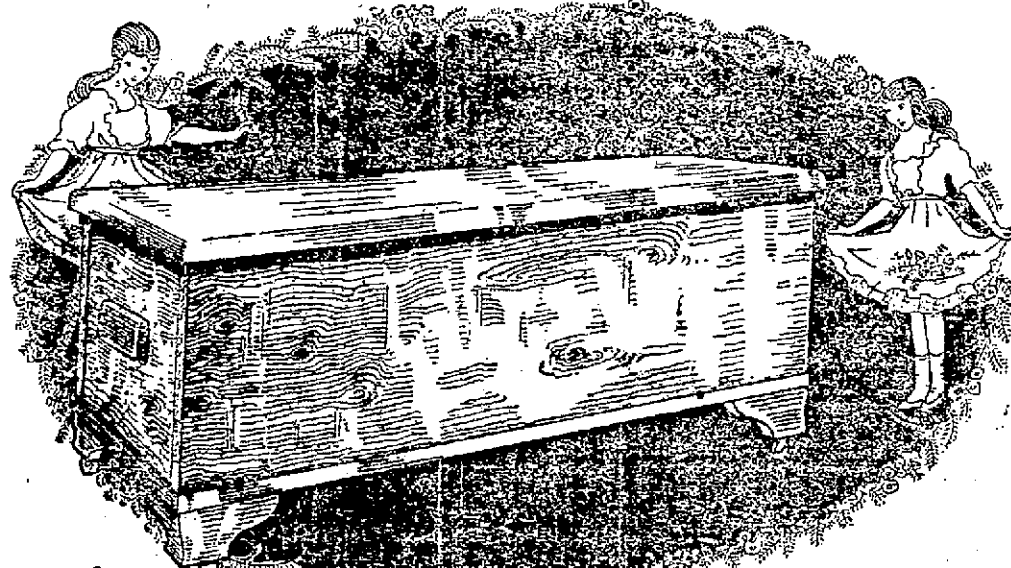
JACKSON'S

THE ONE PRICE STORE - WHETHER CASH OR CREDIT
Jackson's credit system is dignified because you pay no more for credit than is charged anywhere for all cash—Buy at the one-price store.



A good sewing machine in the home is the secret of being well dressed at small cost. Our variety store basement offers a large variety of late models the New Home and others—all equipped with full set of attachments. Easy to operate and fully guaranteed.

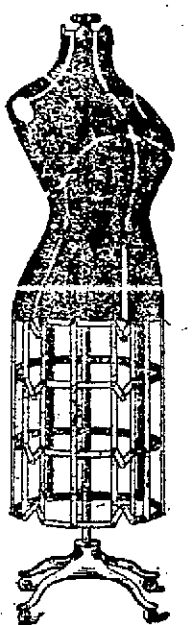
\$27.50 to \$65.00 \$1 down, \$1 week buys any machine we sell



Genuine cedar at a popular price \$10.50

Cedar chests are no longer considered a luxury but a necessary household article. The chest illustrated, outside measurements 34 inches long; moth proof; dust proof; has lock.

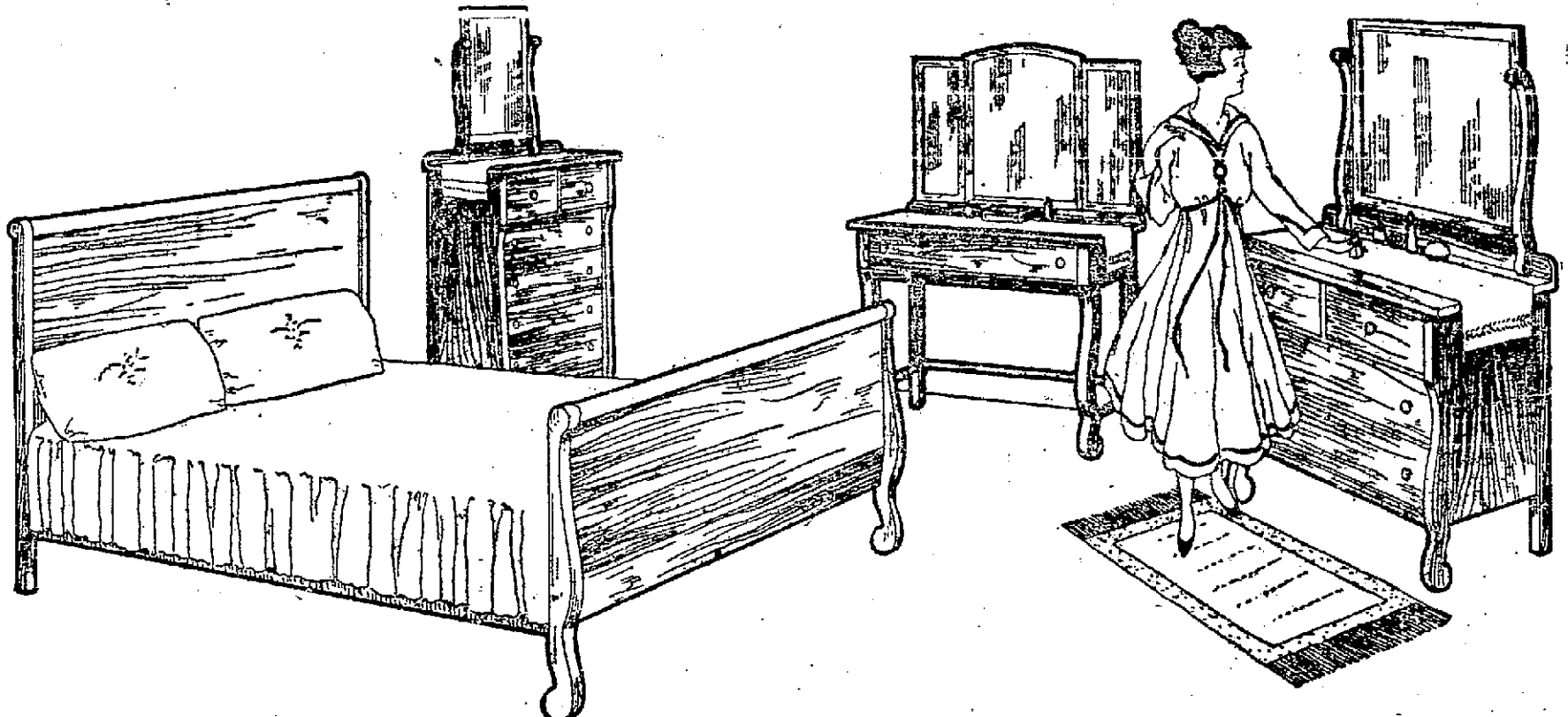
No Deposit \$2.00 Month



Be your own dressmaker—It's economical. Adjustable Patterns. Variety Store Basement. Priced.

\$13 \$16 and \$17.50

\$1.00 down \$2.00 month



Charming colonial bedroom suite in satin walnut

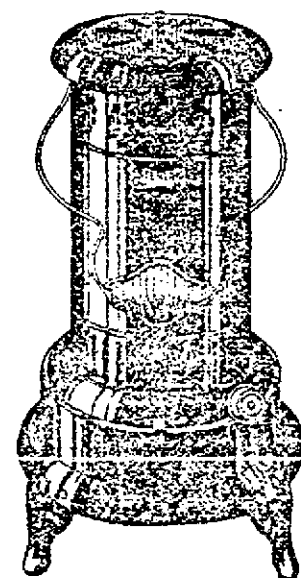
May be had as a complete set or pieces may be purchased separately.
The Dresser sells for \$35.00—\$3.50 down, \$3.00 month.
The Chiffonier sells for \$31.50—\$3.25 down, \$2.75 month.
The Dressing Table sells for \$25.00—\$2.50 down, \$2.00 month.
The Bed sells for \$27.50—\$3.00 down, \$2.50 month.

This set is made beautiful by its plain refinement. All the inviting features of the Colonial period have been maintained in its construction—throughout it is made of satin walnut and is finished in the new dark shade—looks similar to American walnut. The generous size plate mirrors on the dresser, chiffonier and toilet, the roominess of the drawers and the splendid finish make this a very desirable set.

Four Pieces, As Illustrated.

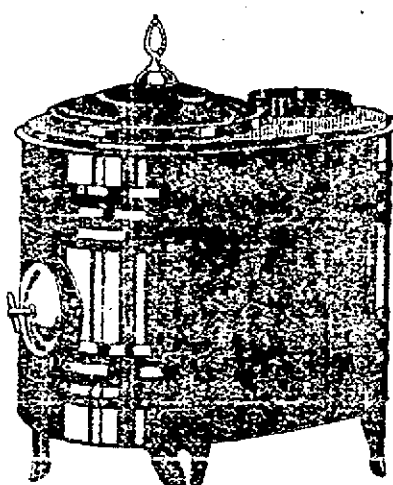
\$119.00

\$12 Down, \$10 Month.



Large oil stove

Very economical; convenient; can be carried about the house; clean; safe.
\$1.00 down \$4.75 \$2.00 month



Wood air-tight heaters

Large enough to heat comfortably any ordinary room; quick fire; have top fuel screw draft, will hold fire over night.
The price does not include getting up, as no two stoves take the same amount of pipe.
Terms \$1.00 down, \$2.00 month.

Note—Every woman appreciates glass all of one pattern, same as she does a set of china that can be added to when a piece gets broken. Set illustrated and others may be purchased that way. Variety Store, Basement.



Table glass—set of 6 each 30 pieces

\$9.15

The set illustrated is a very pretty design for home use—it is star cut—can be added to at any time—as it is a stock pattern. Set consists of six goblets at \$1.95; six oyster cocktails at \$2.40; six clarets at \$2.25; six cocktail glasses at \$1.95; six tumblers at 60c. Thirty pieces, each, \$9.15.

\$1.00 down; \$2.00 month

DIGNIFIED CREDIT

JACKSON'S

COMPLETE HOUSE FURNISHING DEPARTMENT STORE

CLAY ST. bet 13th & 14th OAKLAND

SPECIAL VALUES IN "TRENCH" BELTED SUITS for Young Fellows

THERE NEVER WAS A MORE CHARACTERISTIC STYLE FOR YOUNG MEN THAN THE

"Trencher"

WITH THAT ALL ROUND BELT and FANCY POCKETS—AND THERE NEVER WERE BETTER VALUES SHOWN THAN WE ARE OFFERING IN THESE

AT \$15

THE PATTERNS and FABRICS ARE JUST THE SORT ANY YOUNG FELLOW WOULD LIKE—LOOK 'EM OVER.

Mary Back Smith
S. & H. Green Stamps Free With Every Purchase.



The Parties in Interest

by
Dan Smith



WHEN the soldier lad actually goes to the front—when the national purpose of the United States, in harmony with the national purpose of the Allies, expresses itself in individual action—the “parties in interest” stand forth in the figures of the family. The heart of Woman, murmuring to him through mother, or sweetheart or wife, is close to the soldier’s most fervent hopes and aspirations. Fatherhood, the spirit of the man who holds the place at home while that fight beyond vindicates the home’s right to be, hovers in protecting and encouraging steadfastness. And childhood, only vaguely conscious of the hazards, fills its place in the foreground of the drama. It is what victory means to such as these that gives to righteous war its strongest urge, that gives the highest incentive and illumination to self-sacrificing courage.

Putting WAVES to WORK Here Is Science's NEWEST METHOD of DEVELOPING ELECTRICAL ENERGY

JUST to show that there is a way to harness the industrial ocean waves and breakers, two California inventors have worked out what seems to be a start in the right direction. Two distinct types of wave motors, which have been installed at Long Beach, Cal., are intended to develop considerable power and to show that it is possible to develop electrical energy more cheaply than by burning coal or by other means.

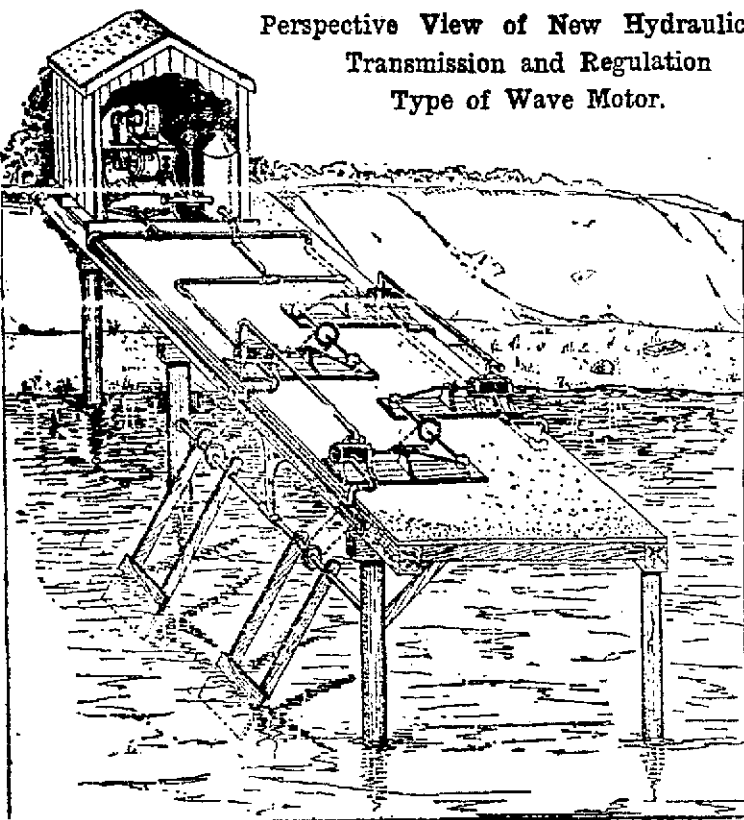
The unique feature of the new machine shown in the illustration is described by Charles W. Geiger in the Electrical Experimenter, as a compound uni-directional or free-draw and release clutch. This clutch is an achievement in rotating a power shaft in such a manner as to free the same from all dead centre action, as well as creating rolling energy with the condition of no given stroke. So perfect is the action of the clutch employed, it is said, that any vibrational action is immediately transformed into a continuous rotary impulse. The machinery employed utilizes for its driving energy the reciprocating action of the ground swell occurring in ocean water. This action being caused by volumetric displacement as the wave moves forward setting up compound actions in opposite, a feature that no other motor possesses.

Substantially the machine consists of a multiple number of large bull-wheels each actuated by an

impulse paddle, well covered by water at low tide. These wheels, by the merit of the novel clutch used, have an absolute freedom and independence one from the other, even though they play on a common power shaft. In this manner any vibrating tendency of the swell is immediately disposed of as driving energy or power generating unit. The machine now being installed will, when fully completed, present an ultimate capacity of some three to four thousand horsepower.

This machine, aside from presenting the required feature of being a continuous power producer operating irrespective of surface action, also possesses the merit of being a storm resistant machine, being the only one of its kind having no resistance to start, and at no time experiencing back pressure effects. The device was thoroughly tested and proven by the operation of a demonstrating plant which experienced the action of two of the heaviest storms that have occurred on the Pacific coast for a period of 25 years, without the slightest damage.

With its wave power equipment the company anticipates the production of electric energy on a wholesale basis, at about 90 per cent. of the cost of production by steam, and 75 per cent. of the cost of production by present-day hydro-electric methods. According to the best of authority it



will be possible even under the present stressed condition of the steel market to install these plants at the surprising figure of \$30 per horsepower.

In actuating the power shaft, oscillating bull-wheels are connected by heavy three-quarter-inch plough-steel cables, which engage the impulse wheels actuating the clutch units by multiple series of turns on the same. By direct connection on side and reverse connection on the opposite side, the continual rotation of the power shaft is readily maintained. The bull-wheels employed in driving the power shaft are of six-sector bridged arc type, 24 feet in diameter, built to resist frictions stress on two one-inch steel cables. These wheels are so disposed as six units to incorporate within the machine the action of two ground swells at any one time, taking varied action so as to afford a steady maintenance of power at all times.

crank-shaft on the end of the drive-shaft that actuates the pump. There are four pumps all together in this unit and two pendulums.

As the water is compressed by the pumps, it passes through a large pressure tank. This takes the pulsating effect of the pumps out of the water and leaves a perfectly steady stream for the water wheels. This water, under 120 pounds pressure,

runs a water turbine which in turn is connected to the electric generator.

The power thus generated is at present used for lighting purposes and for a large searchlight. The generator is also connected to storage batteries, which are charged when there is plenty of water power in preparation for the time when the ocean may be comparatively calm.

How DYES Are MADE

THE United States has declared emphatically its chemical independence of the world. No more may it be said that America cannot get along without the chemical productions of Germany or any other land. Within less than three years this independence has been demonstrated to the satisfaction, not only of Americans, but also to the civilized world, to which the products of American laboratories are being shipped by the ton.

A noted German chemist once said: "America is the natural home of the coal tar industry." It remained for the war to bring the United States into its own. Up to that time coal tar was shipped to Germany that the efficient country might extract the wonderful chemicals therefrom and sell them back to Uncle Sam at enormous prices.

All kinds of tricks were played upon the American consumers. Dyes, for instance, were imported in concentrated form, and the German agents in the United States then manufactured them into products by diluting with salt, dextrin, sugar or other materials, making one pound into five and selling at highly profitable prices. The government figures show that over fifteen and a half million pounds of blacks alone were imported during the year before the war, and thirteen and a half million pounds of blues, which together make up about 68 per cent. of the dyes consumed in the United States. There were over four million pounds of red dyes and more than three million pounds of yellow dyes imported during that year.

At the prices at which they were sold it is easy to see that millions of dollars flowed out of the country to pay for these dyes which could have been made in the United States from the coal tar

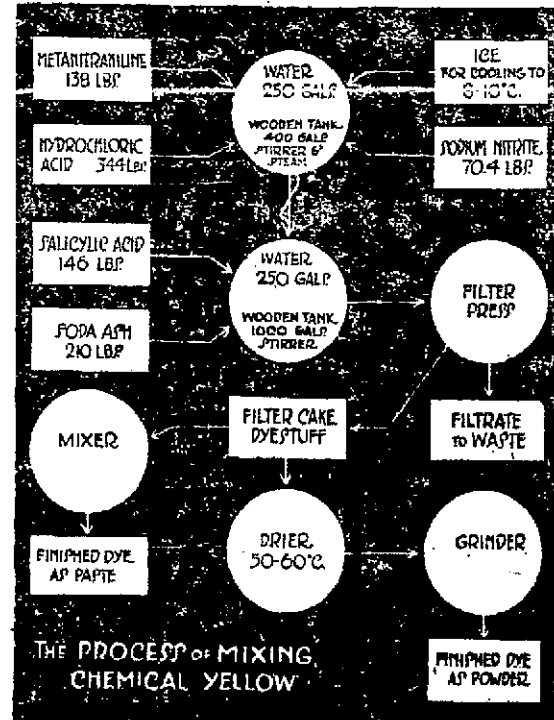
which was the by-product of American coke ovens and gas works.

In the early days of 1915, when the stringency in dyestuffs was first making itself felt, there was only seven concerns trying to make dyes, after a fashion. Today there are 117 concerns manufacturing dyes of all kinds, capitalized at something more than two hundred million dollars.

It is estimated that there are 25,000 chemists working both within and outside American factories to perfect all of the processes by which dyes and a thousand other products may be extracted for the benefit of the country and for the prosecution of the war to a successful issue.

When the story of American development during the war is written, one of its most notable chapters will necessarily deal with the amazing development of chemical industries, and especially in the department of dyes.

It is freely admitted that it was impossible for America, notwithstanding the resourcefulness and skill of her many thousand chemists, to make all of the shades that have been evolved by Germany in forty years within the short space of two years. The Germans had a list of something like fifteen hundred different colors and shades, the result of endless experiments and years of experience. The



American color-makers very wisely decided to develop the staple colors first, and they have succeeded past all the dreams of the early months of experimentation, in achieving more than three hundred of the main colors and shades. They have made the blues, greens, reds, yellows, saffrons, violets, purples, browns, etc., and concentrated upon these and their variations. As one color and its shades were perfected, they took up another color and its shades, adding constantly to the list of fast and brilliant colorings which were necessary for American industries of all kinds from paints to fabrics, from calicoes to silks.

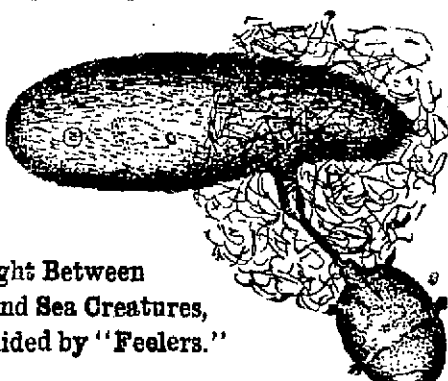
One of the greatest difficulties with which American dye manufacturers have had to contend was the securing of enough of what are termed "intermediates." These can be made profitably only upon a very large scale, and, strangely enough, the great munition factories have in their machinery just the equipment necessary for their manufacture. The enormous munition factories of the United States which have been added to so greatly for the making of powder and other explosives will be ready for undertaking the work of manufacturing these "intermediates" the moment that they stop making explosives, and even now one company has announced that it is ready to supply many of the materials needed, and that it will embark upon the manufacture of dyestuffs upon a very extensive scale.

Prof. H. Gardner McKerrow, one of the leading experts of the country, asserts that the dyes manufactured by American makers are in all respects as fast and reliable as any that were ever imported. He claims also that much of the misapprehension which exists regarding the quality of American dyes is due to insidious suggestions of foreign manufacturers who wish at all hazards and by any means, fair or foul, to retain their hold upon the American market. As an expert he states that there is no such thing as an absolutely "fast" dye. Some are fast for washing, some for sunlight, but none are universally and under all conditions secure against loss of color.

SENSE of TOUCH Is FIRST SENSATION

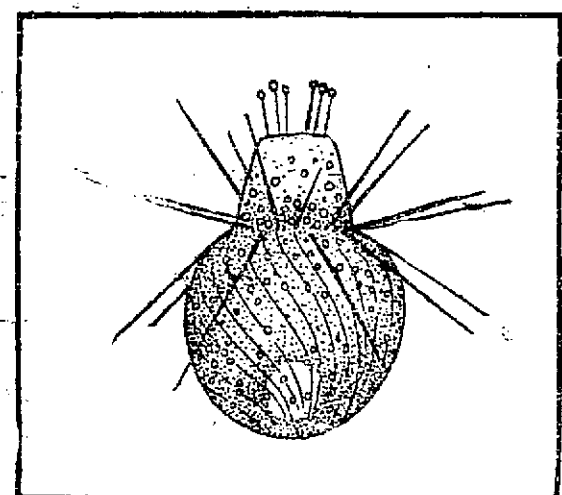
WHAT is the very first sensation in the world? Scientists have investigated this question very carefully, and with all possible safeguards as to their conclusions. They have held that if they examine the simplest type of organic life, the very beginning of animal life, that sensation which is found in the very lowest and simplest animals will certainly be the very first sensation known to any animal, high or low. They have gone, for this reason, to those animals which were actually a single cell, the protozoa, and there examining the rhizopods or the amoebae, with some kind of seeming feat, have found that touch is the first and only sensation to which they respond, or from which they show reactions. Taking an amoeba, which is made up of a cell with its kernel (or heart) and protoplasm, they have found that it puts forth the little feel-like extensions upon which, drawing the protoplasm toward the point

ing. Nothing can pass it without being felt, and this feeling is a process of education by which it develops other powers and functions in its further



Fight Between Blind Sea Creatures, Guided by "Feelers."

progress in evolution. These little animals must be able to protect themselves and the tentacles swimming slowly into their range of vision or defence.



Highly Magnified Primitive Sea Animal Showing "Feelers That Take the Place of Eyes."

touched, and trying in every way to push off from the touching body.

That this is the primary sensation is further proven by the fact that the very first organs developed by the lower forms of cell-animals are organs of touch, the tentacles, or very delicate little projections by which the animal veers off from opposing bodies when the sensation of touch is conveyed along these little projections into the center or heart of the organism. Take, for instance, the ciliates, and we find that these little tentacles surround the mouth, to give warning of anything approaching that important organ, and they have also other projecting tentacles, which extend in every direction to guide it in its progress through life.

Look at the Mesodinium acarus, and see how wonderfully it is adapted to this function of feel-

STRONG Shoes for WOMEN War WORKERS

EVER since the outbreak of war the demands made by the government for boots for our soldiers have been increasing; in fact, there is hardly a boot and shoe factory in America that is not making army footwear, and in addition to Uncle Sam's demands for millions of pairs of shoes, still other millions of pairs have been supplied to the armies of his allies. As a result of the entrance of women workers into the war, styles in feminine footwear are undergoing a great change, daintiness being sacrificed for serviceability. To such a degree is this the case (England alone has over 3,000,000 wo-

men and girls working in munition plants) that the shoe factories which are not entirely engaged on army work have had to turn their attention to government orders for heavy boots for the women workers.

Women are now everywhere eagerly filling the places left vacant by the men called to the colors, and the number of women so employed is increasing daily. Before August, 1914, there were many occupations which were regarded as being unfit for women workers, yet now there is hardly a walk in life peculiar to men in pre-

war days into which women are not entering with a zeal and energy that is a surprise to all. In France and in England this activity is specially noticeable in agriculture. When women first engaged in work on the land they were

naturally unsuitably clothed and shod for such an occupation; but now most of the old hands have learned from experience what is required. But since the French and English governments have taken over the control of all heavy leathers, the correct kind of footwear for agricultural wear is almost unobtainable through the usual channels. Large orders for boots and shoes for women workers, therefore, were placed and these have been specially designed and are eminently suited for the purpose for which they are intended. To the eye unaccustomed to heavy boots

they appear very thick and stiff, but working on the land is very different from walking on paved streets.

Two different designs of boots and one kind of shoe are being made. The high-leg boot is

Left to Right: (1) Shoe for Women Clerks. (2) Sole of Heavy Boot. (3 and 5) Woman Worker's Boot for Use on the Land. (4) Sole of Woman Clerk's Shoe.



men and girls working in munition plants) that the shoe factories which are not entirely engaged on army work have had to turn their attention to government orders for heavy boots for the women workers.

10 1/2 inches high and is laced to the top. There are two buckles and straps at the top, which make it look rather like the field boot that is issued to the English artillery and cavalry. The sole in the forepart is three-eighths inch thick, the bottom is heavily nailed, and the heel has a horseshoe iron tip. All this metal on the bottom is designed to increase the wear.

The consternation with which some women would regard such boots can well be imagined, for the few years previous to the war saw a tremendous reduction in the weight of all kinds of ladies' footwear. It is an open question as to whether the reduction in weight and increased flexibility were altogether good, and many women have adopted heavier boots for ordinary wear.

A slightly lighter type of boot, lower in the leg, is also being made for the land-workers, and possibly this boot is more in demand than the high buckled boot. The leather in the upper is not quite so stout, the sole is somewhat thinner, and the nailing on the bottom is not so heavy. Both boots are made from leather of the same kind as is used in the army boots, but a little lighter in substance.

The women clerks that are employed in the army offices, and many of these have already gone to France for office work behind the lines, are fitted out by the government with a useful shoe. This shoe is nothing like as heavy as the boots and is quite simple in design. Of course, one of the most important items is the fit of these boots and shoes, and every care has been taken to see there is no fault in this respect. Naturally, heavy boots will not fit with the same glove-like closeness that women have grown accustomed to in light boots; moreover, such a fit would be quite useless for a shoe that is to be subjected to hard wear, for a certain amount of room is necessary.

How FLOUR Is Now ACTUALLY MADE from PIGSKINS

THROUGH a new method of cleanliness made possible by the invention of new packing processes desirable flour for bread can now be manufactured from the skin of hogs.

In every pork-packing plant there is a residue left from the process of trying out lard. It is a mixture of fatty tissues and bits of skin, called "cracklings" and is very similar to the residue obtained by housewives when frying out bits of grease. These cracklings from a packing plant come in rather dry form, the various bits having caked together in the process of squeezing out the grease. It is these cakes that the maker of pig-skin flour grinds up. The resulting powder is very clean in appearance, and is slightly yellow in color like fine meal. When mixed with a slightly larger portion of ordinary flour it is claimed that this substance makes very rich bread, without additional "shortening," and is considered decidedly palatable and nutritious.

Pigskin flour is the direct result of the inven-

tion of a device called a "hog de-hairing" machine, the function of which is to clean up a hog after the slaughter—thereby supplanting an old-fashioned process which made use of knives that scraped hogs razor-fashion. Porkers used to emerge from this latter process only reasonably smooth-shaven as to face, but exhibiting a sizable beard under their chins that the mechanical knives hadn't been able to reach. For the same reason the under side of their legs was left unshaved.

With the newer kind of machine, however, the pigs emerge thoroughly cleaned up—so immaculate in fact that they are referred to in the pork-packing profession as "polished." This is accomplished by thoroughly scalding the hogs in the usual fashion, and then running them through a machine which is nothing more nor less than a battery of "beaters." The beaters are built up of thick canvas or rubber belting bent in the form of loops and studded with angular metal pieces which do the actual work of "polishing" a hog. These loops are attached to steel shafting which is re-

turned at a rapid rate by means of suitable chains and gearing.

Now a hog about to be polished is made to run the gantlet of a whole row of these rapidly revolving shafts, armored as they are with their steel-studded loops of belting, is described by Lord E. Darling in Popular Science Monthly. The slaughtered animal is spanked, and batted, and massaged, and rolled over and over by the flying loops. They remove his whole outer skin or "scart" at the same time that the hair departs. Luckily he is dead or he might seriously object to such treatment. Some of the loops revolve up and down and the others laterally, thus causing the hog in his moving around to be struck from all angles so that every portion of his anatomy is reached.

The machines are built in a variety of forms, through some of which the hogs go vertically, through others horizontally. The machines work with great rapidity as compared with old knife-scraping forms. Some of them have a capacity of one thoroughly cleaned hog per second.

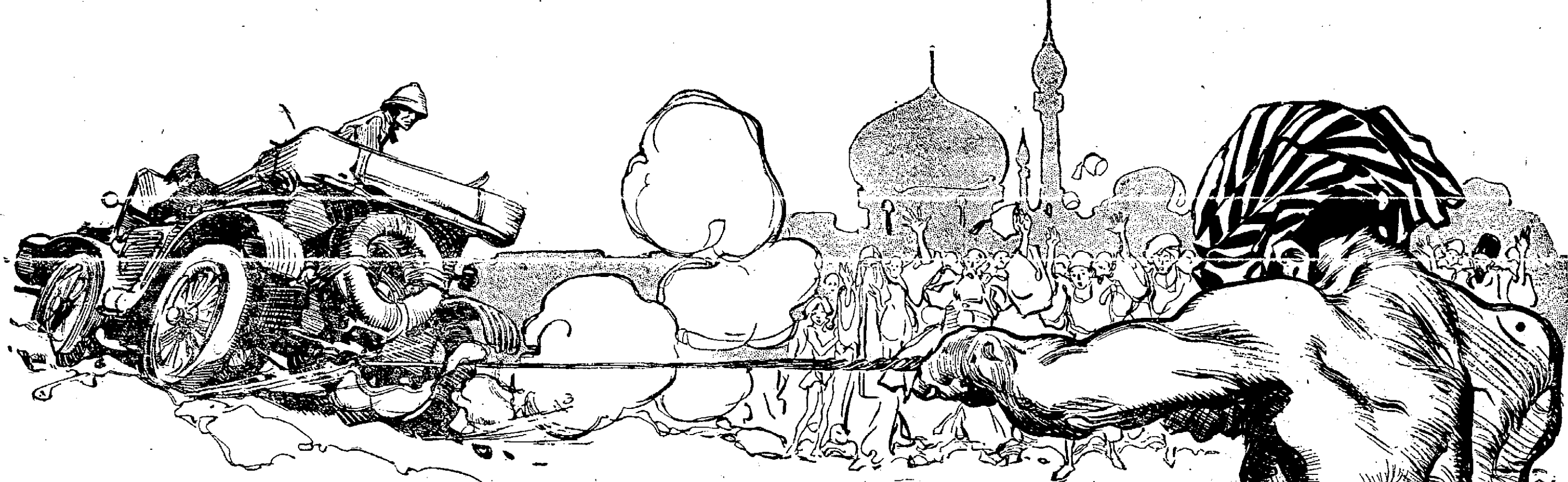
BATTLEFIELD SCRAP

WHAT is going to be done with the vast amount of scrap iron and steel that is accumulating on European battlefields? Companies which regularly deal in such old material have for some time been looking forward to the harvest to be reaped from these battlefields after the war. These hopes have been rather rudely shocked lately by observers recently returned from the front who state that this matter is now being handled by the respective governments.

According to the systems now established in modern warfare, it is stated that a salvage corps is daily going over all the ground near the battlefield exposed to fire and is gathering all the debris discarded by the contending armies. None of the scrap is neglected with steel worth 2 to 3 cents per pound and copper and other metals in proportion. All the metals are taken to shops in the rear and there worked over to be cast into other various metal munitions that a modern army uses.

All the lead that is fired is practically lost, as a bullet traveling at a velocity of 2000 feet or more per second buries itself so deep into any object it hits as to be lost entirely. Other metals, however, such as tangled steel from wrecked motor cars, large pieces of shells, bits of copper, pieces of aluminum, etc., are carefully collected and later turned into usable condition.

THE STRONGEST MAN in the WORLD—Who Doesn't Eat Meat!



The Mighty Ram Murti and the Vegetable Diet Described by an Enthusiastic Hindu Student Who Explains How to Get Strong.

By BASAUTA KOOMAR ROY
Hindu Author and Traveler

IN India today lives the strongest man in the world—Ram Murti Naidu. He has proved his superhuman strength before huge Hindu and European audiences and in India he is greeted as a great national hero. That is the secret of his tremendous feats of strength.

Ram Murti Naidu is 5 feet 6½ inches tall and

weighs about 210 pounds. His chest measurement is 48 inches, and it has an expansion of nine inches. He can swim for two hours continuously and can run 12 miles at a stretch.

As a test of his great strength Ram Murti has a heavy iron chain passed around his shoulders and the two ends of it bound to a heavy post. He then slowly lifts his shoulders and the chain breaks in two.

As another test of his great strength Ram Murti has a gigantic elephant, weighing about four tons, enter the ring. A thick plank is then placed over Naidu's chest and abdomen and the elephant gently walks on it and after seeing for several minutes walks off. Naidu immediately jumps to his feet

and smilingly greets his audience as unconcerned as if nothing had happened.

One of the most startling exhibitions of Naidu's feats of strength is his act of "stopping a motor car." By sheer force of mental and physical strength he holds back a 12-cylinder automobile.

At one of Naidu's exhibitions an Englishman, not relying on Naidu's automobile, offered his own car and promised the strong man a great sum of money and the automobile if he could hold back the machine. Ram Murti promptly accepted the challenge. A strong rope was encircled around his waist and tied to the automobile. Then he asked the Englishman to drive the machine. All the power was turned on and Ram Murti was carried several feet, but he merely smiled, for he was simply testing the strength of the rope. Then he made his stand and the fast-moving automobile immediately was checked in its full motion. The wheels spun round with terrific speed, but the car itself did not move forward even an inch.

Living Without Meat Food.

Some Americans are apt to jump to the conclusion that this Hindu giant of strength eats nothing but the very best of chops and steaks, rare game, birds and fresh eggs by the dozen. Well, if you think so, you are entirely mistaken. Naidu never eats meat of any kind, neither fish, not even eggs. He is purely a vegetarian.

In the morning Naidu takes a drink made of almond paste, sugar, spices and cold water. His principal meal, which he eats at 10 o'clock in the morning, consists of a quarter-pound of boiled rice, vegetable curry, lentil or pea soup. He eats plenty of clarified butter with all his dishes. He never drinks tea, coffee or liquor of any kind. He is very fond of cold water, of which he drinks in abundance.

At 4 P. M. Naidu takes his favorite pudding made of honey, cream, butter and sugar. Along with the pudding he takes a drink made of milk, wheat bran, almonds and sugar.

After his performances at night Naidu takes a little rice, vegetable curry and lentil soup, the whole weighing not more than a quarter of a pound.

As a boy Ram Murti Naidu was a sickling. The reading of the lives of historical strong men in-

spired him to become a physical giant. At first he took up the western method of dumb-bell and bar exercises, but soon discovered that his constitution was not suited for that kind of exercise. Consequently he adopted the Hindu system of ground exercises. Constant and regular exercise and bulldog pertinacity and, above all, his strong mind, turned him from a weakling into a physical marvel. By personal experience he discovered that it was neither food nor the form of exercise that made a man strong, but that it was the mind that developed the muscles. Naidu says he believes, as did Napoleon, that it is mental strength, mental energy and control of the mind that make a man strong and that a weak mind can never expect to develop a strong body.

Naidu's life and strength bear testimony to his theory. Every day for about two hours he practices concentration and meditation and also the different breathing exercises to increase his power of oxygenation.

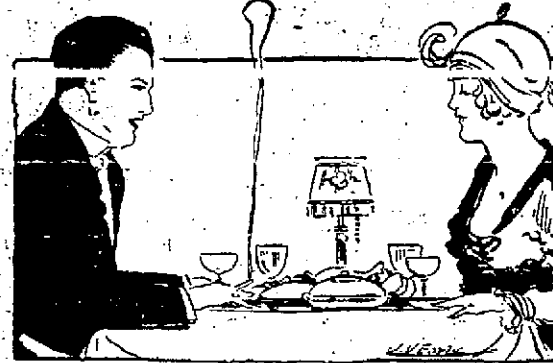
Naidu's control of breath and power of concentration help him to localize his energies in that part of his body where they are most needed. When he snaps a heavy iron chain, holds a four-ton elephant on his chest or holds back a 12-cylinder automobile, he drives by sheer force of mind his power of resistance to that part of his body where it is most needed.

The life and career of Ram Murti Naidu give a lie direct to the superstition that none can expect to be strong who do not gorge on meat morning, noon and night.

Americans Eat Too Much.

Americans should eat less meat and more of rice, beans, vegetables, nuts and fruits. This is today not only a patriotic, but it is a personal duty as well, for in this way can everyone increase his personal magnetism and strength.

As a Hindu I feel that you Americans eat too much. From your early childhood you have been reared on meat, meat and more meat—bacon in the morning, lamb chops at lunch and beef steak



"Americans Eat Too Much," Says Basauta Koomar Roy.

or chicken at dinner. If you do not eat meat you feel that you have not eaten at all.

I come from a country where plain living and high thinking is the motto of human life. Our great sages of olden days—days as far back as 2000 or 3000 years before Christ—lived not in palaces or luxurious cities, but in cottages by a river, in a forest or on the top of a mountain and ate neither much nor luxurious dishes. Sir Rabindranath Tagore, whose books of poems are being bought in America like the best-selling novels, is a vegetarian. He lives mostly on rice and other vegetables.

The Elephant Eats No Meat.

When you think in the afternoon that you are feeling weak because you could not afford to have lamb chops for lunch, but had plenty of vegetables and beans or rice, you are just creating a mental condition which reacts on the physical. Meat is not absolutely necessary to make one strong. Look at an elephant. It is huge, and strong, of course, but it eats no meat. It draws its nourishment and strength from grass and vegetables, fruits and foliage. The elephant is purely a vegetarian. So is the horse, the rhinoceros and the bull. And no animal can surpass the bull in vital endurance—even in fighting ferocity.

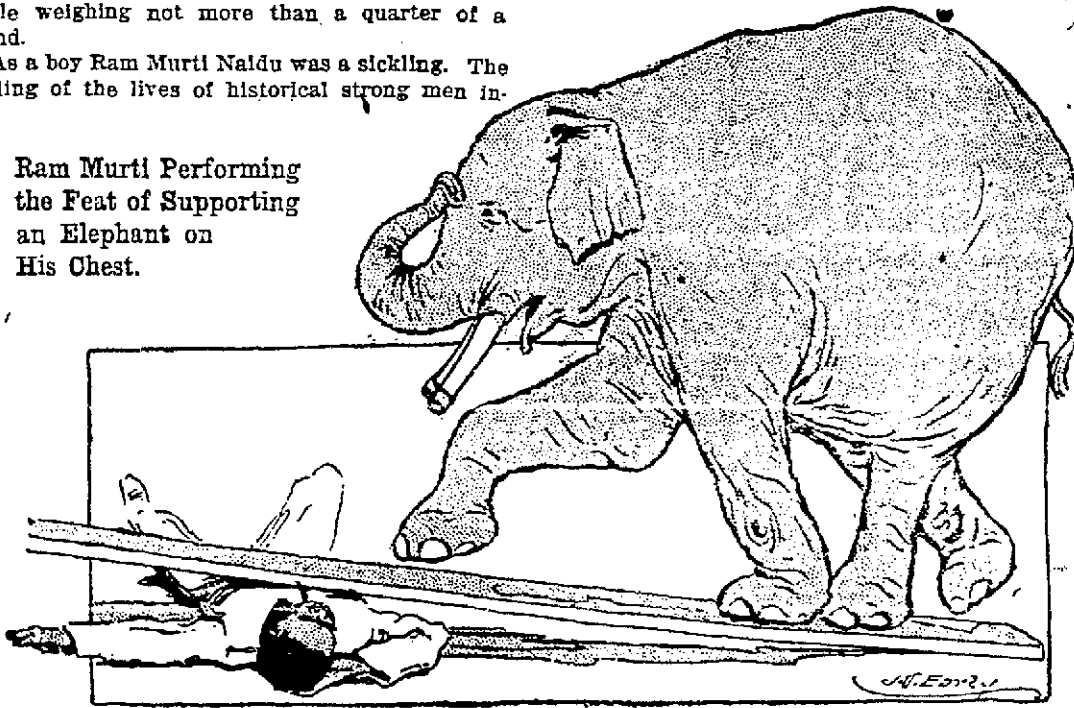
There are races of men, too, who are mostly vegetarian, and they, too, are strong and healthy and have unquestionable power of endurance. The Japanese at home live mostly on rice, beans and vegetables. Those who have been in Japan and have lived with the Japanese know how simple is their food and how strong their minds and bodies.

Rice for the Strong Japanese.

For breakfast the Japanese eats one, two or three bowls of rice, soya bean soup with or without potatoes, beans, cheese and pickles. For lunch he has rice, fish soup, fried fish and cooked vegetables. For dinner he takes rice, baked or raw fish and vegetables.

The Japanese in the larger cities eat meat once in a while, and in the villages almost never. It is generally thought in Europe and America that meat is necessary to give heat and endurance to soldiers. This is purely a mistaken belief. There is scarcely a colder country in the world than Manchuria. And yet, the Japanese marched, camped and fought there with all their characteristic energy and prowess and moved down in a whirling tornado of death, the meat-fed and stalwart Cossacks. Every Japanese soldier carried with him a pound or two of rice and beans.

Ram Murti Performing the Feat of Supporting an Elephant on His Chest.



Newspaper Feature Service, 1915.

War Heroes of the Camera



Lieut. Ernest Brooks, Who Has Performed Remarkable Feats with the Camera.

Dashing Exploits, Under Fire and in the Face of Extraordinary Obstacles, Performed by Plucky Picture Men That the World May See the War



One of Albert K. Dawson's Notable Photographs Made During an Adventurous Period on the Macedonian Front.

By Clive Marshall

WHEN you're born your days are numbered. It doesn't make any difference where you go, what you do or what chances you take. When your last day comes you're through, but it won't come till the time is up. So why be down-hearted?

This piece of fatalism spoken by Donald C. Thompson, the plucky little war photographer, probably presents the general attitude of mind of all those heroes of the camera who are risking their lives every day that the masses "back home" may get glimpses of "what is going on" on the shell-swept battlefields of Europe.

Rather a cool-blooded, nerry view to take of the situation, isn't it?

The war photographer certainly has to have nerve—all kinds of nerve.

This is no place to go into the differentiations of courage, bravery, nerve, or to waste time on discussion as to whether nerve has kinds or only degrees. If nerve has kinds the war photographer must have all kinds, and if it has only degrees then he must have it to the last degree.

Under Fire Without a Weapon

It is one thing to go into a fight with a fighting chance. The very fact that a man has a fighting chance, a chance to fight back and put a real sort of a price on his own head, is stimulating to his nerve. But it is an entirely different thing to go voluntarily into a fight without a chance to fight back, without the stimulus of combat to bolster or boost your pluck. Ah, that takes real nerve!—nerve that is of sufficient degree to begin with and without need of bolster or boost. That is the kind of nerve the war photographer must have.

Armed only with a camera, placed by circumstances as well as by the laws of war in the position of non-combatants, out of the fight—as far as being allowed to take any part in it goes—yet in the very thick of it, open to all the dangers of it, at their own risks and on their own responsibilities, these courageous photographers work side by side with the soldiers in the trenches, taking their chances amid the bursting shells and grenades and sweeping machine-gun fire, just to give the world real battle pictures.

In making for the world this pictorial record of the great war, some photographers have been killed, many have been wounded and all have stared death in the face scores of times. Yet the work of making pictures goes on.

Sacrificing Life for Work

Donald C. Thompson, one of the best-known of the war photographers, has had enough experiences to fill several books with stories that would make the adventures of some of our favorite heroes seem tame indeed. Thompson went to the war zone early in the struggle and has clicked his camera on every battle front except one. He has worked behind the lines, in the trenches and has even gone "over the top" with his black box to get pictures of charges across "No Man's Land." He has cranked his movie camera in the midst of flying shrapnel and has had more than one machine wrecked by exploding shells.

Hair-breadth escapes have become only field notes to Thompson. Once while stopping over night in a small inn with a group of Belgian soldiers a shell struck the house and burst, killing 15

in the main room and nine in the cellar where Thompson bunked. But Thompson wasn't even scratched and climbed out of the wreck the sole survivor.

Once, however, at Dixmude, a bursting shell found Thompson and wounded him in the face and tore his coat from his back. He went to England for a while to mend up, but was soon back on the firing line again.

Among the most widely experienced of the war photographers is Albert K. Dawson, now a captain in the photographic division of Uncle Sam's Signal Corps.

Dawson went to the front soon after the outbreak of the war and became a "guest" of the German army. Since his entry into the field he has worked on every front, always with the armics of the central powers, and to use his own words, "I couldn't tell you what my closest call has been, my head simply goes dead in trying to put one experience above another on that point."

"Of course my very first experience under fire seemed, and still seems, to be the hardest. I was at headquarters with the German army in Flanders early in the war and had bothered the life out of the commanding general for days to be allowed to go to the front. He kept putting me off with such advice as, 'better wait until the weather clears, better wait until the firing is lighter,' etc., but I became impatient and so one day at lunch he said, 'Well, if you will go, I'll send you out to No. 7,' meaning battery No. 7, which at the time was being heavily shelled by the French.

Taking a Dare

"A laugh went up from the other officers and for a minute I cooled off a bit and was just turning over in my mind the idea of withdrawing my request as gracefully as possible and taking the kidding that I knew was sure to follow, when a young officer came in and being told what the laugh was about joined in and in a rather bantering tone remarked, 'Oh, that American hasn't nerve enough to go out to No. 7.'"

"That settled it! They might kid A. K. Dawson the individual, but I couldn't let them kid Dawson the American, and I felt at the time that, I stood as representative of all the American people."

"What will you bet I won't go out to No. 7?" I asked. Well, to make a long story short he bet a couple of bottles of wine that I wouldn't. I took him up, and accompanied by a lieutenant I started.

"The French were shelling every foot of the road out to that battery and every step I took I thought would be my last. I was scared stiff. I had cold feet, my hands and feet were literally chilled to the bone. I was so frightened that I had no more control over myself than a man sitting in the back seat of the tonneau has over the automobile, but my legs kept following that officer whether I willed or not, and long before we reached the battery I had passed all feeling and simply moved along at the lieutenant's heels like an automaton. I reached the battery, however, and took movie photographs of it in action with the shells roaring all around. But I'll never forget that afternoon as long as I live."

Won Fame at Vera Cruz

Edwin F. Weigel is another American camera man who has won fame by photographing the fighting in Europe. Weigel won notice first at Vera Cruz when he made photographic record of the fighting when the American bluejackets landed and took possession of that Mexican port. Since then he has worked on practically all the battle fronts in Europe, doing some particularly good "stunts" on the Russian front. Weigel, too, holds now a commission in the photographic division of the United States Signal Corps.

The photographic division of the United States Signal Corps is made up of picked men. The cream of the press and moving picture photographers are in its ranks. They are the official camera men for Uncle Sam and a number of them are men who, like Dawson and Weigel, have already seen service under fire on the European battlefields.

Lt. Ernest Brooks is an English photographer, the holder of two royal warrants as photographer to Their Majesties King George and Queen Mary of England. He was the first official war photographer appointed by England and has done some excellent work, particularly on the western front.

Squad of American Motion Picture Operators Being Drilled.



Above, Albert K. Dawson, now Signal Corps Captain, Who Has Done Brilliant War Work with the Camera. Below, Plucky Donald C. Thompson, Photographed with His Movie Camera in the Trenches.



Another page of Busy Knitters.

Sketches from
life by
Westerman



She can knit and read at the same time.



This girl at a picture show was knitting in semi-darkness and watching the picture at the same time— Stopping occasionally to wipe away the tears with the unfinished sock.



Charles best girl knitted a pair of socks for him and now he has to itch and scratch through the evenings that he calls on her.



She knits between dances.



"I shall be very proud to wear them grandmother!" "That's exactly what your grandfather said many year ago dear."



She knitted a helmet for him and he had to wear it— "Why Ernest dear! You look perfectly darling in it!" "Y-Y-Yes! But do you think I ought to d-d-deprive a soldier of it?"

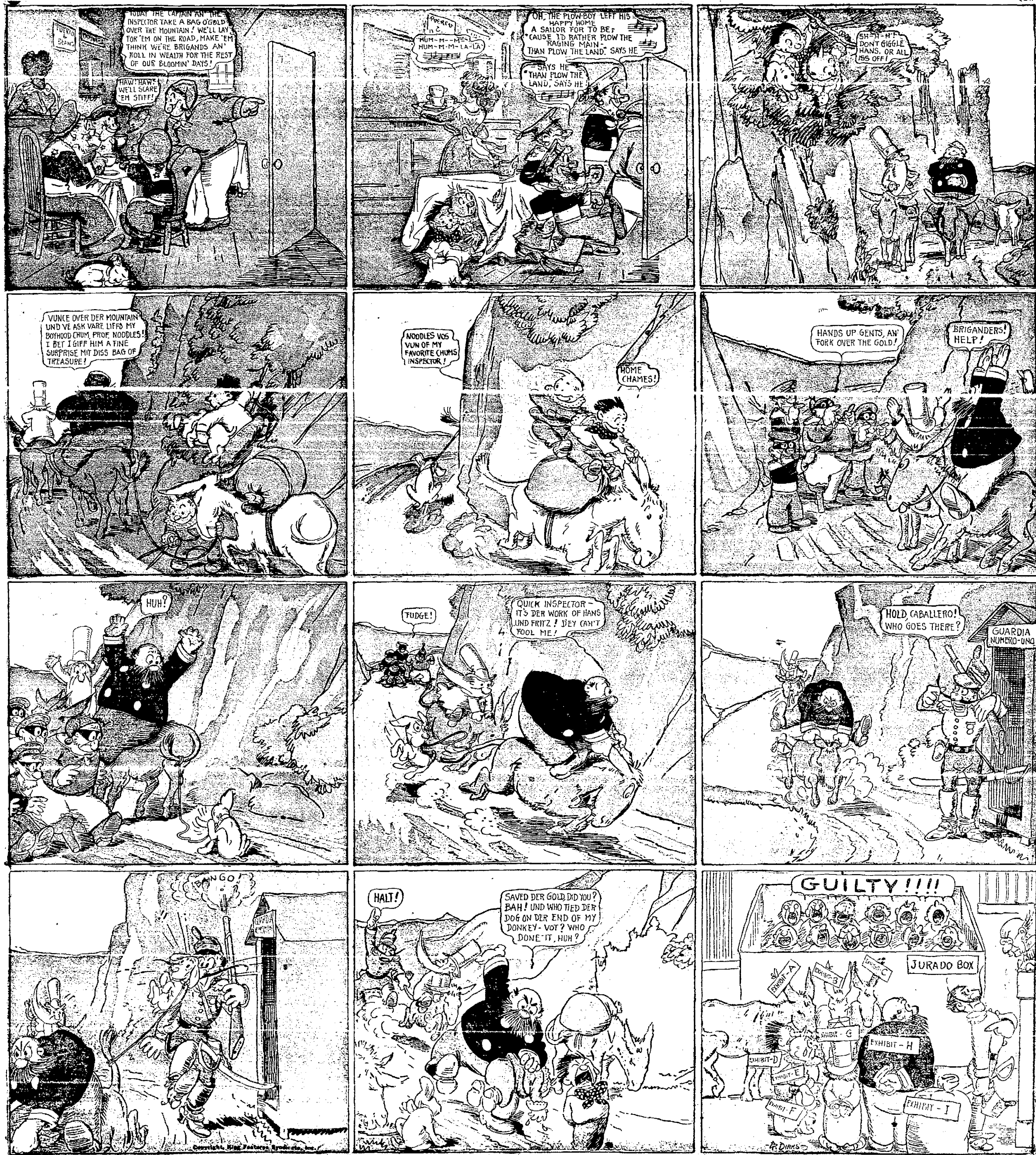
And the bags get larger and larger.



Since father has got the knitting bee, sister brings in all the neighbor children to see the curiosity.

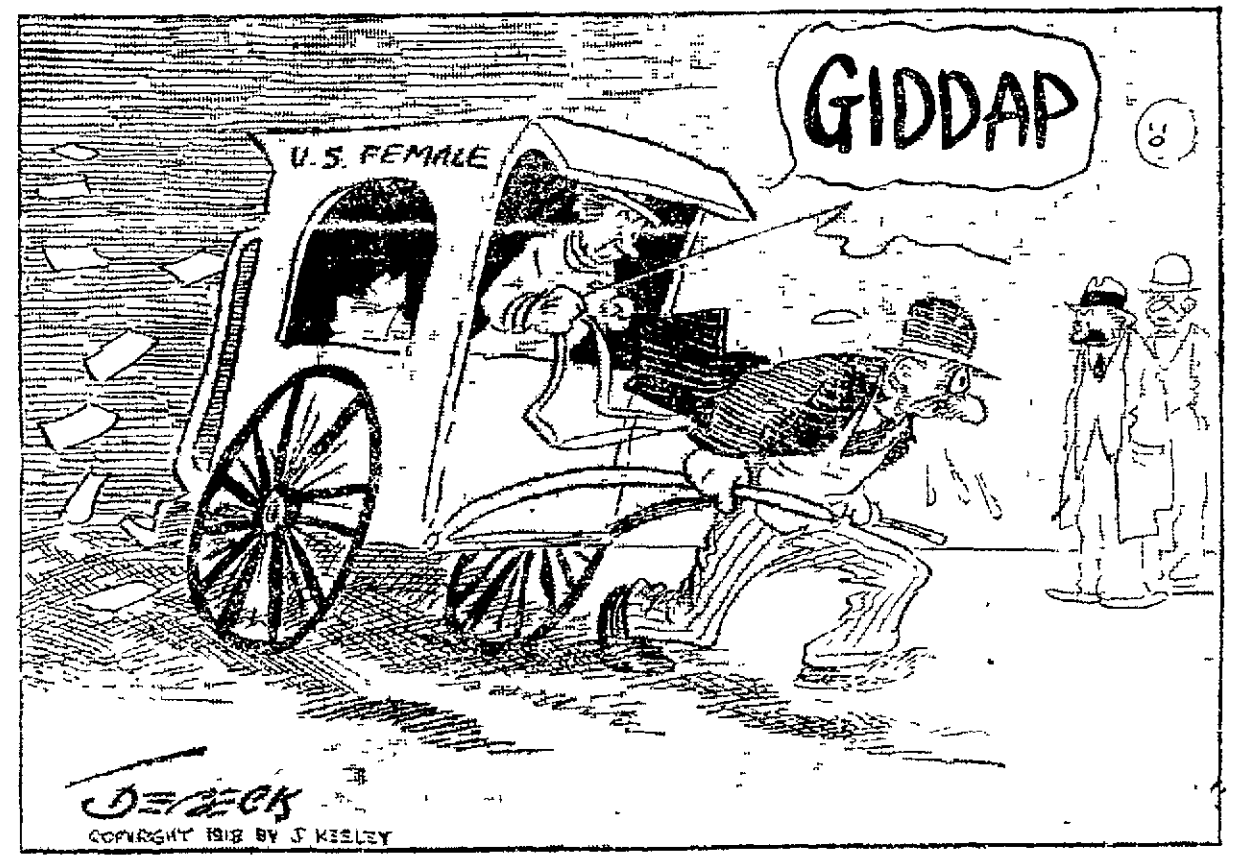
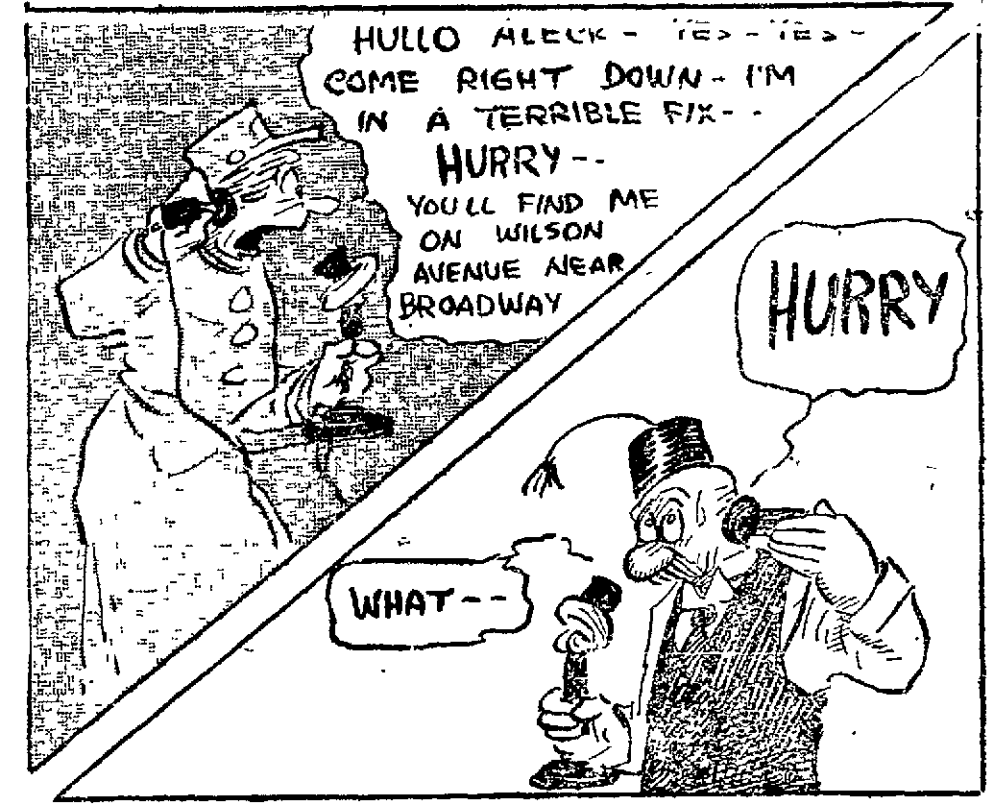
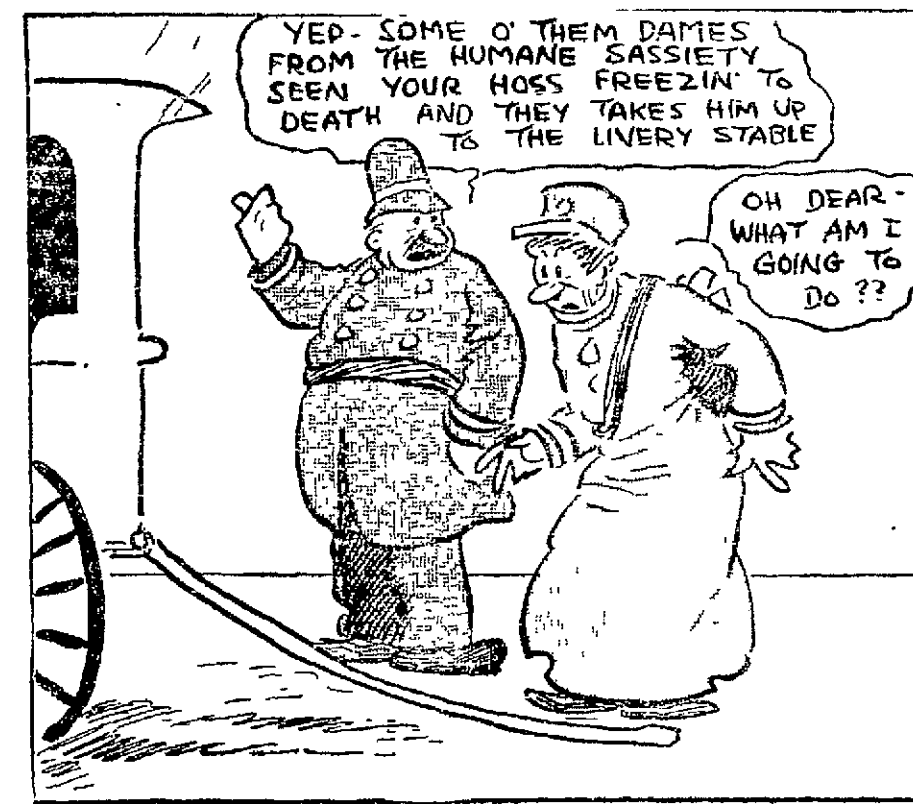
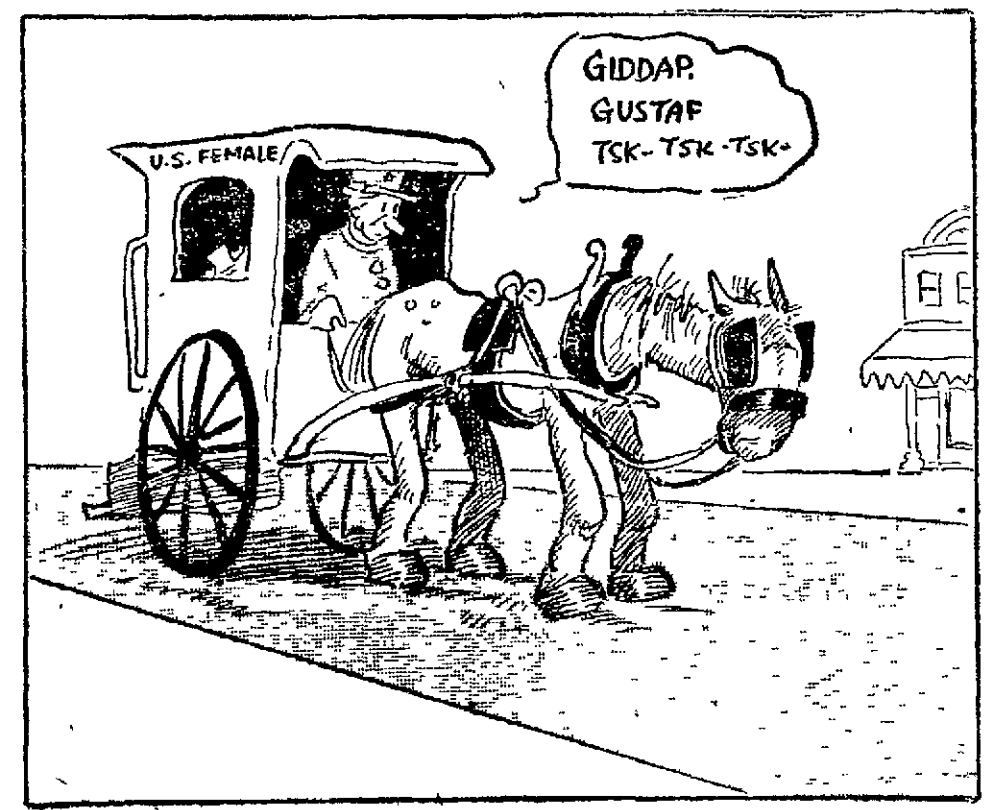
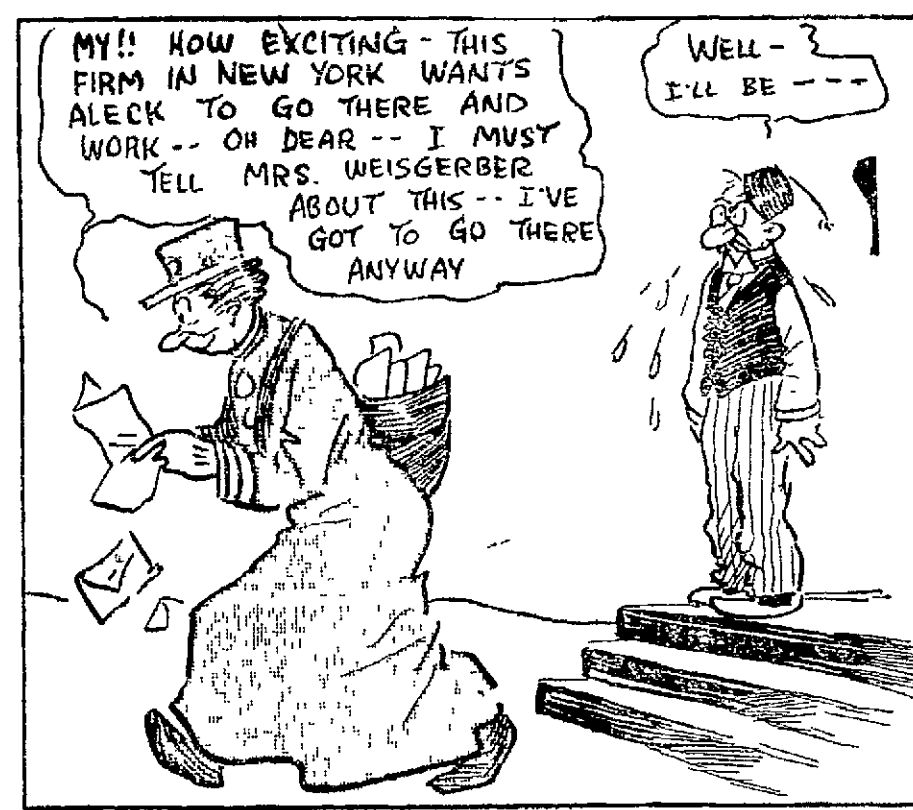
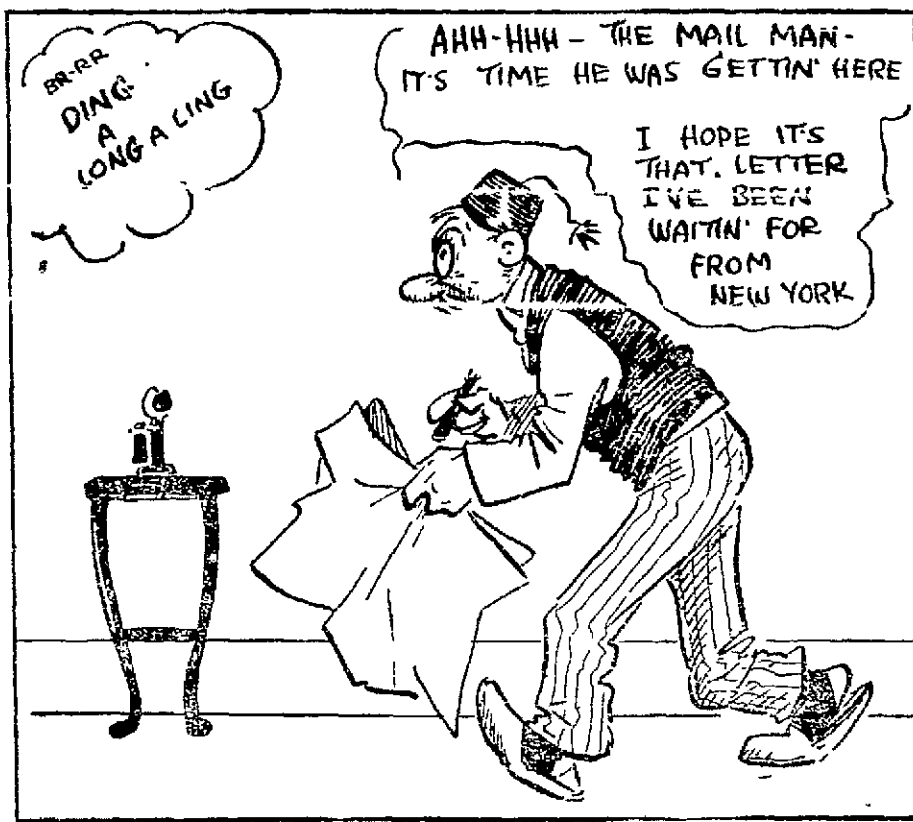
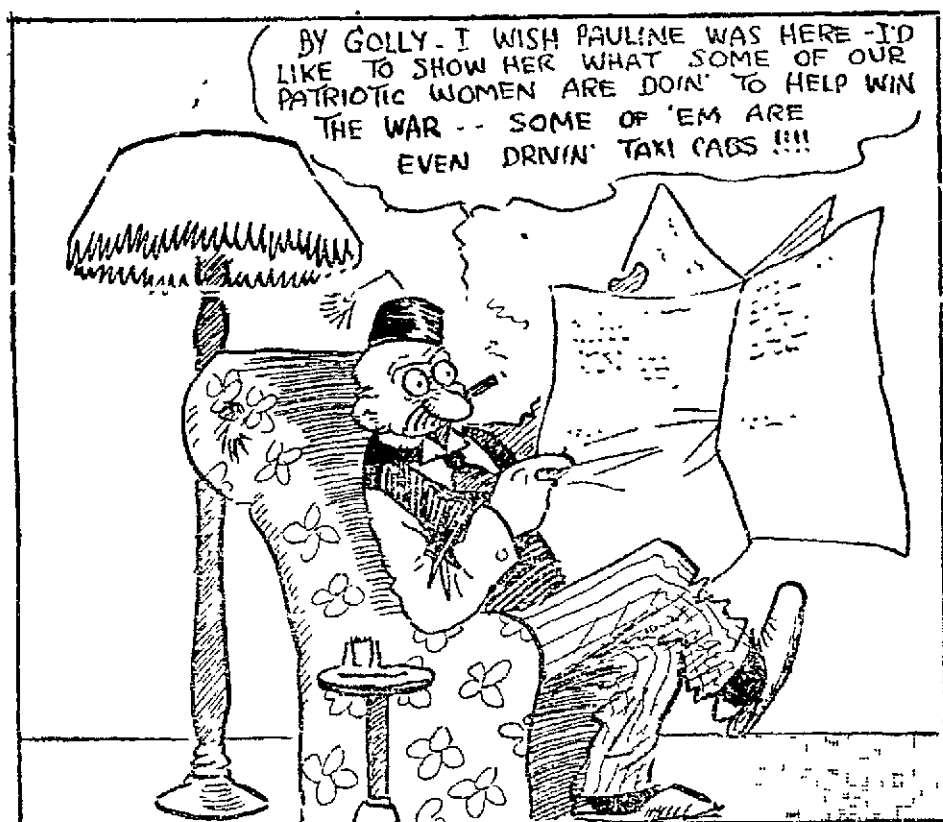


Der Katzies--The Kids to the Rescue!



MARRIED LIFE

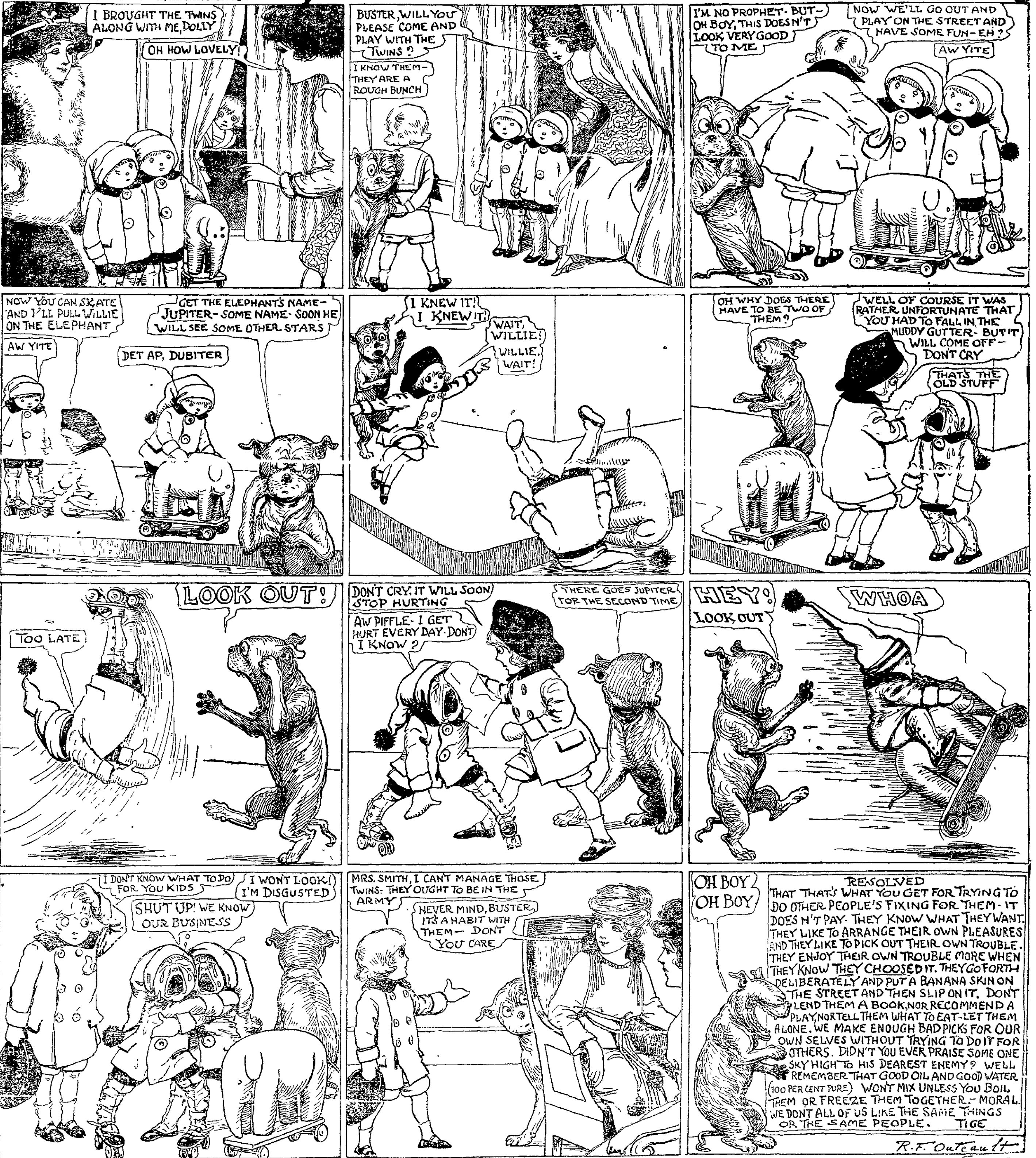
Aleck and Pauline are doing their bit





ENTERTAINING TWINS IS NO FUN

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OLD DOC YAK.

HIS CAR IS STOLEN.

(Copyright, 1918, by The Tribune Company, Chicago, Ill.)

I WILL NOT BE RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY DEBTS CONTRACTED BY THE FELLOW WHO IS DRIVING MY CAR

SIDNEY SMITH

DOOR DOG-
RED EYED, FROM WEEPING, BLUE AND DISCOURAGED - HE SITS ALL DAY LONG WAITING FOR NEWS OF HIS LITTLE OLD 348. HE HAD A TELEPHONE PUT IN HIS HOUSE AND FROM MORNING TILL NIGHT THE WIRE IS BUSY TELLING WHERE THE CAR WAS LAST SEEN. THE WHOLE GOATVILLE POLICE FORCE IS ON THE LOOK OUT BUT THE THIEF IS STILL AT LARGE.
LITTLE YUTCH STAYS AT HOME AND ANSWERS THE PHONE WHEN DOC IS OUT FOLLOWING A CLEW.

HELLO DOC!
I JUST SAW YOUR CAR GOIN' DOWN SPRUCE ST. ABOUT 50 MILES AN HOUR. IT WAS LOADED WITH PIG IRON. HURRY AND YOU'LL CATCH IT

THANKS

DID YOU SEE A RED CAR GO BY HERE A FEW MINUTES AGO?

SURE!! IT WENT DOWN THAT WAY IT HAD A LOT OF IRON IN IT.

HEY DOC! I JUST SAW A FELLOW DRIVIN' YOUR CAR

I KNOW IT I'M AFTER 'IM NOW

HURRY! YOU'LL CATCH HIM DOC

I CAN SMELL HIS BRAKE LINING BURNING. HE'S GOT HIS CUT OUT OPEN.

DID A CAR JUST PASS HERE WITH THE NUMBER 348 ON IT?

JUST TURNED AROUND THE CORNER A SECOND AGO

THERE HE GOES NOW - IF HE'D ONLY RUN OUT OF GASOLINE OR BLOW A TIRE - HEY! PUT ON YOUR BRAKES YOU'RE PINCHED!!

TRAININ' FOR A FIGHT I GUESS

WHAT AILS HIM?

LOOK OUT A TH' WAY - THERE HE GOES!! CATCH HIM!!

THIEF! THIEF! THIEF!!! WHERE DID THAT AUTOMOBILE GO?

HEY! DID ANY OF YOU FELLERS SEE WHICH WAY THAT CAR WENT THAT JUST TURNED THIS CORNER?

WHAT WAS IT LIKE?

WHOSE CAR WAS IT?

DID IT HAVE WIRE WHEELS?

WHERE WAS IT?

DO YOU MEAN A PLEASURE CAR OR A TRUCK?

EXPLAIN YOURSELF. WAS IT A FIVE OR SEVEN PASSENGER?

WAS IT AN ELECTRIC?

YOU MEAN THAT JUNK THAT JUST PASSED HERE?

I DON'T SEE IT BUT I HEARD IT GO BY

I THOUGHT IT WAS A HEARSE

THE CAR I SAW HAD FIVE FLAT TIRES

WAIT--!! I'LL TELL YOU WHERE IT WENT

I DON'T THINK IT PASSED HERE

SURE!! I SAW THE CAR. THEY WERE TOWING IT DOWN THE STREET

IT TURNED WEST

IT DIDN'T TURN THE CORNER IT KEPT ON GOIN'

I SAW IT TURN NORTH

THERE GOES THE CAR NOW

IT WENT UP THAT ALLEY

I THOUGHT IT TURNED EAST

AW FUDGE!! NOW I AM BALLED UP. HE'S MILES AND MILES AWAY FROM HERE BY THIS TIME

CHEER UP DOC - IT MIGHT BE ALL FOR THE BEST - THINK OF THE MONEY YOU'RE SAVING ON GASOLINE WHILE YOU'RE NOT RUNNING IT - BESIDES THERE ARE OTHER CARS IN THE MEANTIME WE'LL ALL HELP YOU LOOK FOR IT. WATCH OUT FOR CAR NO. 348.

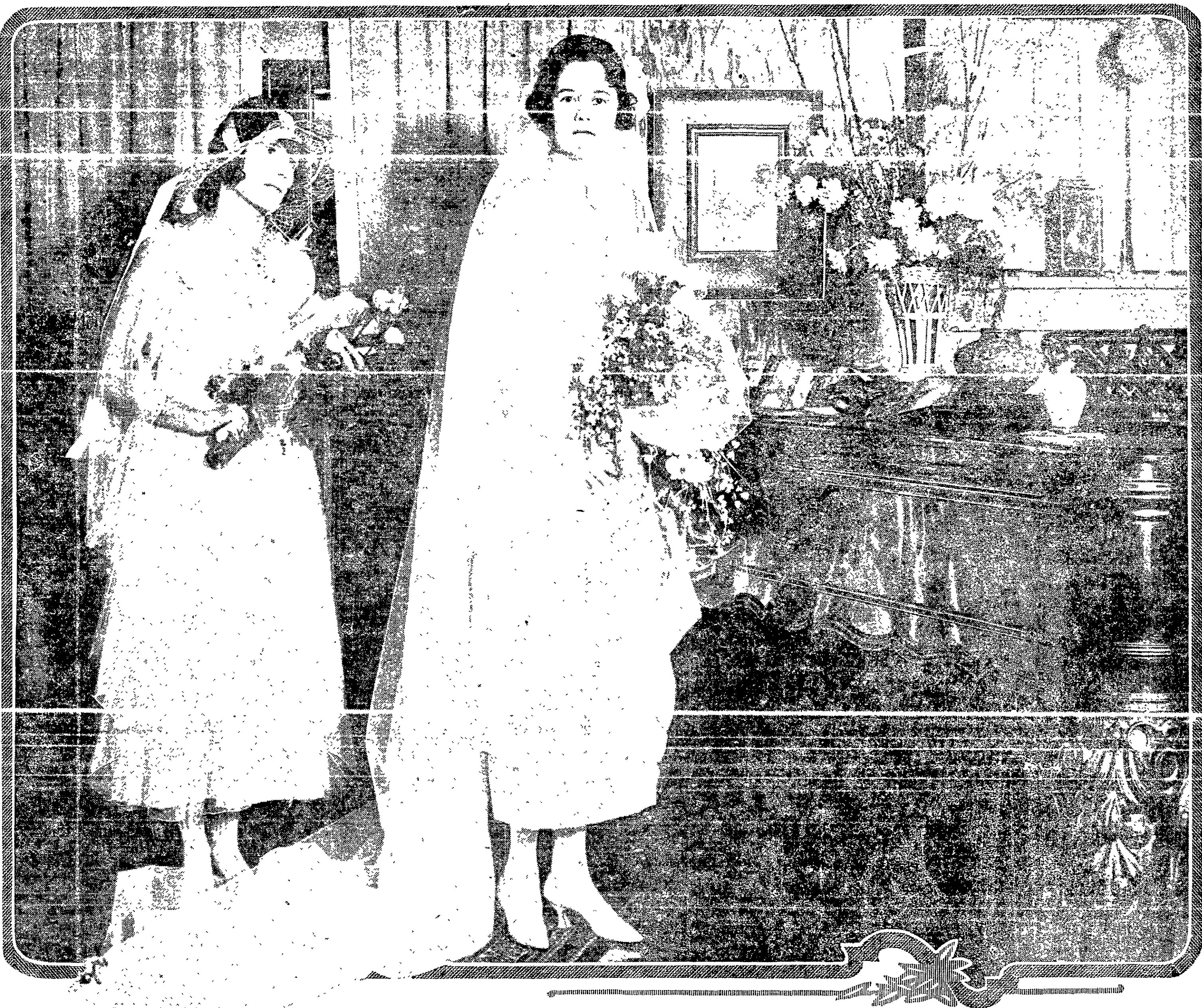
CONTINUED NEXT SUNDAY

Society and Club Section

THE KNAVE
CHILDREN'S MAGAZINE

Oakland Tribune

Jan. 27th 1918



Before a large company of friends and relatives assembled Wednesday evening in the First Unitarian Church in Berkeley, Miss Katherine Pratt became the bride of Robert Campbell Clark of Fresno. MRS. ROBERT CAMPBELL CLARK (the bride) was attended by Miss Helen Clark, sister of the bridegroom. The wedding supper and reception for the more intimate friends of the family was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Newcomb Pratt in Benvenue avenue. Mr. and Mrs. Clark are to reside in Fresno in the future. Both Clark and his bride were students at the University of California, where Mrs. Clark was prominent in the Alpha Phi sorority, and her husband in the Phi Kappa Sigma fraternity.

WHO ever heard of a winter slipping away into spring, without a ball to mark its presence, even in war-time?

A winter without a ball—so gray, so unemotional, so dull. "Put it's war-time," says Mrs. Longface, "and dancing is so frivolous. We should turn our thoughts into deeper channels."

But in times of stress, personal or national, there is all the more need for fun, and relaxation, and companionship, and dancing, and breaking bread together. It's a wholesome thing, and preserves sanity. But to be sure, the price of the fun and relaxation should be heaped up for the purposes of war—that goes without saying.

And thus it is that Mrs. Horath Bonestell is providing for Oakland its one big winter's ball, with a group of Oakland's smart set matrons aiding and abetting her endeavor with an enthusiasm that spells success.

And the war-motive?

To lay by a fund whereby Free Wool may be bought for the willing, the Red Cross standing back of the festive affair with all its impetus.

Someone—Mrs. Longface again, perhaps—has enquired abroad the report that in the East women are eschewing evening gowns. Per-ceive, women of the West must follow.

Recent visitors to New York, however, say nothing is further from the truth. Mrs. William Griffith Henshaw among others reiterating the fact that

women there are wearing just as smart evening frocks as ever. So the far fields and matrons who have been sequestering their new evening gowns may bring them forth with glee, and their patriotism will remain unscathed. The industrial arts of the nation must go on, the Longfaces notwithstanding. And what of art? Must not beauty be conserved? When has the world stood in greater need of it?

On Wednesday, a thousand invitations went forth in the mails, and forthwith plans were laid for dinner parties to precede the big affair. Among the hosts at dinners—Dutch treat affairs, incidentally—are Mr. and Mrs. Harry East Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Horatio Bonestell, Mr. and Mrs. Wickham Havens and Mr. and Mrs. Percy Murdock, some of them gathering together forty or more congenial friends as a preliminary to the evening's fun.

That there may be a minimum of expense and a maximum of informality, a buffet supper will be served. Scattered through the hours of dancing a number of interesting stunts will be interspersed, the nature of which is a dark secret buried deep in the breasts of the committee.

The tickets are held at \$2.50, inclusive of supper. And at the request of Mrs. Bonestell, the statement is made that there will be no raffles, nor tickets, nor other such abominations to contend with for one gay night.

The ballroom at the Hotel Oakland

promises to present the smartest, gayest picture of the winter.

The place, Hotel Oakland. The cause, the Free Wool Fund for willing hands, to knit for the boys at the front and in the cold camps at home. Could cause be better?

Assisting Mrs. Bonestell are the Mesdames: Williamson, Willard, Howard, Nelson, Hyman, Wickham, Walker, P. Retail, Proctor, Frank Hunt, Parker, Graham, Murdock, Perry, Miller, Henshaw, Foster, Moore, Walter Norwood, Clark, Leo, Norrell, Robert, Seales, Deane, Hayes, Lucie May, 1311, Ozer, Telf, Miss Dorothy, White, Wm. Thornton.

THOSE STAMPS

Just as every human soul of us has whipped a reluctant memory into shape, and acquired the habit of heaving off from our correspondence the colored stamps in the corner, and hoarded them in the desk-drawer for the benefit of pale Belgian babies, along comes Professor O'Neill of the department of chemistry in U. C., and tells us that we are out on the wrong foot—that the dye from 1,000,000 stamps wasn't enough to provide support for half a Belgian baby. And the truth to tell, these little repatriates can set on very little.

Now, who is there who can flout the ascription of a university professor of the standing of Professor O'Neill? And at the same time, one would like to know who got the world started to saving the little spots of color, with the alluring announcement that the dye from 1000 of them would keep a Belgian baby fed for one month?

In both Superintendency Shops in Oakland are receptacles for the used stamps and envelopes. But what's the use, now that we learn that 1000 of them wouldn't buy a Belgian baby a glass of milk?

Perhaps it's a cleverly concocted scheme to develop the saving instinct of the nation.

Now that we have the scrap of color, what shall we do with them. Professor O'Neill?

FOR RED CROSS

Bohemia—the little kingdom of goodfellowship—will set itself up in Berkeley on Friday night, with all its color and romance and little tribulations, that decade may be gathered for the Big Cause. Pytheman Berkeley? Why not?

Clever posters have blazoned the facts to the world of the gay night—posters by clever students of the Berkeley Arts and Crafts School. The stage will be set in the Twentieth Century club-house, where Bernard Mybeck, Giuseppe Galenasso and Xavier Martinez will call forth their wizardry in art—pictorial and canary—that the night may be one of precious memory. And assisting the creator of the *Bohemia* of Fine Arts in his manipulation of "hot dogs" will be Charles Dutton, armed cap-a-pie with the tools of the kitchen, from which will be dispensed inimitable studio luxuries. Other good Bohemians who will help are Professor William Dallam Armes, Porter Gar-

nett, Walter Radcliffe, John Fletcher and Frank Glass.

The bachelors will wander over the little kingdom, warbling songs of their own choosing. Mrs. T. Arthur Rickard, among them, and the Neapolitan trio, made up of Mme. Lodia Sturdevant, Vollmer, Signor de Grassi and Gus Vallner.

Ensembles will lend color spots to the scene, and cigarettes will be offered for sale by Mrs. Fletcher Ames and Miss Maude Becker in the fetching costume of the cigarette girls of Seville.

A number of dinners are to be given before the supper dance. Among the hosts are Mr. and Mrs. Walter Sturdevant and Mrs. Charles Pratt. Mr. and Mrs. Perham Nahl and Mr. and Mrs. Frank Stringham and Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Perivotto of San Francisco.

Reservations for the party—the bolshoi-ballet, to use its official terminology—may be made by calling up Mrs. Porter Garrett in Berkeley.

The whole affair promises to be one of the highlights in the winter's lineup of Red Cross benefits—the most colorful and gay. Bohemia is a wondrous kingdom, though one dwells within its walls but for one brief night.

FOR BABY HOSPITAL

The Baby Hospital activities are in full swing again, sandwiched in between war-work each circle having gone into its own phase of work with avidity, with a most encouraging group of new workers gleaned from

the last bazaar, incidentally the most successful in the history of the city's philanthropy.

The Hill branch, with a membership of thirty-five women from Piedmont, met last Monday at the home of Mrs. B. L. Home, to plan their work for the coming needful year.

The hostess was elected chairman, Mrs. William Ede treasurer and Mrs. Frances M. Shook's secretary. And thus organized anew, out came the contents from colorful bags and tatty pairs of busy fingers were soon manufacturing the first allotment of dainty garments that netted the branch something over \$1000 at the bazaar.

Tomorrow the members will meet at the home of Mrs. Cleve and Baker on Montclair avenue to sew and chat. Most of the members of the Hill, and indeed of other branches are up to their eyes in serving the Red Cross, the Belgian Relief and the Superintendency Shops—there are two—but the ladies at home must be cared for. They are national assets and their little empires as persons an impulse to sewing for soldiers. If these resourceful women are doing both, and doing both well. That's efficiency.

Mrs. Frank Langston Brown left for New York on Friday morning for a visit, a contact of hers demanding her attention in her former home, deserted so promptly for the sudden passing of Mr. Brown.

Miss Ivy Hardy of San Diego and her hostess Miss Anna Easton, will leave for Sacramento to visit friends.

within a fortnight, where the young fiancée and her house guest will be shown many social favors.

They will return in time to meet Samuel Grover Eaton, who is coming up from San Diego for a visit at the Easton home.

IN THE SOUTH

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Jeffress are spending a fortnight motoring through the south.

Their wedding service was read at St. Leo's church in Piedmont on Monday evening, a group of close friends attending the ceremony and the informal reception that followed at the home of the mother of the groom, Mrs. Lewis Hilborn. On returning from their post-nuptial trip, the young people will establish themselves at the Hilborn home, pending the construction of their own.

Mrs. Jeffress is the daughter of John Lewis McKinnon of San Francisco. She is a graduate of the Convent of the Sacred Heart at Menlo, whence come so many interesting young women of social distinction.

Mr. Jeffress is a graduate of the University of California, from the college of law, and is now engaged in the practice of his profession.

On Friday next, in the Piedmont Interdenominational church, Mme. Duvrier, the distinguished Belgian woman, wife of Monsieur Duvrier of the law department of Harvard, will tell the story of her flight from Louvain before the march of the Hun. The lecture will be given at 8:30 p.

PIEDMONT PUPILS TELL OF WORK SCHOOL LIFE AND AIMS REFLECTED

A PECULIAR HEN.

The receiving class had been studying phonograms. A little boy was seriously studying his next lesson. Suddenly he raised his hand.

"Miss B—, there's a hen in my book that has a W in it!"

Miss B—: "Let me see, Harry, what you mean. I don't understand you. Bring the book here."

And there it was—When.

—For Harry, age 6½, grade 1-A.

THANKSGIVING BOOK.

All of the high second grade made a book for a little boy who broke his arm. The name of the book was "The First Thanksgiving." On the cover we put the picture of the Mayflower. On the first page we put a picture showing where the king would not let the Pilgrims go to the church they liked. So they sailed to Holland. Their children began to talk Dutch, so they sailed away in the Mayflower across the sea and landed in Plymouth. There they met the Indians, who were kind to them. They showed them how to plant all kinds of vegetables. The Pilgrims wanted to give thanks for all God had made grow, and that was the first Thanksgiving in America.

—Vernon Comper.

(Grade 2-B, aged 8½ years.)

WAR-SWEPT GARBAGE CANS.

Dear Mr. Hunter: Yesterday, when I was in the field, I felt very queer. I put my hand up to my face and found long hairs growing from my mouth. My arms, feet and legs felt furry, and much to my surprise I found I was a kitten.

Soon after I was very hungry. I seemed to remember seeing some pieces of nice juicy steak, bits of fish and ham. I went to the garbage can, expecting a nice dinner, but I did not find these nice juicy scraps. The garbage can was almost empty, nothing in it that a kitty would care for at all.

I visited many other garbage cans, but they were almost empty, too. I was so disappointed. What could a poor kitty do? All at once I remembered that a terrible war was going on at this time. The people were saving as much food as they could to share it with the people that are in war.

I felt so badly that I woke up and found I was in my own room. I was hungry for my breakfast. Yours sincerely,

—Helen Cummings.

(Grade 3-B, 9 years.)

MY BIT.

Dear Mr. Hoover: My mother is not putting frosting on cakes any more. She signed the pledge card a long time ago. At breakfast we can only have no many cubes of sugar. When we are done with those we cannot have any more.

I save food, too, by not buying candy. I do not use much sugar on things. When I have jelly on bread I do not have butter. I eat everything on my plate and do not waste anything. I'm trying to help win the war. Yours sincerely,

—Ronald.

(Grade 4-A, aged 10 years.)

MY FIRST DOLLAR.

Dear Miss Vandergaw: I made my first dollar selling papers for the Oakland TRIBUNE. I am the hustler at Fortieth and Piedmont. There is a rushing business there, so it is very easy to make a dollar or more. I am the only boy around the station, so I sell all the papers.

I have some regular customers. Now I will tell you how I got them. If a man buys a paper regularly for several nights I just ask him if he wouldn't like to be a regular customer. When he says yes I serve him promptly every night. I got about twenty customers that way.

Oh, how glad I was when I earned my first dollar. I did not spend it. I put it in the bank. Yours sincerely,

—Jack Hardy.

(Grade 4-A, aged 9 years, 6 months.)

TRIP TO THE MOON.

Dear Mr. Kottlinger: Last night I took a trip to the moon. As I came out of my back yard I saw a great big airship. I jumped into it and away I flew up to the moon. I passed the stars by the millions. Finally, after long traveling, I reached the moon. What do you

think I saw? Why, I saw a little house on top of the moon. There was a tree with golden pears on it standing in front of the house. I was just about to pick a pear when an old man came out of the house with an ax in his hand. Of course, he was the man in the moon. He said that if I didn't get down out of the tree and let the pears alone he would chop off the branch I was on. I told him that I wouldn't get down. He lifted his ax and chopped the branch. Pretty soon I felt myself going down, down, down. I landed plump in my own bed and found out that it was only a dream. Yours sincerely,

—Jack Rose.

(Grade 4-A, aged 8 years, 1 month.)

VISIT TO A NURSERY.

Dear Mr. Kottlinger: We went to the Sunset Nursery to find out about soil. Mr. Carlson showed us the whole nursery. He explained everything we wanted to know. They have two kinds of humus, such as the domestic humus and the imported humus. The domestic humus is

look at that. It is those little school children doing their exercises. They do very nice work, that is true. I would give a good deal if I could be with them instead of being just a gold fish in an aquarium. But if I want to be a gold fish I can't be like girls and boys. Of course I have nice times with Tommy Turtle and my sisters and brothers. But there is one little fellow with us named Jimmie Snail. He is very pretty, but dreadfully slow and always seems so fatigued while the rest of us are so playful and nimble.

I love to see how enthusiastic the children are in the Red Cross work. It is very amusing to hear the scissors clapping together and to hear the teacher read them stories while the children are doing snipping for the trench pillows for the soldiers. Lately the girls have been taking turns in going to the sewing room to press bandages for the Red Cross and fill and sew up the trench pillows. I think they are rewarded that way, because they know their studies.

"Right face, left face," what ever does that mean? He, I remember, that is what they say when they want them to

Even after chopping the wood and the hot walk over to Washington school they played just as hard as they could. After all they had done they were still working hard for dear old Piedmont.

There never was and probably never will be such a happy company of school children as those 70-pounders were on their way home to tell the school and Miss Kundert the joyful news. "They had chopped wood and won the game."

VIOLET WEITZ.

Grade 7A—Aged 12 Yrs, 8 Ms.

MY FIRST EARNED MONEY.

One Saturday morning a lady friend of mine came over to my house and asked me if I would go over to her house and take care of her baby while she went to town. I told her I would. I went over after I had helped my mother. When I got over in the house I took the baby into the back yard and put her into the buggy. I gave her some of her toys and she played for quite awhile. She got tired and sleepy, so I took her for a walk. I had not gone very far when she fell asleep. I took her back and left her in the yard to sleep in her buggy.

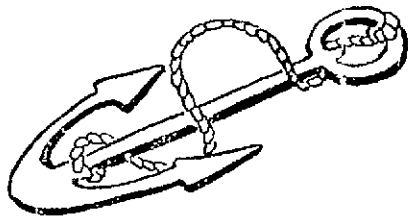
SAILOR BOY

Oh, I'm GOING TO BE A SAILOR

ON A SHIP FOR UNCLE SAM

AND ALL THE FOLKES WILL WHISPER

AND SAY HOW GRAND I AM!



made out of ground up tules. The imported humus is made of a kind of peat from Holland. All soil is made of sand, clay and humus. Sand is only useful for little ships that are just beginning to grow. They have three different kinds of foreign plants, such as the boxwood from Holland, laurel from Belgium and the umbrella pine from Japan. This shows that our climate is just like the climate in those countries. Don't you wish you had been with us? Yours sincerely,

—Allan Churton.

(Grade 4-A, aged 10 years, 5 months.)

MY PET CAT.

My pet cat's name is Jack. He has a white breast and four white feet, which look like little white shoes. He has a little pink nose that gets cold and he comes and cuddles down to get it warm.

I can dress him up in doll clothes and he will be just where I put him until I come and take him away. At meal time he will come and poke you till you give him something to eat. Then after dinner he and I will play. Sometimes I put my little gold baseball around his neck and then he will try to play with it. Then I will put on his lace bonnet and silk dress. I will give him a piece of meat and he will eat it and I will put him in my doll buggy. After he has gone to sleep I will put a quilt over him so he won't get cold. When he wakes up I will take his things off and let him outside for a little while. When he comes in I will go to bed. I am no sooner upstairs than he will come up and get on my bed and sleep with me all night.

—Frances Upton.

(Grade 3-A.)

THE STORY THE FISH TOLD.

Goodness, that is a strange sound for us to be hearing. I wonder what it is? I declare I must go and see. Now just

turn to the left or right. They mind just like soldiers, that is why I like to watch them.

One day I saw all the children with their hats and coats on and I wondered where they were going, when I heard the teacher say: "Now if you will pass out to the gate and wait till I come we can go to the Alameda county exhibit." Oh, how lonesome I was without them, and how I longed to be with them, because I like to watch them so much. But I can't expect to have them with me all the time.

NADINE DOTY,

—5B Grade, 12 Years.

WIN THE GAME.

All the boys on the Piedmont playground were gathered around a certain boy.

"Oh, Teddie, why can't you play?" asked the captain.

"You know there are only two more games to play before we're champions of the 70-pound team, and you surely would not want to be the cause of our losing this game."

"Well, my mother won't let me go," said Teddie.

"Now Teddie," said our physical training teacher, "I'm sure the boys won't laugh if you tell us why your mother won't let you go, for it's really a serious matter. It would be too bad to lose this game, when we're so near the championship."

"My mother said I had to finish chopping our wood before I play in any more basketball games," said Teddie, shamefacedly.

Not one of the boys even snickered, but they all looked very thoughtful.

"I know!" said one of the boys. "It's only 25 minutes past 3 now, so why can't we go and help him chop his wood and then go over and play the Washington school team?"

"Hooryay!" cried the boys, "Just the thing!" And off they went.

Chopping wood was a hot job, but all of the boys had the same thought.

"We'll do anything for Piedmont."

Then I went into the house and washed the dishes. After this I cleaned up the kitchen.

After awhile the baby awoke. I went out and took her up. We were playing when her mother came home. She asked me if the baby had been good. I told her yes.

She said she had been gone for three hours. She then gave me a dollar, for which I thanked her.

I thought I was very rich because I had a big round dollar. I took it home and the next Tuesday I put it in the school bank. DOROTHY TAGGART.

Grade 7-B, age 12.

AID TO THE BELGIANS.

At this time of the year and for many months to come it will be very cold in Belgium. The people of the United States are sending clothes and toys to the Belgians. They make quilts and baby clothes out of scraps of material and cast-off clothing. We send toys to the children because if they have something to play with they will forget their hunger and sorrows.

Many of our children have made sacrifices by parting with some treasured toy. Even the younger of our children knows that some little Belgian boy or girl needs toys more than they do.

We send these things to New York, and from there they go to England. From there they are sent to Belgium. They will be sent so as to arrive a week before Christmas.

Can you imagine the joy of the little Belgians when they receive the clothing and toys from us? They will not know the use of quite a number of the things. We might wonder what a Belgian boy would do if he received a pair of roller skates.

MARION ROESSNER.

Grade 8-A, age 15.

Tribune's Boys and Girls School fire-ride playground workroom.

SUNDAY MORNING, JANUARY 27, 1918.

DATES

One afternoon shortly after the holidays Jamie felt all out of sorts. He had eaten a great deal of turkey, and far more candy than was good for him, and that probably had something to do with the way he felt. I am sorry to say he spoke rather crossly when his little cousin Jean, who was spending the holidays with him, tried to run his electric train and bent one of the wheels. He moped around, and said he wanted to be let alone, when Jean begged him to go outdoors and play in the snow. Jean looked as though she were about ready to burst into tears.

Jamie's grandmother looked up from her knitting, and saw how unhappy and cross the children seemed to be. Putting her knitting away, she asked, "I wonder who would like to hear a story?"

Jamie sat up in his chair. Jean swallowed the lump in her throat, and looked more cheerful. At the same moment they both said, "I would!" and laughed.

Grandmother pushed back her glasses, and smiles. "Let's see, now what shall it be?"

She looked all around the room. When her eyes came to a dish of stuffed dates on the table they stopped.

"How would a story about dates do?" she asked.

"Fine!" cried Jamie, looking at Jean. "That's the kind of a story I love, don't you, Jean?"

"I never heard a story like that," Jean replied, "but I'd like to hear one."

"Dates, sweet and brown, were eaten by little children thousands of years ago, for the date palm is one of the oldest plants cultivated by man. Three thousand years ago the date palm grew and bore fruit."

"Where?" Jamie wanted to know.

"In the countries of the Far East, probably Arabia or Southern Asia," grandmother replied.

"Why, that's where the three wise men came from, isn't it?" Jean asked, remembering the story of the Babe in the manger, to whom the wise men in the East were guided by a star.

"Yes, and perhaps among the gifts they laid at the feet of the Christ Child were dates," grandmother said.

The children looked at the dates thoughtfully.

Grandmother went on. "The date palm grows very high, sometimes reaching a height of one hundred feet or more. It is an odd-looking tree, too, for it has no leaves except at the very top, where it spreads out in a wide, feathery bunch.

The leaves are very large, sometimes ten feet long. Up among the leaves, the fruit grows."

"Do they grow on little stems, like apples?" Jamie asked.

"No, the dates grow in big bunches, weighing from fifteen to forty pounds. And a single tree will often have ten or fifteen bunches."

"Why, grandmother, one tree would have an awful lot of dates on it!" exclaimed Jamie.

"Yes, some date trees have as high as five hundred pounds of dates, and they bear for a hundred years, too!"

"How pretty the trees must look when they bloom," said Jean. "What color are the blossoms, grandmother?"

"A clear white," she answered. "I often think how lovely the date palms in blossom must look to travelers on the desert, who are worn and weary from their hot journeys across the sands. You see, the date palm sometimes grows in oases on the desert. You know what they are, don't you?"

"They are water holes in the desert," answered Jamie, eagerly. "But I should think the hot air of the desert would kill the trees."

"No, the date palm must have hot, dry air to thrive, with lots of water at the roots. So you see an oasis is just the kind of place for it. Of course, date palms are planted on plantations, too, just as we plant apple trees. They are set out in rows twenty-five feet apart, and begin to bear dates when they are about four years old."

"Do the people in those Eastern countries like dates?" Jean asked.

"Yes, indeed! Dates form the greatest part of their living. They eat dates, either raw or dried. Sometimes they pound them into solid cakes, to take on journeys across the desert. Wine and honey is made from the sap of the tree. Out of the roasted seeds, they make a drink something like coffee, and sometimes the seeds are ground to get the oil out of them. The young leaves are also eaten, as we eat cabbage. The date leaves are woven into mats and baskets, and the trunks used to build houses and fences."

"My goodness!" said Jamie, "date palms are valuable, aren't they? Do we

(Continued on Page 15.)



The Date Palm Is One of the Oldest Plants Cultivated by Man.

WEENTY PAYS VISIT TO MR. GROUND-HOG

WEENTY wanted to see the Ground-hog, the Mr. Ground-hog, you know, who comes out on February 2nd and tells everybody about the weather. So when her friend Mr. Rabbit came tapping on the foot of her bed to take her away to sleepyland, she made known her wish to him.

"Ah," Mr. Rabbit said very thoughtfully. "He's very, ver-ry timid you know, 'specially about shadows."

"Yes, I heard Granny say so," Weenty answered, "and I wanted to see what he looked like."

we will meet our doom." He started to sob into his pocket handkerchief while everybody stood around quite horrified.

"It is most outrageous," said he, turning to Weenty after he had become more composed. "Here I have to go out and—and—I might meet—" he lowered his voice, "a shadow."

"Oh," Weenty said, "I hope you won't but why do you go out at all?"

"Custom, my dear Madame, tradition, if you know what that means," Mr. Ground-hog replied, in a very patronizing voice.

"I see," said Weenty.



They flew along under the bright stars

"Very well," Mr. Rabbit said, "we shall visit him tonight and pay our respects to him because tonight he considers himself a king. Jump up, little Weenty, and we'll start right away, he'll be holding court with his friends."

Weenty jumped up and away they went into the frosty air. Weenty had wrapped her crib blanket around her and felt quite cozy. They flew along under the bright stars until they came to a great forest. It was quite dark but Mr. Rabbit knew the way and his little white tail bobbed along to guide Weenty.

Presently they came to a big tree at the foot of which was a funny little door guarded by a very military looking mouse.

"We have come to pay our respects to Mr. Ground-hog," Mr. Rabbit told the guard.

"Indeed!" squeaked the Mouse, "I shall announce you."

"This is Weenty and I am Mr. Rabbit," said Mr. Rabbit. The Mouse opened the door and announced them very importantly. In they went and there sat Mr. Ground-hog, a big, fat, furry fellow in a chair up on a dais like a king. Two squirrels sat on the steps in front of him and the room was crowded with guests.

Mr. Rabbit led Weenty up to the dais. "Ah, we see we have new guests," Mr. Ground-hog said, using "we" instead of "I" just as kings are supposed to do. Mr. Rabbit bowed and Weenty gave her best curtsy.

"Your Highness, we have come to pay our respects, and hope that tomorrow—" Mr. Rabbit was interrupted by a howl from Mr. Ground-hog.

"Don't mention tomorrow, I cannot endure the thought of tomorrow when

"Do you? We hardly think you realize how important it is. People would never know if there would be rain or sun for forty whole days if we didn't come out and let 'em know. Perhaps there wouldn't be any weather at all. Fancy having no weather to talk about or go out in!"

Weenty looked puzzled.

"But how COULD people get along without any weather?" she asked. "Why—you HAVE to have weather."

"That's just it," Mr. Ground-hog assured her, "and it all depends on ME—us—I mean. If we didn't come out there wouldn't be rain or shine so there'd be neither and THAT'S nothing."

"Just so," cried out his other guests.

At that moment the Mouse tapped loudly on the door and announced the farm-yard cock had just crowed.

"It must be four in the morning, your Worship," he said.

Mr. Ground-hog shivered and shook in fright.

"If I see my shadow," he cried, "Or, if I should see it I would die of fright!"

"Be bold!" everybody urged.

Mr. Rabbit took Weenty's hand.

"We must be going, Weenty," he said, "the sun will soon be up."

They flew back again under the bright stars and Mr. Rabbit tucked her into her crib.

"Isn't that queer about not having any weather at all. I wonder if it's possible," Weenty said. "Do you think we could have no weather at all, Mr. Rabbit?"

"That's hard to say, Weenty," Mr. Rabbit answered.

"I'll ask myver the very firstest thing in the morning," Weenty said, and fell asleep, if she was not already asleep.

NEWS OF THE PLAYGROUNDS

BELLA VISTA.

The Blue Bird Club has started for this year with a membership of 22 and much interest is shown. It is hoped that the membership will grow as it did last year when the club started with 16 and grew to 48. The club is busy making scrap books for the Red Cross and all are interested in the work.

BUSHROD.

The Manzanita Camp Fire girls met at the home of Edith Williams on Tuesday evening. The time was spent in knitting for the soldiers, after which refreshments were served. Those present were: Lucille Mahan, Dorothy Parsons, Edith Moriarity, Myra Hinds, May Gordon and the hostess.

The Tookapan Camp Fire held a monthly ceremonial meeting on Monday. Among those present were: Helen Weeks, Irma Siebe, Esther Miller, Florence Terelson, Gertrude Bee, Margaret Hayes, Pauline Bloon, Dorothy Oliver and Lillabel Bliss.

DeFREMERY.

The girls of the D'Nalkao Club entertained their brothers and friends at an informal party on Monday evening. The little girls carried out all details of the affair by committees of their own members. New games, dances and refreshments completed a pleasant evening.

Saturday night saw a very exciting game of basketball between the DeFremery team and a team from Plymouth Center. The game was played at Plymouth and was a very scrappy affair. Such players as DeCordora, McInty and Ferble were among the Plymouth 100-pound teams, while Captain Allen played a fast game for DeFremery.

GOLDEN GATE.

The first meeting of the Golden Gate Red Cross Auxiliary was held at the home of Mrs. Hale, when hospital garments were made. Any one in the community desiring to join will be gladly received. Full information can be secured at the club house of the playground.

The following children had a good time Saturday afternoon when they played German baseball at the Auditorium: Pearl Gurno, Adele Pach, Gladys Pach, Mabel Doano, Leonard Smith, Margaret McFarlane, Esther Wiseman, Dorothy Ford and Emily Burrell.

ELMHURST.

The first game of a curtain ball contest was played Monday between the two 5 A grades of the school. The girls of Miss Sloan's room who played are: Hilda Gonzales, Lenora Ames, Agnes Linohan, Angeline Frates, Julia Mollalo, Elsie Thompson, Irene Oliver, Esther Conell and Lena Coll. The winning team of Miss Chalmer's room included: Alice Bennet, Margaret Lumsden, Jennie Pullakant, Edna Blal, Arline Lund, Violet Styles and Sallie Hamilton.

The Monday Club of Emerson spent the afternoon in making baskets of braided crepe paper. Next Monday the club will have a Red Hiding Hood party, at which the following will receive silver pins: Margaret Cole, Irene Kinsman, Elva Fairbanks and Frances Clark. The pins will be awarded to Jean Cole, Dorothy Reno, Wilma Goebels, Mildred Goebels, Pauline Archman, Gertrude Rohoda, Marion Douglas, Rose Ganguet, Annie Zappatana, Thelma Leprotte, Theresa Rivera and Gertrude Thaler.

EMERSON.

Team No. 1 defeated team No. 2 in a game of longball at the Auditorium last Friday. Mita Pierce, Margaret Cole, Irene Kinsman, Rowdy Overton, Earl Bickel and Ed Soderman starred for the winners, while Marie McCutcheon, Elva Fairbanks, Wilder and Martin Hook, Virgil Hedgen and Louis Flora played for the second team.

The Emerson boys are practicing every day for the coming basketball league.

GARFIELD.

Garfield's 90-pound basketball team proved too much for the Cole huskies last week at the Auditorium. The score was 18 to 2 in favor of the Garfield team, who worked like a machine. Only the slowness of the periods of play prevented the piling up of a much larger score by the dead shots of the whirlwind forwards, Bevall and Figerord. Center Lockwood starred at the free throw game by scoring five goals out of as many shots. This team is to play the Oakland High 90-pound team on Thursday at Garfield.

The preliminary meeting for the Camp Fire was held Thursday at 4 o'clock. An explanation of the work was given and the Wobelo cheer was learned. The following girls are to make up the Camp Fire: Blanche Walker, Madeline Hiney, Cecelia Gartland, Doris Blackings, Louise Centell, Rene Walker, Thelma Clancy,

Alice Mule—and Ruth Muir. Blanche Walker was elected president, Madeline Hiney secretary, and Cecelia Gartland, captain of games.

HAWTHORNE.

Last Friday a group of the Hawthorne Baby Rose Crew took part in the crew demonstration and drill at the Auditorium. They did very well in the drill and afterwards visited the various exhibits. Those taking part were: Anna Kerr, Amy Durant, Vera Schaertor, Lilly More and Anna Smith. Many new girls are joining the crew and all look forward to Saturdays for practice and for the next regatta.

LOCKWOOD.

The Lewa Camp Fire Girls went to the Auditorium on Thursday and assisted in snipping and making trench candles at the Camp Fire booth. All were in Minute Girl costume. Those taking part were: Phyllis Dugmore, Alta Bisbee, Lella McKeever, Zella Bray, Esther Newth, Alice Bray, Yvonne Leiviera, Esther Spanger and Vera Greenmann.

The older girls held their night meeting at the home of the director, where the packing of candy made by the girls and trench candle making were the events of the evening. The candy was sent to brothers and friends at the various camps throughout the United States. Plans have been made to spend each weekly meeting at some kind of Red Cross work. Among those present were: Alice Engdole, president; Dorothy Bray, secretary; Mey Frieze, Alberta Newth, Gladys Frieze, Marguerite Rommel, Alice Foggett and Cecil Howlett.

Saturday at the Auditorium was a jolly day for the Lockwood teams, who played from 2 to 5 p. m. Both sophomore and junior baseball teams were present. In addition to a relay team. Baseball, curtailball, volleyball, kickball and some relay games were played. Those taking part were: Florence Neto, sophomore captain; Phyllis Dugmore, junior captain; Grace Lettler, Alta Bisbee, Lella McKeever, Gladys and Hazel Bolman, Elleen Klein Kacko, Toyoko, Sonokoland Kikuto Domoto, Grace Waldman, Wilmoth Martin, Yvonne Leller, Hazel Whitton, Marguerite Rommel, Dorothy Dean, and Cecil Howlett.

MELROSE.

The Junior Boys Athletic Club was organized for boys of the Third, Fourth and Fifth grades for a program of athletic events for the coming weeks. Those in the club to date are: Arthur Diapponi, Ralph Bouthiller, Nicholas Nicholson, Albert Saintell, Gustav Wahaui, Charles Feeley, Callisto Catasse, George Rose, Earl Pinglee, Walter Linder, John DeShields, Angelo Bianchi, Henry Cardoza, Thomas Hopkins, Floyd Pelligrini, Wallace Lane, Frank Real and Ralph Hall.

The Senior Boys Athletic Club has organized for baseball and basketball games with other schools.

At the regular meeting of the Blue Bird Club eleven little girls joined. The time was spent with games of many kinds and the making of colored paper baskets.

PRESCOTT.

The Fourth grade has formed a Red Cross club with Tuesday for meeting day and Kismet is the name chosen. At the first meeting on afternoon of snipping for fracture pillows was enjoyed.

Saturday morning the Blue Birds spent a pleasant time making valentines.

LONGFELLOW.

The girls of the Senior Athletic Club participated in the Outdoor Exhibit at the Auditorium last week by playing nine court basketball with Prescott. The victory went to Prescott. Those playing were: Elizabeth Kreiss, Mabel Proctor, Thelma Rankin, Imogene Nolan, Lillian Nelson, Minnie Bloomstein, Elleen Irvine, Rena Mason, Yvritia Cole. The same day these girls won two square relays and lost one to the de Fremery girls.

On Friday afternoon the Women's Outdoor Club met the girls in an exhibition game of curling ball. The women's team was composed of Mrs. Orr, Mrs. Brooks, Mrs. Hamilton, Mrs. McGuinly, Mrs. Hoover, Mrs. Marline. The girls' team included: Thelma Rankin, Meda Sugo, Harriet Bogue, Josephine Sorrentino, Rena Mason, Elizabeth Krebs.

The regular program for clubs is as follows: Tuesday, Butterfly, 8 to 10 years; Wednesday, Assembly, 10 to 13 years; Thursday, Women's Outdoor Club; Friday, Senior Athletic Club.

PARK BOULEVARD.

On Wednesday the boys' team of Cleveland school won four out of five games of

basketball relay from the Franklin boys at the Auditorium. The team included Captain Leslie Phillips, Frederick Hyde, Robert Olcott, Cecil Street, Roderick Peterson, James Bridges, John Fones and Carl A. Wickstrom Jr.

On Friday two teams of girls from this ground and Cleveland school played ball at the Auditorium. Score ended in a 4-to-4 tie. Those in the teams were: First team—Alice Powell, Estelle Phillips, Amy Rhein, Lillian Davidson, Marion Horton, Doris O'Neil. Second team—Lucille Taylor, Mildred Partridge, Ruth Hooper, Loretta Partridge, Sybil Jackson, Margaret D. Dunser and Marjorie Clark.

On Saturday the Cleveland school team and the Park boulevard team played German bat ball at the Auditorium. The game was again a tie, ending in a 10-to-10 score. Cleveland team included Mildred Partridge, Lucille Taylor, Marjorie Clark, Helen LeBout, Ella Schubert, Sybil Jackson and Margaret Dunser. The Park boulevard team follows: Gertrude Deasy, Antoinette Corriea, Amy Rhein, Alice Powell, Carmen Desmond, Beatrice Ramadale and Estelle Phillips.

MOSSWOOD.

The children of Mosswood held a doll show on Saturday afternoon in the clubhouse. There were many varieties of dolls and considerable rivalry among the young mothers over their beautiful babies. The

following were the prize winners: Baby doll—First prize, Florence Moore; second prize, Theresa. Best dressed doll—First prize, Florence Moore; second, Frances Emerson. Novelty Doll—First prize, Marjorie Wilson (Red Cross nurse); second, Marion Emerson (Liberty Girl). Best decorated buggy—Roberta Glenn. The judges for the occasion represented each of the clubs and were: Muriel Glenn, Bessie O'Connell and Dorothy Davis.

The Women's Outdoor Club played the de Fremery and Tompkins Team in a demonstration game at the Auditorium during the Outing Carnival. The score was 21 to 3 in favor of the Mosswood team.

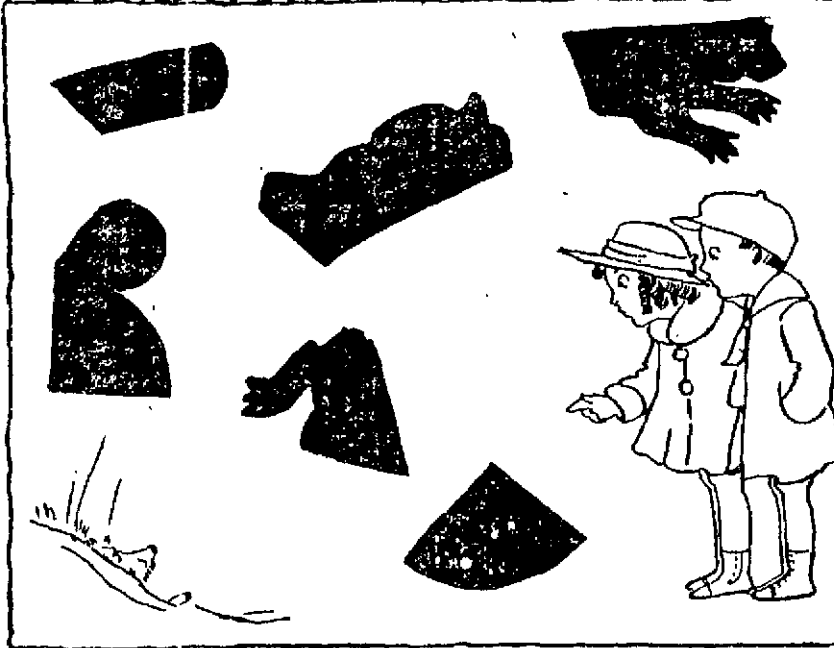
TOMPKINS.

The Women's Club played some friendly games of volley ball with the Mosswood club at the Auditorium Thursday. No score was kept and there was a good spirit shown. Among those who played were Mrs. O'Hara, Mrs. Bennett, Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. Duncney and Mrs. McLean.

The 115-pound basketball team lost to the Young Eagles in this week's game by a score of 10 to 7. The line-up follows: Young Eagles—Sanganeto, Gallagher, Magnat, Paul, Giglo, Langtry, Molen, Nacle and Viera. Tompkins team—Louisa, Espina, Gentini, Garvey, Lopez, Savins, Martin and Buller.

The TRIBUNE offers a prize of One Dollar to the first of its clever young readers sending in correct answers to all of the puzzles below. Address your letters plainly to Puzzle Editor, Oakland Tribune. The first answer received will be awarded the prize.

GROUND HOG PUZZLE



Oh Mr. Ground-Hog, tell us true,
Do you see your shadow, tell us do?

See if you can find Mr. Ground-Hog by cutting out and pasting together the black pieces?

Rain at the Zoo

Have you ever visited the zoo on a rainy day and noticed the effect such weather has on certain animals?

Like the domestic cat, the bigger animals of that tribe are disgusted when it's raining; lions, tigers, leopards, jaguars and pumas paw restlessly about their dens, growling and grumbling, and actually trembling, as if their nerves were on the rack. To soothe them their keepers give them an extra dose of milk, a form of medicine they are never loath to swallow.

Monkeys also hate rain—it gives them a fit of the blues. The monkey house on a drizzling day is a doleful picture; silently they sit on their perches, staring through the windows at the rain, with their hands clasped over their heads—veritable graven images of gloom.

Now the dog tribe, especially the wolf, glories in damp weather, and is at peace with all the world. Though the wolf is a treacherous animal, his keeper need not worry on a wet day, the beast is on his best behavior, even inclined to be playful.

OUR PUZZLE CORNER

DOG PUZZLE.

1. Take a letter from a dog, and find "on high."
2. Take a letter from a dog and find "timber."
3. Take a letter from a dog, and find "to restore."
4. Take a letter from a dog, and find "rectangular pieces in a door."
5. Take a letter from a dog, and find "to annual."
6. Take a letter from a dog, and find "to withdraw."

HYDRO-HEADED WORLDS.

1. I am a bird, change my head I am a steep place, change once more I am to flourish.
2. I am a beverage, change my head I am a mocking smile, change once more I am an animal.
3. I am a plot of grass, change my head I am the beginning, change once more, I am an animal.
4. I am rubbish, change my head I am brittle, change once more I am a loud noise.
5. I am clay, change my head I am a notable performance, change once more I am warmth.

Lump O' Loving

Jay B. Iden



Here's our little lump o' Loving
Toddling off to bed,
Footed slippers trailing after,
Dreams about his head;
Leaves a drowsy kiss for Mamma,
One for Buster Brown;
Weary rover faring homeward
Up from Tumble-Down.

Morning Beams called Lump o' Loving
So he fared away
Down to Breakfast town and onward
Into Lands of Play.
Softly Sleep came stealing after,
Touched his eyes with drowse;
Mother held him close with stories,
All of purple cows.

But the little lad fared onward,
Up through Afternoon
Till the day reached out behind him
All too far, and soon.
There were many trails to follow,
Banisters to ride,
Forays down the hall where darkling
Little shadows hide.

But the little shadows tricked
Hiding like a clown,
In the shadows Sleep was waiting
Close by Tumble-Down.
So our little Lump o' Loving
Fares away to Bed,
Footed sleepers trailing after,
Dreams about his head.

How the Cat Came

Nobody seems to know the origin of cats. But one of the oddest legends on the subject comes from Italy, in which country the cat has a patron saint in St. Francis de Paula. According to Antonio De Nino, the saint performed so many miracles that Satan became positively ill with exasperation. The holy man had resisted every temptation placed in his way. Finally Satan declared, "I must find some way to make this stolid old fellow lose patience." So, after much thought, he started to plague the saint with mice. The cell of St. Francis was thereupon overrun with them.

St. Francis appealed to the Almighty for help. His prayers were heard. As he arose from his knees a furry little animal, of a kind such as he had never seen before, sprang from the long sleeve of his robe, and immediately put all the mice to flight. It remained to become the friend and associate of the saint, who was so delighted with its soothing and discreet companionship and so grateful for his deliverance from the mice that he besought the Creator to perpetuate the species. This petition was granted, and, according to rural superstition in Italy, the world owes the existence of cats to their patron saint.

DATES

(Continued From Page 13)

have any date trees here in this country?"

"Yes, in California, and some in Arizona and New Mexico. The Spaniards brought date palms to California when it was first settled, and some of them are still standing. But we import millions of pounds every year."

"Whew!" exclaimed Jean, "I should think they would spoil on the way over, they are so sweet. Do they put sugar on the dates?"

"No, dates are over half sugar themselves. And they are cured before they are shipped. In order to keep them, whole bunches are put in warm, moist rooms before they are quite ripe and sort of preserved."

Smiles had driven the clouds away from Jamie's face. "That story about dates has made me feel better. Let's go out for a run!" he suggested.

And away they ran out into the snow.

A MESSAGE TO THE CHILDREN OF AMERICA.

MRS. JOSEPH R. LAMAR is a member of the Women's Committee of the Council of National Defense. This committee is working very hard to help the women and the children of the country to do their part in winning the war.

Mrs. Lamar has a great love for children, and she believes that if the children during this war time will do their duty in the home and in the school as diligently and as steadfastly as they can, they are serving as faithful young soldiers of America.

Mrs. Lamar thinks, too, that children can do still better war work for their country if they will help to bring a Great Thing into their own lives and into the lives of those with whom they live. She tells about this Great Thing in the following message:

Here is a story I heard long ago which I should like to tell to every child in America:


"A man was riding along a country road and saw a little girl crying. When he asked her why, she said she was crying because her little dog had run away and she could not catch him, the faster she ran after him the faster he ran away."

"The gentleman told her how sorry he was for her, but advised her to stop chasing the dog and to go home and study her lessons, and do whatever her mother wanted her to do, and that probably her dog would return. The little girl did so, and while she was busy about her daily tasks, sure enough her little dog came trotting in.

"The little dog's name was Happiness.


"How many children can tell what this story means?"

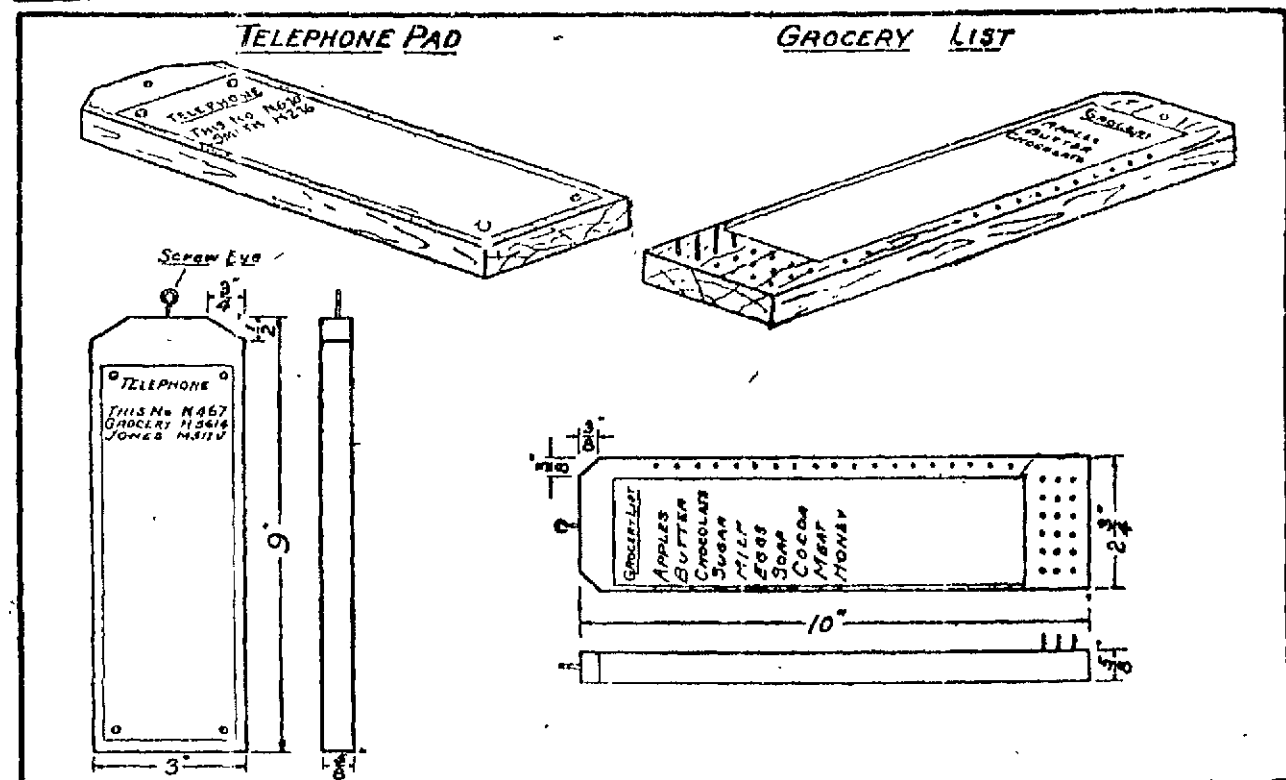
CLARINDA PENDLETON LAMAR.



TOYS AND USEFUL ARTICLES THAT A BOY CAN MAKE.

BY FRANK I. SOLAR,
INSTRUCTOR, DEPT. OF MANUAL TRAINING, PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF DETROIT.





In this day of increased costs in every direction, manual training departments are confronted with the question of expense and in many places efforts are being made to design useful articles that require a minimum of lumber. The two articles presented herewith were especially designed to meet this condition and the results of their use have been so satisfactory it is thought every boy will be interested in making them for his home.

The first article is the handy telephone pad. In every home where the telephone is in use, which is practically every home in these days, there are numbers that it is necessary to call frequently. Instead of hunting through the directory each

time, it is very convenient to have these numbers easy of access. Of course, some people with remarkable memories can remember many numbers, but this is not usual.

If you happen to have a telephone stand, it will be well to use the same wood from which the stand is made. Otherwise, use any wood available. Get the piece to the required dimensions as shown on the drawing. Lay out the corners that are to be cut off and remove with a chisel. If this tool is not in your outfit, saw off the corners carefully and then smooth with sandpaper. DO NOT ATTEMPT TO DO ANY WORK WITH DULL TOOLS. If your chisel is not sharp, you cannot get good results. To attempt to do any cutting with a dull

chisel requires so much pressure to force it into the wood that the proper control of it is not possible and accidents may result. The pad may be suspended at any convenient place by boring a small hole at the top or by inserting a screw eye as shown. Of course, it is hardly necessary to say that the pad is not complete until it is well smoothed with sandpaper. If desired, the pad may be stained to suit.

Next prepare the paper and mark off as shown on the drawing. The paper may be fastened to the pad by means of a small drop of glue at each corner or by a brass headed upholstery nail. The latter method makes the pad very attractive. Fill in the numbers desired. New numbers can be filled in at any time, or the paper can be removed very easily and a new one put in place.

The tool operation for the grocery list are exactly the same as for the telephone pad. It may be made longer or shorter than the drawing shows, to suit any particular need.

The pegs which are used to indicate the groceries desired are cut from used matches three-quarters of an inch in length. The holes are most conveniently bored with a small hand drill.

The paper containing the grocery list is to be fastened to the pad in the same manner as the telephone pad. Bore a hole opposite each material listed.

Of course, it is necessary to have some way of keeping the matches when they are not in use to indicate some material desired. This is done by boring holes at the bottom of the list.

The convenience of the grocery list is that it is to be hung in the kitchen and when mother thinks of something she wishes to order, she takes a peg from the bottom of the board and places it in the hole opposite the article desired. The pad can be conveniently taken to the telephone for ordering, and when the groceries are received, they can be easily checked, after which the pegs are removed and placed at the bottom.

A LITERARY PARTY

So often when your friends call to spend an afternoon the time drags because you have not an interesting form of entertainment at hand, and conversation lags. Here is a suggestion for a "Literary Party," which will prove novel and interesting. Ask each guest to select the name of a book or poem or story, and represent it as intelligibly as he knows how, and it is up to the other guests to guess which book or poem he is portraying. A short list of such literary effusions and their mode of representation will suffice to show you how the game is played.

A few clever coins. Charles Reade's "Hard Cash."

Drawing a rooster playing on a piano. Reade's "Fowl Play."

Some pictures of the wilds of India. Wallace's "Prince (prints) of India."

A gas company's bill. Pennyson's "Charge of the Light Brigade."

A fur tail sewed under pictures of any two large cities. Dickens' "Tale of Two Cities."

A paper with a toothpick and a lamp wick on it. Dickens' "Pickwick Papers."

Picture of a man with letters S A on him. Pope's "Essay on Man."

Two small tin measures with the word FOR between them. Shakespeare's "Measure for Measure."

Picture of a pen, a Den and an S. Thackeray's "Pendennis."

Picture of a pretty girl looking in a mirror. Thackeray's "Vanity Fair."

A few blades of grass. Walt Whitman's "Blades of Grass."

Card on which is printed "Good Night" and "Good Morning." Bulwer's "Night and Morning."

Card on which is printed "GNERKOL." Representing Holland's "Looking Backward."

Name of New York and some very sleepy town. Amelia Elwes' "Quick or the Dead."

There are dozens of new and old books, and literary effusions that lend themselves to representation by drawings, or pictures or objects, there should be at least one book for each guest. The one who guesses the most correctly wins a souvenir of a book of poems.

Women's Clubs of Alameda County

Nationwide Campaign To Interest Women in Security League to Start

By EDNA B. KINARD.

THE National Security League has found it expedient to add to its departments a woman's committee which has the unique honor of being the first body of women to adopt a platform with a universal military training plank. The wives of four former presidents of the United States are identified with the movement, which is pledged to a program of government efficiency, industrial and military preparedness and patriotic education. Mrs. Thomas J. Preston, formerly Mrs. Grover Cleveland, is the honorary president. Among the honorary vice-presidents are Mrs. James A. Garfield, Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Mrs. William Howard Taft, Mrs. Robert Lansing, Mrs. Franklin K. Lane. Other widely-known women who are associated with the work number Commander Evangeline Booth, New York; Mrs. Sidney J. Catts, Florida; Mrs. Mary Roberts Rinehart, Pennsylvania; Miss Maude Wetmore, New York; Miss Sadie Julian Gompers, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. P. J. Claxton, Washington, D. C. Miss Susanna Cockcroft is chairman and secretary at the headquarters, which are in Chicago.

There will be undertaken a nationwide campaign to interest women in the movement and to bring them together as associates of the Security League.

The Congress of National Service will convene in Chicago on February 21 for a three day session, held under the auspices of the Security League and it is then that the woman's committee will participate for the first time in the deliberations. The brilliant group of men who will be heard during the conference convention include Elihu Root, Ambassador Gerard, Vice President Marshall, former Presidents William H. Taft and Theodore Roosevelt, Secretary Franklin K. Lane.

Wives of the Governors in many states have agreed to serve as honorary chairmen in their several states in organizing the women throughout the country.

The platform of the woman's committee follows:

"To the end that each individual may have freedom to develop his own life, to enjoy the fruits of his labor, and to have a voice in his government, we believe that the President of the United States and Congress took the only honorable course in assuming his upon Germany.

"We disbelieve in any autocratic form of government which has for its purpose the domination of the lives of its citizens.

"Knowing that the divine right of women is to ensoul life, to inspire to action, and to uphold ideals, we pledge ourselves to do all in our power to inspire activity in every cause promoting the nation's best welfare.

"We pledge ourselves to work hand in hand with our men in inspiring to most perfect and most efficient action the carrying on of this war, embracing the greatest speed possible in the building of ships, and of aeroplanes, and full equipment of the men who will fight the battles for us.

"We will report to the proper authorities any one who is disloyal to America or to her principles.

"We will uphold our President and every department of this government in the efforts to bring this war to a victorious end.

"We will inspire the men in authority to stand upon the principles of justice until such peace shall be made as shall insure lasting peace.

"That we as women do our part, we pledge ourselves:

"To conserve the food supply;

"To invest our money in Liberty bonds; and to inspire in every patriotic way the efficient service of our men who are fighting the battles for us.

"Believing fully in the high moral standard of American men, we will inspire them to uphold the principles of justice until such peace shall be made as shall insure lasting peace.

An Old Recipe to Darken Hair

Sage Tea and Sulphur Turns Gray, Faded Hair Dark and Glossy.

Almost everyone knows that Sage Tea and Sulphur, properly compounded, brings back the natural color and lustre to the hair when faded, streaked or gray. Years ago the only way to get this mixture was to make it at home, which is messy and troublesome.

Nowadays, however, it is not so. At every drug store for a few cents you can get a large bottle of this old-time recipe improved by the addition of other ingredients, at very little cost. Every body uses this preparation now, because no one can possibly tell that you darkened your hair as it does it so naturally and evenly. You simply draw this through your hair taking one small strand at a time by morning, the gray hair disappears and after another application or two, your hair becomes as naturally dark, thick and glossy, and not much younger. Welch's Sage and Sulphur Compound is a delightful toilet requisite. It is not intended for the cure, mitigation or prevention of disease.—Advertisement.

ples for which they fight, so that America may set an example before the world and demonstrate that they can keep clean hearts, clean lives, even in war, and that immorality is not a necessary accompaniment of war.

"We will give hearty and active support to the Red Cross, the Y. M. C. A., the Y. W. C. A., and kindred organizations which are providing wholesome entertainment for our men in their cantonments and during the war, to the end that we may keep wholesome entertainment and recreation before them as an insurance to continue their clean lives.

"We will inspire every movement which is working for the suppression of vice.

"We pledge ourselves to do all in our power to relieve the sufferings of the wives and children of the men who have left their homes to serve our country.

"Fully acknowledging the educational value of the press, with the consciousness of the power of suggestion, we will do all in our power to uphold our editors, both now and after the war, in their efforts to keep their pages clean and their news accurate.

"Realizing fully the need of inspiration and of ennobling right ideals now and in the adjustment of national affairs after the war, as mothers, daughters, wives, sisters, sweethearts, we will keep ourselves wholesome in body, spirit and thought, to the end that we may maintain the highest ideals of womanhood.

"Knowing that this war is a battle of ideals and realizing the power of united thought, we hold justice to humanity as our principle of right, and we weld our thoughts and efforts in loyalty to our government until this principle shall be established on the face of the earth.

"Believing in preparedness and in the effect of military training upon the mental and physical discipline of our young men, we stand for universal military training."

The first survey made under government auspices of the industries engaged in war work to determine labor conditions has been made public. The tremendously important investigation was conducted by Miss Marie L. Obenauer while head of the women's war work section of the United States employment bureau. It covers the war industries of forty-one cities and according to John P. Denmore, the new director of the United States employment service, may be taken as the basis for judging labor conditions in manufacturing in all other parts of the country.

Five hundred factories in the state of New York filling war orders according to the survey employ 261,117 persons.

About 178 of these firms are calling for additional labor. Thirty-four thousand one hundred and fifty-five workers, or a number equal to about 12 per cent of the existing labor forces in these industries are called for in definite terms. Skilled male labor is requested in nearly three-fourths of the cases and women labor in a little more than one-fourth.

However, it is the few sentences which are given to the women in industry which arrests the attention of those in California who are giving their thought to the labor problem and the justice which demands an equal pay to the woman who is doing an equal work alongside of her brother laborer. Miss Obenauer says: "There are comparatively few women—only about 300—called for in the schedules to take the places of men. These are confined practically to industries engaged in the manufacture of instruments and tools.

"Even here the call is for 'men or women.' The wages offered women cannot be compared with those offered men, except by a test, as men



MRS. MAGNUS A. ANDERSEN, in command of the woman's army, a part of the Oakland woman's committee, Councils of National and State Defense, last week directed 2500 officers in the book drive carried on throughout the city, bringing in thousands of volumes to be sent to the library at Camp Fremont. She is a sister of Secretary Franklin K. Lane. Mrs. Andersen has been identified prominently with the activities in Ebells, this year holding an office with the board of directors.

are paid on time basis, and women are offered piece rates. One firm has substituted 400 women and by advertising cards has announced its intention of substituting many more in the future. The firm's action has called forth vigorous protest from organized labor, because of the lower wages reported to be paid to the women.

"It should be pointed out here that until steps have been taken to use all available skilled male labor in important war industries there can be no intelligent control of the entrance of women into industry. As yet there has been comparatively little substitution of women for men, but the frequency with which employers express their determination to make such substitution is a strong argument for wise and watchful activity in so distributing labor as to secure only such substitution as will result in sustained increase in productivity, and will strengthen the army of both men and women workers."

Placing the Women's Legislative Council of California on a budget basis is the plan which is being worked out by the executive body. A chairman of this committee will shortly be named by Mrs. Albert E. Carter, the president, and toward the self-supporting and efficient standard will the energies be directed.

In every county there is being inaugurated a speakers' bureau which will prepare selected women to go before the public meetings in their districts to explain those measures for which the council will stand at the next session of the state legislature and the purposes of the organization representative of 30,000 members.

With the calling of the April meeting, all the measures which the clubs making up the personnel of the statewide body desire to see written into the laws of California will have been submitted. These will be compiled and copies sent out for a referendum vote. The three proposed bills receiving highest favor from the organizations will then be properly written and the machinery set in order which will introduce them in the legislature. The council will be strongly represented in Sacramento during the session with all the forces of the organized women brought to bear to successfully pass the measures which the women have previously agreed upon. It is quite possible that community property laws will again be determined as one of these bills, which will have the hearty endorsement of the council. Among the other measures which are receiving consideration and which may be offered for the referendum vote of the important organization are those which will give an agricultural college to southern California and which will establish a scholarship fund.

Would one provide milk for a little Belgian baby for a month, the simplest way is to collect 1000 canceled stamps. And while it is a far cry from the used postal receipt to the hungry little child who are striking

California poets will have their place on the program of the Alta Mira Club tomorrow when Mrs. Everett J. Brown goes to San Leandro to give the clubwomen an informal talk. Mrs. S. B. Force will be chairman of the day with Mrs. J. B. Moran as hostess. Working on the committee will be Mrs. H. C. Fenton, Mrs. W. A. Brown, Mrs. H. Z. Jones, Mrs. F. M. Eastman, Mrs. L. Eber, Mrs. R. W. Graff, Mrs. Moran, Mrs. Morgan, Miss Whalen, Miss G. Numan.

The following department chairmen are carrying on the club activities:

Federation, Mrs. L. T. Langworthy, reciprocity, Mrs. L. B. Smith; philanthropy, Mrs. J. Russell, Red Cross, Mrs. E. Rider.

An experience meeting or a series of experience meetings is the something new which the week will have to offer. The several thousand women who, making up the personnel of the first military organization which the city of Oakland has known, went forth last week to solicit books for the libraries in the training camps, will participate in the unique program.

There were some ridiculous things happened and some tragic things. There was the resident frankly opposed to war and those opposed to this particular war. There were valuable records made and kept. There was many a laugh and many a sigh from her who wore the red, white and blue badge of rank. The Oakland woman's army which is the arm of the local unit of the Council of National and State Defense, was tested and proved.

In either a large mass meeting or perhaps in smaller groups those who have made the week's record will come together within a few days to exchange experiences and to tell the story of the first drive.

Oakland has discovered through the book campaign the eloquence of one of its Chinese girls, a charming patriot who is giving her gifts and time to Uncle Sam as he can best use them. Miss Mabel Chu went before various gatherings of Chinese last week, appealing for books to be added to the camp libraries. Not only is she a most beautiful girl but she has the power of words which is making her an invaluable assistant.

The women's army will not be used for any campaign in Oakland upon which the local committee representing the State and National Council of Defense has not put its approval, nor will it be used for any purpose without the permission of the executive body, Mrs. M. A. Andersen, who is appointed by the Oakland woman's committee, has direction of the organized military force.

Among the important meetings of the week will be that which will call together the members of the executive and advisory boards of the Alameda county woman's section of the Navy League in the headquarters in Campbell's roof garden on Saturday morning. Mrs. L. Eber, chairman, will preside, and the officers that represent matters may be fully discussed and immediate plans made for the campaign of the league service. There was a called meeting on Wednesday to take up several interesting questions.

The rooms in Campbell's roof garden are busy centers for eight hours of every day with representative women serving as the club hostesses.

Going back to the days before the war when cards lent a pleasurable diversion to the evening will be encouraged on Tuesday night by the Twentieth Century Club members who are eager to fill their war fund to comfortable proportions. The handsome Berkeley club home will be opened for a hospitable party, the only reminder of the critical times being the little box at the door where the hat dollars will be deposited which later will be transformed into wool and bandages and comfortable things for the sick soldier such as the Red Cross has devised.

Mrs. Robert F. Thompson and Mrs. J. L. Chaddock will be hostesses at the Tuesday evening benefit, assisted by a group of the representative members in arranging the details.

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An experience meeting or a series of experience meetings is the something new which the week will have to offer. The several thousand women who, making up the personnel of the first military organization which the city of Oakland has known, went forth last week to solicit books for the libraries in the training camps, will participate in the unique program.

There were some ridiculous things happened and some tragic things. There was the resident frankly opposed to war and those opposed to this particular war. There were valuable records made and kept. There was many a laugh and many a sigh from her who wore the red, white and blue badge of rank. The Oakland woman's army which is the arm of the local unit of the Council of National and State Defense, was tested and proved.

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When a few months ago the orders were given which refused the services of the Navy League, the San Francisco section was abandoned. Since then there has been reorganized a San Francisco unit which is auxiliary to the Alameda county chapter, Mrs. Robert Hobbs is chairman. It was this unit which on Thursday last gave the musical tea which drew scores of women to the Fairmont that the free wool fund might be the more firmly established.

The Saturday morning matinees have after a three weeks' trial begun to bring into the treasury of Oakland Federation of Mothers' Clubs a comfortable little sum to be used in making comfortable the boys and girls in the classrooms who otherwise would lack clothes and shoes. Oakland's first board of censors is a human body which believes in plenty of fun along with the showing of the world's wonder spots and is happily combining education with good, clean merriment.

The weekly matinees, which are given in the Kinema theater, are managed entirely by the mothers' clubs, of which Mrs. George Scott is president, the organization paying for the reels and taking charge of the general details. It is a new plan, which is proving successful and receives after much discussion and debate an ideal of all the local child welfare organizations. It also has the endorsement of the board of education and the School Women's Club.

The school children's film parties which are carefully chaperoned by mothers and teachers, the entire sum after expenses are put into the treasury of the hostess body.

Mrs. Scott has called a conference of all the presidents of the local Parent-Teacher Associations for Wednesday afternoon in the assembly rooms of the Young Woman's Christian Association building. Each of the half-hundred of mothers summoned will be given an opportunity for presentation of their best for work with their children. It is under the leadership of Mrs. Scott that the efforts that represent matters may be fully discussed and immediate plans made for the campaign of the league service. There was a called meeting on Wednesday to take up several interesting questions.

The rooms in Campbell's roof garden are busy centers for eight hours of every day with representative women serving as the club hostesses.

Going back to the days before the war when cards lent a pleasurable diversion to the evening will be encouraged on Tuesday night by the Twentieth Century Club members who are eager to fill their war fund to comfortable proportions. The handsome Berkeley club home will be opened for a hospitable party, the only reminder of the critical times being the little box at the door where the hat dollars will be deposited which later will be transformed into wool and bandages and comfortable things for the sick soldier such as the Red Cross has devised.

Ebells to Hear of Russia

"The Russian Turmoil, How It Came and What It Is Tending To" is the topic which Jerome Landfield will present on Tuesday afternoon before the members and guests of Ebells. As a student of Russian affairs and a man having a large acquaintance among the prominent figures in the continental country, Landfield has made himself an authority on Russian conditions. Mrs. E. W. Owen will be receiving guests assisted by the members of the board of directors and the following members:

Mrs. Ralph W. Kinney, Mrs. William Morris, Mrs. Harry P. Carlton, Mrs. C. E. Vincent, Mrs. F. P. Ogden, Mrs. Herbert Lang, Mrs. W. J. Hotchkies, Mrs. L. C. Walrath, Mrs. A. B. Cady, Mrs. George M. Shaw, Mrs. Anna L. Parcells, Mrs. Charles J. Woodbury, Mrs. Frank A. Leach Jr., Mrs. C. L. Wallace, Mrs. Raymond L. Levensaler, Mrs. Eva Powell, Mrs. E. H. Nusbaumer, Mrs. John F. Parr, Mrs. J. W. Street, Mrs. George W. Bunnell, Mrs. E. C. Timmerman, Mrs. M. P. Giffin, Mrs. W. E. Amann, Mrs. William O. Atwater, Mrs. L. S. Burchard, Mrs. Theresa H. Caytes, Mrs. Mary F. Childs, Mrs. John Allison Beckwith, Mrs. A. K. Munson, Mrs. William R. Davis, Mrs. Guy C. Earl, Mrs. John C. Lynch, Mrs. C. W. Kinsey, Mrs. Samuel Gray, Mrs. William Moller, Mrs. Hayward G. Thomas, Mrs. Elizabeth Chambers, Mrs. Maynard L. Wright, Mrs. Archibald Borden, Mrs. Ira M. Van Slyke, Mrs. W. S. Rheem, Mrs. W. W. Worden, Mrs. S. C. Borden, Mrs. William L. Pattani, Mrs. J. W. McClymonds.

& War cake daintily served with coffee to round out the program of patriotism which will be contributed by the students of the sixth grade is the means which the Manzanita School Mothers' Club will take to swell the funds which will take care of the Junior Red Cross Society in their school. To have a place of cake, however, each guest at the early February tea will be obliged to purchase the recipe which has been followed in its manufacture. There is an anxious culling of the new conservation cook books among the women who have promised to make the delicate bits of pastry, each eager to add the most delicious recipe combining economy and use of substitutes.

The home department of the school is giving its meetings over to Red Cross service.

"Russia—Its Writers and Men Prominent in Activities" was discussed on Wednesday by the study section of the East Oakland Woman's Club. The members met at the residence of Mrs. Grant D. Miller, lending their attention to the discussion while they knitted for soldier and sailor.

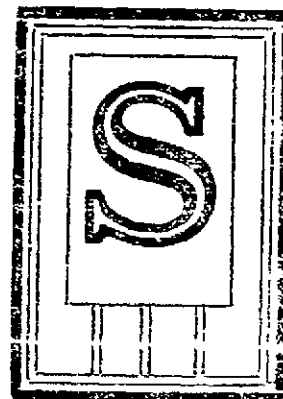
The Day Nurses in West Oakland has the richer ladder by far because the members of the Lockwood School Mothers' Club turned their social meeting this month into a "Staple Shower" on its behalf. Two automobiles were piled high with the foods which give strength to the growing child—the gift of the East Oakland mothers to those in the west end.

Hopes Women Will Adopt This Habit As Well As Men

Glass of hot water each morning helps us look and feel clean, sweet, fresh.

Happy bright alert—vigorous and healthy—good clear skin; a natural complexion and freedom from those assured only by a clean, healthy body. If only every woman and her every man could realize the wonders of the morning inside bath, what a gratifying change would take place.

Instead of the thousands of sickly, anaemic-looking men, women and girls with pasty or muddy complexions, instead of the multitudes of "neurotic" "run-downs," "brain fags" and "neurasthenics" we should see a vast army of rosy-cheeked, clear-eyed, alert, energetic, and healthy people. An invigorating morning bath before breakfast, a glass of hot water with a teaspoon of lemon-juice phosphate in it to "wake" the stomach, liver, kidneys, and bowels, the prevention of indigestion and waste, sour fermentation and poisons, before getting up, and into the stomach, these are the ways to keep headache, rheumatism, and other ailments away. Those who have a "neurotic" complexion and who are "run-down" often are urged to obtain a better kind of life—start a glass of hot water with a glass of lemon-juice phosphate in it to "wake" the stomach, liver, kidneys, and bowels, the prevention of indigestion and waste, sour fermentation and poisons, before getting up, and into the stomach, these are the ways to keep headache, rheumatism, and other ailments away. Those who have a "neurotic" complexion and who are "run-down" often are urged to obtain a better kind of life—start a glass of hot water with a glass of lemon-juice phosphate in it to "wake" the stomach, liver, kidneys, and bowels, the prevention of indigestion and waste, sour fermentation and poisons, before getting up, and into the stomach, these are the ways to keep headache, rheumatism, and other ailments away. 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SITUATION AS TO GOVERNORSHIP
CANDIDATES BECOMES CLARIFIED

AN FRANCISCO, Jan. 26.—The situation is beginning to clear as to the gubernatorial contest. It is about as good as settled that Heney will be the Democratic candidate, which will result in concentration on a Republican candidate. At the present time such concentration trends toward Stephens.

Though Senator Johnson has refused the assurance of his support, his friends say and his political proponents realize that a fight of proportions is ahead, and that a pull all together will be necessary to win out. To inject another candidate in it would be to split the forces and exaggerate weak points, for there is undoubtedly a considerable following of the Governor, and turning him down would be more of an overt act than failing to recognize any of the others who have been named. Indeed, Rolph is considered out of it by those who have carefully surveyed the field for him, and the others, except Bordwell, who has not yet spoken for himself, are not right geographically. Johnson's position is characteristic of the man. He is suffering from a pique at the Governor, and will not dissemble enough to take an attitude of open possible acquiescence. And it is more important to him than to any other, it would seem. In the event of Heney's election, the very effective machine which he has built up would be scrapped. His arch enemy would be in power. Old line Republicans are viewing the situation with some complacency as between Johnson and Heney, though they are not without uneasiness at the prospect of the latter getting in the saddle. As one of them puts it: "Johnson saved the State from us and we are just getting over the effects. Now Heney is going to save it from Johnson, and the prospect of going through the experience again is not attractive. We must lend a hand to prevent such an outcome." The situation thus is likely to line up the old timers, and that may be the salvation of the Republican candidate.

Some Rumors

Interesting rumors are being intercepted here and there as to what is doing politically and who is doing it. Ray Benjamin is understood not to be averse to the lieutenant-governorship. Friend Richardson claims that he has been offered that berth. He has by no means got over thinking he is the strongest prospect for governor. He claims that 250 newspapers will spring to the breach when he says the word, but that he is not going to say it till there is a psychological situation. Being the president of the California Press Association he ought to be speaking by the card. District Attorney Woolwine has just returned from Washington, where he was supposed to have gone to ascertain whether Heney is going to stand for the Democratic nomination. As his return was not punctuated by an intimation of an intention of his own it may be inferred that he did not obtain as joyful results as he might have desired. Neylan did not get very far in any direction in his crusade against the Governor. The candidate for lieutenant-governor on both tickets is likely to come from the north, if the heads of the tickets come from the south, as now seems likely. State Controller Chambers announces that he is a candidate to succeed himself, and not Governor Stephens; J. O. Hayes is expected to launch his gubernatorial campaign almost any day, and Attorney-General Webb is on the springboard, as it were, deep in contemplation as to one of the supreme judgeships, wondering if the water is fine enough for him to get in. Millionaire Doheny is not and never was an aspirant for the governorship, but as to the senatorship in 1920—well, that can be taken up later.

T. R. and Our Senator

The wires told of the arrival of T. R. at Washington on Tuesday, after having been delayed by snow blockades, and of his having an interview at once with Senator Johnson of California. That set wisecracks to figuring that the differences between the two must have been made up. Just what the differences were was not vouchsafed, but it was testified that the relations were strained up to a year or so ago. The course deliberately pursued by the ex-President is causing some surprise. Before this he has voiced his disapproval of some of the policies of the administration, but such dissent was never of a character that justified the idea that he had political ends in view. This butting-in unhappily trends in that direction. As for our Senator, it is readily concluded that he sees congenial things ahead. He has never had much use for the President—though it is a standing assertion that he elected him by the supernatural achievement of turning California upside down politically—but he would probably put it that he doesn't owe him anything.

Schmitz Loses Out

Being a musician, Supervisor Schmitz was able to put his finger on a sore place in the city expenditures right off. The city subsidizes three music enterprises—the organist, the symphony concerts and the municipal band. These appear to be personal snaps, for the same individuals are always the beneficiaries. Supervisor Schmitz introduced a resolution which would provide that the leadership of the municipal band and the conductor of the municipal orchestra be changed every six months. Also that the leader and conductor must be American citizens. This was the sore spot. The leader of the symphony is not a citizen. When the resolution came to vote in the committee there were

six votes against it and only one for it. The proposition to rotate the leadership of the band seems to have been for the purpose of giving leaders, of which there are several, a piece of the pie. Both the leader of the band and the conductor of the symphony appeared before the committee and explained how detrimental the proposition was, and it never had a chance.

McLeran Cutting Off Sinecures

A couple of months ago, when discussion was on as to the reorganization of the Board of Supervisors, it was stated on this page that Supervisor McLeran was being urged to take the responsible post of chairman of the finance committee, and that he had finally agreed to accept under conditions. These in the main were that strings should not be tied to him in the performance of the duties of the office. That these conditions were conceded must be concluded by the way he is performing. He found that Tim Healey, a former supervisor, was being retained on the city payroll at \$150 per month; that Dr. Mulvihill, brother of a supervisor, has been receiving a salary as an assistant in the dental clinic of the School Department, and that Edward Hooley has been paid \$150 a month out of a fund created to solve the problem of how best to remove Rincon hill. Hooley was not of an engineer's turn of mind equal to figuring out such intricate matters, and so his job was described at the City Hall as "guarding Rincon hill." Supervisor McLeran is in position to say that his services are not necessary, and that supervisory pull will save neither him nor the other two. There is a general quaking among those who enjoy sinecures; for they are now forming some idea of what the supervisor meant in his stipulation about strings.

Many Judges to Be Elected

An unusual number of judges of the higher courts are to be elected this year. Two Associate Justices of the Supreme Court head the list. A successor to Justice Curtis Wilbur, who so recently succeeded Justice Henshaw, is one of these, and Justice Lorigan's term expiring, a successor to him will be the other. Wilbur will be a candidate to succeed himself, and Presiding Justice Lennon of the Appellate Court, department 1, will aspire to succeed Lorigan, whose illness makes his candidacy out of the question. Wilbur will be the candidate from the south, and Lennon from the north. Lennon is from Marin county, where for eight years he sat on the superior bench, and for an equal time he has been on the Appellate bench. In the first Appellate District Justice Richards' term expires, and he will be a candidate for re-election. It was erroneously stated on this page last week in a mention of this judge's assignment to act in place of Justice Lawlor of the Supreme Court, that he is a judge of the Superior Court. In the second district of the Appellate Court the term of Judge James expires. He will be a candidate to succeed himself. The second district is in the south. In the third district a stiff contest is promised. General N. P. Chipman's term expires, and he will again be a candidate. General Chipman has figured prominently and creditably in the affairs of California and the nation, has sat long on the bench, but has reached an advanced age. J. E. Barber of Shasta, now on the superior bench, will also be a candidate. Barber made a sensational campaign when he contested for the superior judgeship in Shasta. He won in a county that was of an opposite political faith, and against a candidate that was supposed to be invincible. Judge Barber has sat for other judges in many departments and has a wide acquaintance up and down the State through that experience.

Drum on War Finances

A banker's speech is generally interesting to bankers and fiduciary experts, but not so thrilling to the laity. The latter are willing to admit all the points that are raised in the discussion and all the conclusions that are summed up in the headings; but they are not generally inclined to tarry in the auditorium while the points are being made. A striking exception to this tendency was manifest when John Drum addressed the Commercial Club last Saturday on the financial aspects of the war and the patriotic duties involved—the several methods of raising money, the results of each of these, their modification and the new efforts intended to reach and stir the patriotism of the people; and generally the subject of war finances and the patriotic duty of Americans with regard thereto. There could not have been a discourse that more intensely absorbed the attention of an audience. It is doubtful if a person there but was informed on the important subject far beyond his prior understanding.

Reindeer Meat

The whale meat vogue was short. It served to furnish news copy for a time, and especially tickled the press of that section far from the habitat of the great mammals that were to help out the meat problem; but it was not long in being demonstrated here that whale meat as a regular thing was not catching on, and now it has been dropped as a food. About all you would get from the waiter now if you should ask for whale meat would be a smile. Contemporaneous with the whale meat furore, though much less virulent, was the ostrich furore; and there have been several propositions as to unusual sources of animal food, one of which was that of a Minnesotan who confidently recommended muskrats. But now comes one that may not be so foolish. It concerns reindeer. The reindeer is an important source of the food supply in Alaska, and its flesh might be transported here as a practical commercial undertaking. Reindeer are plentiful in our

Alaskan possessions. They have unusual fecundity, and thrive inordinately where an animal of the temperate zones would fall far short of finding bare sustenance. As it looks, the reindeer at least has a chance to succeed the whale as a novelty meat.

Early Journalism

A copy of "The Californian," June 12, 1847, has been sent me. It is small as compared with present-day newspapers, but is a mine of information concerning the San Francisco of seventy-one years ago. For one thing, it settles the query as to how Goat Island got its name. The following advertisement appears: "Notice is hereby given that the goats on Yerba Buena or Wood Island are the property of the undersigned. Any encroachments, therefore, on our rights, either by shooting or taking away said goats, will be considered a robbery and treated as such. N. Spear, J. Fuller." Two practical farmers "who can use a scythe" are wanted. Interesting foreign news: "Queen Victoria is now the mother of five children, viz.: Princess Royal, born November 21, 1840; Prince of Wales, November 6, 1841; Princess Alice, April 25, 1843; Prince Alfred, August 5, 1844; Infant Princess, May 25, 1846. And is again pronounced to be in an 'interesting' situation by the English papers." A long proclamation appears, signed by "S. W. Kearny, Brig. Gen'l. & Gov. of California," which serves to remind us that Kearny street was named after S. W. and not after Phil. One of the advertised wants is a "Homeopathic Medicine Chest." Ten thousand pounds of "fine navy bread" have just been received and are for sale at Ward & Smith's. A lengthy and severe arraignment of Colonel John C. Fremont, who has been proposed as governor of the territory, appears, which depreciates his achievements and ridicules the Secretary of War's complimentary report of them. Local news item: "Wonder what the people of this town will do on 4th of July." General news: "Several Rail-Roads have been determined to be erected in Chili. This republic is rapidly advancing in literature, science and internal improvement—we wish them success." Official notice by George Hyde, Alcalde: "All persons are hereby forbid setting fire to any Brush or other Wood or Timber, in the vicinity of the Dwellings composing the Town of San Francisco, without first obtaining permission under the penalty of Twenty-Five Dollars to the town." Editorial note—not quite as subtle as the subject is treated today: "The poor man's right to deposit his vote in the ballot box has been contested by many in more affluent circumstances, but the privilege of fighting the battles of his country has never been denied him by the most lordly aristocrats." The paper was published every Saturday by Robert Semple, and the subscription price was \$5 a year. Captain J. A. Sutter was the agent at New Helvetia, which we now know as Sacramento.

The Spy Scare

There is considerable curiosity as to whence the information emanated as to dynamite plots on the city front which resulted in such unusual safeguards being thrown around the shipping and wharves during the week. Wherever it came from it must have been considered reliable, for the details of city police afoot, on horseback and in automobiles, of customs officers and of naval detachments, fairly corralled the waterfront. It was a complicated matter to get aboard any ship, especially one that was about to sail offshore. And once aboard one could not go ashore again, even if he had forgotten something. And such a thing as a friend going aboard to see how one was fixed for the voyage and to take a more intimate leave—that was altogether out of the question. Withal, there was not the least sign of any malign purpose anywhere. Not a single individual was discovered who bore the remotest resemblance to an incendiary. This, considering the swarming myrmidons of the law, doubly alert, on the watch for the least sign, naturally leads to the conclusion that it was a false alarm. But it must have been impressive to have induced the city, State and federal authorities to such decided activity.

The Mardi Gras Ball

The management of the patriotic Mardi Gras set for the 12th of February has decreed that the attendants of "Columbia" must appear in costumes of the allies, but that none others among the guests are to be permitted to wear costumes typifying these nations. Guests may wear any costume they choose, but it must be in color either red, white or blue—which appears to be in line with the story of the countryman who was selecting a necktie; any color would do just so it was pink. As a matter of fact, there is considerable demur to such a regulation. The ladies have their own ideas and idiosyncracies about colors, and some of them are realizing that the limitations are not going to permit them to appear to the best advantage, according to their way of looking at it. It is the first time that such restrictions were ever attempted here in an affair of this character; but as to that, it is the first time that an affair was planned under just such auspices.

Frank Thompson

A big man with a big heart died when Frank Thompson breathed his last. Perhaps no man in the city knew more men, or was more widely known and liked. He was hail fellow in that circle that may be denominated the better bohemia. Possessed of a great singing voice, he was free in the use of it at social functions, but not obtrusive. At the many Elks' doings he was always a feature, being the mainstay of the famous quartet. At the Press Club he was a host, and

the Indoor Yacht Club always counted on him as a joyous navigator in its many voyages into the land of fun and frolic. His powerful bass voice attracted the attention of theatrical managers, and for a time he was on the stage. Always he was adding to the pleasure of gatherings and congenial circles. At the final scene Tuesday many of those who enjoyed his friendship and were cheered by his stimulating heartiness gathered to pay the last respects. Exalted Ruler Lerman pronounced an eulogy, and a quartet sang "Abide With Me."

A Transaction

The fact that the city made a contract for the construction of two garbage incinerating plants at a total cost of \$255,216, and has now paid \$314,518.54, or \$59,320.54 more than was named in the contract, and still has obtained no plant that will work, doesn't seem to excite anybody either in the municipal government or as a taxpayer. The story of these incinerators has already been partly told on this page—how \$85,699.51 was paid on a completed plant at Islais Creek, which didn't work to the satisfaction of City Engineer O'Shaughnessy, and acceptance of it was refused; and how \$43,191.26 was paid on a plant projected at North Beach, which never got farther than photographs of machinery that was claimed to be in process of fabrication in the East. The contractors sued for the balance of their money and obtained a verdict that will fetch their total receipts from the city up to \$314,518.54, or \$59,320.54 more than the city agreed to pay. The city attorney claims that the city had no case, and it has been demonstrated that it has no incinerators. The transaction is one of the strangest that has ever happened in any municipal government, and that it gets hardly casual notice is a subject for wonder, indeed.

A Million Gone and No Results

The taxpayers give very slight attention to this garbage incineration business, and some of them even seem to consider it a joke that the city should be worsted in such a ridiculous way; but the matter of garbage disposal will one day, and soon, claim their attention in a way that cannot be joked off. Ten years ago the city started in to settle the garbage question and voted bonds to the extent of a million dollars for that purpose. There was an old incinerator, owned by a private company, that was taking care of the city's refuse. This was bought for \$400,000, but permitted to remain in the hands of the sellers while the new works were being erected. As the new works do not work, the old works, operated by former owners, have been made to meet the emergency to date. The city's garbage now amounts to about 550,000 tons per day, which bulk is, of course, increasing, and the old works are not equal to the task of eliminating the refuse as it should be eliminated. The city has grown around the works till it is becoming more and more a nuisance, and will wake up to find its fund for the purpose all gone, but the necessity greater than ever for taking comprehensive steps to sanitariously dispose of its garbage.

The Williams Estate

The disclosure in probating the estate of the late Thomas Williams—one-time racing magnate—to the effect that he left practically nothing when he had been rated a millionaire, is in keeping with the finale of many in that line of business; but the conclusion that he spent his fortune in fighting the racing bill when the lid began to close down is hardly warranted. Nothing is so easily magnified as a racing income; and no fortune is so difficult to gauge as a racing fortune. While Williams was the racing king of the West, he reached that unstable throne through several grueling battles. His fight with Poniatowsky, who built Tanforan, must have been very costly, and acquiring control of Ingleside, built by the Spreckelses, on which a million or more was spent in improvements, took a fortune. In the palmy days it did seem that the monopoly in racing must be very profitable; but it is probable there was an enormous load to carry even then. When the game finally came to a halt the load began to crush. In the last eight years of his life Williams was not engaged in money-making business, yet it is presumed that from his luxurious habits his outgo must have been considerable. Taking it all in all, it is not a subject of wonder to those conversant with the situation that the estate of the picturesque sporting man has vanished.

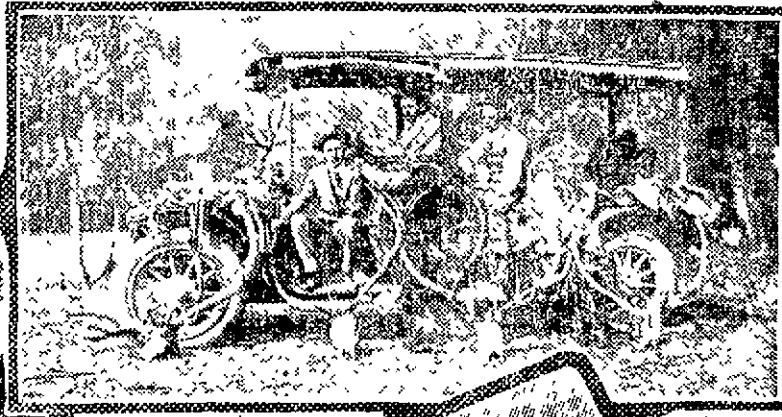
As to Princely Salaries

The Knave is in receipt of a letter from a railroad man, representing one of the transcontinental lines, from which this is an extract: "All things are comparative in this world; likewise 'things are not what they seem'; but where the dickens do you get that 'princely salary' persiflage that appears in an article in your department of the issue of January 6? There is not a freight solicitor worthy the name who could not and cannot do better financially in mercantile pursuits; and my explanation of their sticking to the game is loyalty and the annual passes. Princely salary! Hell! There is no such animal. And this goes for general agents as well. I am going to interview you on this in the near future. You are spoiling the market for our services." Princely salaries was written while the mind was dwelling on reports of presidents of railroads getting \$25,000 a year; the idea seems to have been so poorly put as to have evoked the derision of one who doesn't get quite that much. The Knave is properly apologetic, and will be duly alert in dodging the threatened interview.

THE KNAVE.



One of the famous
Habitat Groups of the
Oakland Museum.



Oakland party gathering
specimens for one of
the ROWLEY
Habitat
group.



Proposed
Museum in
Lakeside
Park



School class at lecture on natural
history in the Museum.

Practical work of Oakland's public Museum

By MRS. D. W. DE VEER,
Curator Oakland Public Museum.



abilities of an up-to-date Museum as a community asset.

In collecting, most attention was given to natural history, where the need was greatest, there being no adequate collections in any of its branches.

The most obvious and necessary first move was to secure a collection of local birds; and fortunately the season was opportune, for spring months show birds in their finest feather. Some two hundred and fifty specimens were collected between February and June, with many nests, eggs and accessories needed to show the life habits of the species. The year's end will see these birds on exhibition in a room now being specially prepared for them. With the specimens formerly on hand there will be a fairly representative well-classified showing of California birds. This will be, moreover, the only such exhibit in the bay region. The Academy of Sciences has some groups of birds, each purely local in character; the University of California has a very complete series for study purposes. But for an exhibit where child or adult, student or passing observer, may see the birds of the State, the Oakland Museum will offer the only opportunity.

WORK WITH THE SCHOOLS.

One demand that stimulates the effort to make this collection better and better is the call of the public schools. Birds are to be studied by the pupils of nearly all grades. But birds do not haunt city streets, school yards and public playgrounds. Except the ubiquitous sparrow which is so objectionable as to be almost unbirdlike—so where are most of the children to study them? Shrewd but sturdy teacher and pupils are learning that the Museum is the place where birds may be seen at close range, where they sit still and let you look at them. Then when the teacher or pupil has opportunity to go to fields or hills where birds live, he looks for birds he has seen at the Museum and recognizes them as friends.

One proud bird family has been installed in state. A group of golden eagles, parents and young, with nest as snug as home in their rocky cliff in the Museum as they were last May in the hills of San Juan. And the visitor may see them as in nature, a shelf of rock, a crude nest of sticks, a bare, overhanging cliff with a few stunted plants and a vast mountain distance. The calm pose and piercing eye of the watchful parent bird give you a suggestion of the strength and dignity that has given the eagle the title of king of birds. Should you ever see this family at home in the wild? A thorn and feet up a sheer rock precipice may be in your mind, or the topmost bough of the tallest tree on a rocky hillside, either place impossible of access by 99 per cent of us. And just there is the function of the Museum, to have the ninety and nine in this delightful way what otherwise only the one would ever see.

A collection of animals, too, is being made, especially

the large mammals of the Pacific Coast, which are rapidly decreasing. Once elk roamed our own county in such numbers as to invite the comment of every chronicler of early days. But where are our elk now? Through the consideration of the owners of a privately-owned range, a few of them have been saved to California. But if dependent upon these few, how many of us would ever know what an elk looked like? Certainly most of us would only know him as a creature of golden antlers with diamonds gleaming from their tips against a background of black coat lapel. But to the Museum is given the privilege of showing to all the elk as in life. For a recent collecting trip into Wyoming has resulted in assembling material for one of the finest groups in America. Into Wyoming, mind you! Our own State so depleted that we must draw upon the resources of our younger neighbors! Surely 'tis time to be up and doing. And this group will be arranged as soon as may be. The parent animals with young and half-grown will be shown in native habitat; an autumn scene, for they were taken in October; the mountain wilds for a background, with maple and aspen and mountain ash in all the glory of their death colors for surroundings. For the collectors who made the trip brought the surroundings as well as the animals, so that we who cannot go may see even as those who are more privileged.

THE LIVERMORE DEER GROUP.

During the past year a group of Alameda county deer was placed in the Museum as a demonstration of what can be done in making Museum installation attractive and popular as well as instructive. This group contains five animals taken a year ago, with the Livermore Hills as a habitat, a full-sun autumn day, the warmth of color on the yellow hills so natural as to charm every observer. And the beautiful, graceful creatures, glossy in their new fall coats, looking at us so appealingly, as if to say: "We are among the last of our race, come to dwell with you that you may see us as we once lived in the place you now call home. You think of us as creatures to hunt; but is that all we may be?"

Specimens for a group of large mule deer from the Sierras and of antelope from Nevada have been taken this year, also of mountain sheep, mountain goats and grizzly bear from British Columbia. Reader, how many of these have you seen in their homes? How many do you ever expect to see there? The grizzly bear you will never see in the wilds of California, his own State, for from California he is gone for all time. Then is it not more than worth while that the Museum shall bring them together where you may see them truly at home? For the modern Museum brings the home with the animal and places them together in his rooms, gives them ample space and good light, and bids you view the wonders of the wide world at your own door.

WONDERFUL INSTALLATION.

To show what opportunities there are in this field of installation was the object of placing the groups of deer and eagles in the Museum as they now stand. There was no suitable place for them; the old building, already crowded, did not hold welcoming hands to the newcomers. But by retiring other material and struggling with spaces too small, lighting all wrong, and other obstacles, homes were made for them. And then a group of busy enthusiasts began to tell of them, to show them in the building, and by means of photo-

graphs and lantern slides to carry broadcast the story of what the Museum aimed to do and what it was capable of doing if only opportunity were given. But opportunity meant space in which to work; and for that only a new building would suffice, for the old building was already filled and crowded.

So a new building was planned; yes, a whole group of buildings which should grow into a great Museum center where the life and art and culture of the world could be shown. The buildings were to be placed in one of the city parks, with a setting of lake and trees and hills, one of the most charming in our sunny State. They were to be picturesque structures, one an Art Gallery, one each devoted to natural history, ethnology, history and the resources of California. And so earnestly and convincingly did the workers press the needs and advantages of such a group of museums for Oakland, that one unit of the group—enough to begin the work of arrangement—seemed assured to Oakland. But the entrance of America into the war called for all interests, all resources to be centered on that great work. And so our lesser needs must wait a more opportune moment.

SCHOOL EXTENSION WORK.

One of the strongest phases of the year's work is that carried on by the School Extension Department. By means of museum material sent into the schools, and lectures delivered to school classes, instruction is constantly given in subjects that correlate with and supplement regular classroom work. For seven years the Museum has done this work in a modest way, but this year much more extensively because of the appreciation and support of the School Department. It was the first Museum on the coast to introduce this educational work; and now a great many of Oakland's most progressive teachers depend upon certain assistance from the Museum in their regular work.

When the new course of study says special attention must be given to the study of early Oakland, or of the Eskimo, or of wheat and fish because of the food conservation movement, the question is presented: "Can you of the Museum help us?" And the Museum helps, of course; it has a complete exhibit of wheat and wheat products, and of all the other cereals arranged specially for use in schools; it has not a full set of food fish, but it has pictures and lantern slides, and tells the story of our decreasing meat supply, and the possibilities of use of fish. It can show great numbers of articles made and used by the Eskimo; and it has most interesting objects and pictures illustrating early Oakland, yes, very early Oakland, even from the time of the true native son, the Indian.

And so on in almost any line of study the schools find that the Museum can help. And when the new buildings are finished and installed, then, indeed, will the study of the people and the resources of the world be a pleasure. For the Eskimo will be there in their snow hut, the cliff dweller on his mesa top, the Indian in his wigwam and the Bedouin with his tent and his camel. And a cotton field will be shown, a coal mine and a sugar plantation; in short, the world's life and work will be demonstrated.

And so the Museum is working, planning, hoping; building for the future when they have space. And when adequate housing facilities are provided, you of Oakland will see that the plans are not visions. You will be proud of your Museum, for it will rank with the best of any land. And the best is none too good for My City Oakland.

SUNDAY MORNING, JANUARY 27, 1918.

BOOK REVIEWS AND LIBRARY NOTES

Edited by GEORGE WHARTON JAMES

OF RUSSIA

"Soul of the Russian Revolution" Gives the Average Reader Information He Seeks Regarding Spirit Behind New Government.

TO the average American reader the daily narrative of events in revolution-torn Russia is comparatively unintelligible. Today conditions exist there which cannot be dismissed as understood with a simple statement of their being. The mere narrative of events, no matter how direct and how accurate, does not supply us with the means of understanding them, for our knowledge of the social and political background is limited. If we are to comprehend this enormous movement of millions, this awakening to self-consciousness of a great nation, shaken to its foundations, this groping of vast masses toward a new social, political and spiritual freedom, we must glean from authoritative sources a better understanding of the characters, the motives and the aspirations of the various parts of the Russian nation than we have gathered heretofore from chronological accounts of revolutions and revolutionary figures.

Such an authentic background for study of the Russian revolution has lately been given to the English-reading public in *Notes on the Russian Revolution*, by Mr. J. P. Olgin. The author is a Russian journalist of note, who, during the days of the first uprisings in 1905-1906, was a student at the University of Kiev, and who has been on the inside of all the important Russian revolutionary movements of the past seventeen years.

Mr. Olgin has been a political prisoner at Vilna, he was incarcerated in Siberian prisons and he has been a witness to the atrocities which marked the repeated attempts of Russian peasants and workmen to secure recognition of their right to assemble peaceably for open discussion.

"The Russian revolution," he says in his introduction, "is more than the activities of political factions trying to apply their theories to political reality; it is more than a change in the forms of government or in the civic rights of the people." In the chapters which follow he attempts "to show the Russian nation in action from the very beginnings of mass-movement to the point of abolition of the old political regime; to trace the influence of economic conditions on the character and demeanor of the various social classes and groups, to point out the role of revolutionary organizations and revolutionary ideas in that momentous outburst of revolutionary power; to go back from the turmoil of political and social movements to the inner self of revolutionary individuals fairly representing their respective groups, and thus to gain a better understanding of the motives of the immense upheaval."

The task the author sets for himself is a gigantic one, but one which a careful reading of the book will prove he has accomplished. The book is divided into four parts. The first contains a survey of the economic and social development of Russia prior to the revolution of 1905-1906, when "industry wanted affairs to run smoothly, and this it was denied under the rule of a rigid bureaucratic

JOHN MASEFIELD PERFORMS

SERVICE WITH NEW BOOKS



JOHN MASEFIELD

"Old Front Line" Written For Soldiers of the Somme and Their Kin

Whatever John Masefield touches inevitably receives a strong flavor of originality and the touch of poetic fire. After the Gallipoli campaign he wrote just such a book as the friends and relatives of the participants would desire to have when all the actual horror and keen memories of the conflict had been forgotten or effectually dimmed. He has now done a similar service for the soldiers and their kin who participated in the master battle of the Somme. He claims that it was this struggle that first gave the enemy the knowledge

machine; when "labor was one of the main sources of the great revolution," when "the dissatisfied peasants were the source of the greatest annoyance to the old regime in the course of the great revolution," and the "intellectual groups were one of the most turbulent sources of the great revolution." A system of absolute tyranny, in which the individual had no rights and the "only habeas corpus of the Russian citizen" was the institution of bribery, was a system which was destined to be uprooted, but only by the most heroic

that it was beaten. The title of the book suggests what is its burden—"The Old Front Line." As one reads he gets a most clear picture in his mind of what the British soldiers had to contend with and the differences between "treachery" and "being caught unawares," for the German line was found to be constructed according to definite plan, provided with safeguards in case of surprise or accident, and equally well equipped with comforts. In all I have read of the dread artillery duels of this war I know of nothing more vivid with poetic intensity and human sensitivity than the descriptions with which Masefield closes his book. And how it thrills the soul with hope and assurance, for one feels, he knows that if our allies could win in the earlier days of the war under such terribly adverse conditions and before they had gained so clear a conception of what they were fighting for, surely in these later days, reinforced by our boys with their clear-sighted conceptions of a victory for democracy, the world's heel will be placed upon the neck of the infernal autocracy of militant Germany forever.

("The Old Front Line," by John Masefield, New York, The Macmillan Company, \$1.)

(Continued on Next Page)

HUMAN BOY

The Influence of War Upon the English Schoolboys Is Shown in Book to Cause Laughs; by Phillpotts.

It is a blessed thing that men can and will laugh in spite of all the horror of the hell of war. Phillpotts's peculiar humor takes the form, in his latest story, of showing the influence the war has upon a lot of English schoolboys. His chief character is a warm-hearted, sturdy-bodied, fairly intellectual "cock of the school," and he is surrounded by just such a bunch of lads as one might expect. Naturally they are all stirred up by the events of the war, and in their battle of the sand pit exercise the strategy they have heard so much about. The way they bedevil one of their aristocratic undermasters, whom they regard as a funder, a shucker, is exceedingly funny, especially when they discover that the stirring poem they had typewritten and pasted on his mirror in the hope that it would compel him to enlist for very shame, was of his own writing. A distinctly English book, but, nevertheless, full of humor that Americans will thoroughly enjoy and appreciate.

("The Human Boy and the War," by Eden Phillpotts, New York: The Macmillan Company, \$1.55.)

DICKENS AT CHILDS' PARTY

A writer in *Harper's Round Table* a number of years ago tells some pleasant stories of Charles Dickens; he says:

"It was at the juvenile birthday parties that Dickens seemed in all his glory. At the supper table, in helping some little miss to 'trifle,' he would assure her with all possible gravity that it was no trifle at all. When the writer, urged to make a little speech on the occasion of Charles's birthday, came to a full stop at the words 'I am sure,' Dickens at once came to his assistance, and enabled him to retire from the platform, however ungracefully, with the remark among others, 'Always be sure, my dear boy, and you'll get along all right!'"

"At the little theatrical entertainments Dickens was the alpha and omega of the proceedings. He was sometimes author, adapted, condenser and even stage carpenter. He overflowed with energy."

"Dickens, doubtless, remembering his own acute sensibility as a child, did not willingly wound a child's feelings. He made fun with, not of us. No puns ever came off at Dickens' without Sir Roger de Coverly being introduced. Dickens shouted with laughter as some novice got badly mixed up in 'all hands down the middle.' Off he darted after the lost sheep—generally an awkward boy—and turned his bluster to smiles by saying: 'What a dancer this boy will make when he's tackled a little more roast beef!' or, 'Isn't Tommy a nice young man for a small party?'"

"There was nothing of the pedagogue about him. No vulgar attempt to pose as the brilliant 'Boz.' He was simply a big boy, and he came down the ladder of his fame to meet his fellows on their ordinary platforms—to be one of them in their own simple way for a time."

ADAM BEDE

George Eliot's Old Favorite Is One of the Volumes of New Series in Modern Student's Library Issued by Scribner's.

A series of great works published and in handy and easily accessible form has made its appearance in "The Modern Student's Library," bearing the Scribner imprint. The library is edited by Wm. D. Howe, professor of English at Indiana University, and each volume contains an introduction and notes and is edited by a particular authority.

The old favorite of George Eliot's "Adam Bede" is the latest of the book to be included in the series, which is to have added within a short time "Emerson's Essays," "The Essays of Addison and Steele," "Nineteenth Century Letters" and "Early Nineteenth Century Critical Essays." Quite different from the famous five feet of books is this collection, which is held to be conspicuous in the provinces of literature for the enduring influence of its individual components. One would say that one person might read every volume in this series and enjoy them, a feat which it is doubtful has ever been performed on the five-foot shelf. Of the volumes now out, "Carlyle's Past and Present," "The Ring and the Book," "Eighteenth Century Poems," "The Ode of Richard Feverel," "Panderers," "The Return of the Native," and "Boswell's Life of Johnson" are listed. They are neatly bound and are printed on thin paper.

("Adam Bede," by George Eliot; New York, Charles Scribner's Sons; 75 cents.)

GOETHE AND LORD BYRON

A dime edition of "Faust" is announced. Were Goethe to return to life, he would, no doubt, be gratified to see such a proof of popularity. One of the prettiest things in "Faust" is the idea of the eternal sunset. It is briefly expressed, but is really a gem of immortality. It was Goethe's fortune to win fame before his death, and he had the admiration of both Scott and Byron. The latter wrote several tragedies, but only two of the number were produced by dedications, and both of these were inscribed to the great German poet. The first was "Sardanapalus," which was dedicated in the following impassioned manner: "To the illustrious Goethe—a stranger presumes to offer the homage of a literary vassal to his liege lord—the first of existing writers who has created the literature of his own country and illustrated that of Europe." The next was "Werner," which is inscribed thus: "To the illustrious Goethe, by one of his humblest admirers this tragedy is dedicated." Byron's exalted opinions are verified by the voice of posterity as uttered in the above mentioned dime edition. Byron himself desired the good opinion of the American public and he mentions in one of his letters with much satisfaction that a friend told him he had seen a copy of his poems in Albany.—Rochester Democrat.

HECTOR MACQUARRIE

Lieutenant Hector Macquarrie of the Royal Field Artillery, who has been in this country inspecting munitions for the British government, and incidentally giving informal talks to the men in training for the American army, expects to sail for Europe the first of the year to begin service in a British tank. He says that he is going back to the war zone "to rest" after his strenuous American campaign, which included the writing of "How to Live at the Front" (Lippincott), which carries to all training camps the message he has been giving to those within his reach.

THE NEWEST BOOKS

As Soon As Published.

SMITH BROS.

15th St., Bot. Broadway and Washington

LEACOCK, GENIAL SATIRIST, IN LATEST "LITERARY TOPICS"

Nothing in Book of Connection With Title.

If one unconvinced with the literary product of the last decade were to catch sight on a bookstall of "Frenzied Fiction," by Stephen Leacock, B. A. Ph. D., F. R. S. C., F. R. C. I., that one would be justified in the inference that the volume contained a monograph on the decadence of style, or the deplorable condition of public taste. That would be one far result of the paradox that the head of the department of political economy in McGill University is also a professional humorist.

It is another paradox that a man born in Hants, England, should have given expression to an exaggerated form of humor which has been designated "typically American" because of its association with Mark Twain, Artemus Ward and Phil Nye. And there is still another item of the unusual in the fact that an Englishman by birth and a Canadian by adoption is one of the most popular of magazine contributors in the United States, and a best seller in collected form.

There is nothing in this eighth volume of Leacock's frivolity that has the remotest connection with the title. That does not, of course, detract from whatever value the book may have.

It is as a genial satirist that Leacock shows best in this volume. He thrusts at the Back-to-Nature imitators of Joe Knowles at the week-



STEPHEN LEACOCK

end parties on country estates, at the American spy mania, at the home garden conservationists, and at many another example of human immoderation. The humor is generally diverting, but it has a too frequent tendency to expand into burlesque, into such cheap vulgarisms as "Pauze-pauze" for a Russian surname. When a writer has wit it is always regrettable when he discards the rapier for the slapstick.—R. C. B. B.

("Frenzied Fiction" by Stephen Leacock. John Lane Co., New York, \$1.25 net.)

HISTORICAL WORK WHICH AFFORDS UNDERSTANDING OF PRESENT WAR

Historians of West Point Write a Story From Bismarck to Outbreak of European Struggle

A history of Europe that should prove invaluable to a student who would consider the present war in its relations to the past is that written by Lucius Hudson Holt and Alexander Wheeler Chilton of the United States Military Academy. Holt is a lieutenant colonel in the United States army and a professor of history, and Chilton, who is captain of infantry, is an instructor in the same subject.

In their work the writers have given an unbiased narrative of the chief events in European history from the beginning of the chancellorship of Bismarck (1862) to the outbreak of the Great War in 1914. Emphasis consistently has been laid upon the events affecting international relations, thus making the book a true history of Europe, rather than an aggregation of histories of the separate states of Europe. The campaigns in the several wars of this period have been treated, not in technical detail, but with sufficient fulness to enable the general reader to comprehend the chief strategic movements and he reasons for their success or failure. The student of military science is enabled, in addition, to follow the significant developments in relation to military tactics. The character and methods of these students who had the greatest influence upon international affairs have been developed at length. The alliances and the conflict of interests which resulted in the present great war have been especially stressed.

Invaluable maps add to the comprehensive quality of a work that reflects in its every chapter the painstaking efforts of men who have won the right to be termed authorities. The book logically leads the reader to the outbreak of the present war and, indeed, sets forth the positions of the various nations in that war.

A paragraph showing the conclusions of these two military men and historians as to the causes of the war is quoted to show upon what solid ground the popular idea of these causes is built.

"This was the issue carried to the point of war. The Central Powers had taken advantage of the Serajevio tragedy to attempt an attack upon Serbia which would have humiliated Russia, re-established Austro-Hun-

garlan prestige throughout the Balkans, and placed Germany again indisputably in a predominant position in European international politics. They had incurred consciously the risk of involving Europe in war. Undoubtedly they had hoped that, when faced with the reality of war, Russia would yield as she had yielded in 1909 after the Bosnia-Herzegovina crisis but after it became evident that she would not yield the Central powers made no determined and sincere effort to find a peaceful way out of the situation. They accepted the prospect of war confident of their military strength."

Those who welcome solid additions to historical literature will find in this book one to be read for the background of understanding it gives to any consideration of the European conflict.

("The History of Europe from 1862 to 1914" by Lucius Hudson Holt and Alexander Wheeler Chilton. New York, The Macmillan Company, \$2.60.)

A MEATLESS COOK BOOK

A meatless cook book, with recipes that are strictly in keeping with the suggestions of the food conservation movement led by Herbert Hoover, has been compiled by an institution known as the House of Rest, 236 North Sixth street, San Jose. This institution is maintained as a home for convalescents and the recipes are largely for dishes prepared for their food. However, many of the recipes in the new book known as "The Meatless Cook Book" are suitable for the most healthy and robust. The only difference being that most all the recipes do not call for meat of any kind. The book has been placed on sale in many of the book stores of San Jose, Oakland, San Francisco and Bay cities, and will be introduced soon in other places. The book sells for 75 cents, and after the expenses of printing have been defrayed the proceeds will be contributed to the relief of the Belgians, through the Society of Friends in London. Chefs who have read the recipes pronounce them as complying very closely to the suggestions of the Food Conservation Bureau.

GUS THE BUS

Jack Lait's Imagination Is Given Room For Exercise in the Latest Collection of Short Stories.

Who is there that doesn't now and again enjoy the ridiculous fooling of a city humorist, who sees the funny side of everyday things and people. Jack Lait is one of the latest of this school of modern jesters. He invests his puppets with qualities we know they ought to possess, and, in spite of the manifest absurdities their creator makes them go through, on our behalf we laugh at them and soon get thoroughly to enjoy them as we used to laugh at the antics of the "Punch and Judy" shows of our childhood. Mr. Lait has a fertility of imagination that is remarkable. For a hundred consecutive Monday mornings he has created a story about "Gus the Bus," which has appeared in the Chicago Herald. A "bus" is a green hand who is being trained to be a waiter. In this book the foolishness of Gus, freshly imported from Schleswig-Holstein, acts as a foil to the wit, humor, sane philosophy and good-heartedness of Evelyn, the ex-quisite checker of the restaurant where Gus is employed. To pass away a spare half hour, have a good laugh, lubricate the smiling muscles I can thoroughly commend the utterly absurd and sanely philosophical ("The Old Front Line," by John Quisite Cheever," by Jack Lait; New York, Doubleday, Page & Co., \$1.35.)

OF RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

(Continued From Page 19)

lean struggle on the part of its people.

The second section of the book deals with the actual conflicts which culminated in the general strike of October, 1905, the strike which induced Nicholas II to grant the October constitution.

Of this period one of the administration's officials, Count Witte, destined to be the first president of the unified cabinet, wrote:

"The general unrest among the various classes of Russian society must not be considered as a result of partial imperfection in our political and social order, nor as a result of organized activities of the extreme parties. Its roots lie undoubtedly deeper in the disturbed balance between the ideal aspirations of thinking Russian society and the external forms of its life. Russia has outlived the existing order. She strives toward a lawful order on the basis of civic freedom."

Mr. Olgin has given a very lucid and intensive study of that particular period. He has depicted for his readers the revolutionary forces of that momentous period which resulted in the first concession to the populace.

The final portion of the work brings the historic part down to the recent abdication of the Tzar, and more than the other section (undoubtedly because of its proximity) it is a recounting of chronological events rather than an interpretation of their place in the account of the "Russian nation in action."

The book is wonderfully well written, easy and fluent in style, fascinating in its details, convincing in its sympathetic treatment of human facts. It is regarded by authorities on affairs Russian as the most scientific book in the question under discussion which has yet been given to the English reading countries.

Mr. Olgin's work is a valuable contribution to the literature which has attempted to tell us about Russia and the Russian people. He has given us the economic background, as well as the social, political and spiritual, but he has given them not as something apart from life—as facts unrelated to men and women—but rather as living forces, as psychological and social processes, which we can easily understand.

("The Soul of the Russian Revolution," by Melsaye L. Olgin; New York, Henry Holt and Company, \$2.50.)

From the CALIFORNIA WEEKLIES

Willing Clubwomen Celebrated

Has anybody ever celebrated our club women as they deserve to be celebrated? Not by praising them effusively, you understand, but by giving them their just deserts. Our club women are never found backward about coming forward. They are never too busy with their knitting or their club meetings or their tea drinking to strike a blow for humanity when humanity needs it. Is humanity in need of a set of resolutions? Our club women pass them. Is humanity impeded by the lack of a committee to rescue it from this, that or the other dire evil? Our club women promptly form the committee. Does humanity cry out for a report on something or other? Behold, our club women cheerfully, palms-tappingly prepare that necessary report. Does the salvation of humanity demand that interviews be given to the newspapers? Who so quick to be interviewed, so willing to be quoted with their names and titles prominently displayed in black-face type as our self-sacrificing club women? If there is such a thing as "service"—and we are reliably informed that there is—it is embodied in our willing club women. Indeed, I have a suspicion that "service" was invented by club women, although college professors sometimes claim this honor. The chances are, however, that college professors are jealous of club women, the reason being that college professors are classed as males and are debarred from joining women's clubs.—Town Talk.

Knitting Club Suggestion

Here is another club into which is going the rounds. A very enthusiastic Burlingame mation heard Dr. Foster when he was out here speaking for the Red Cross. Dr. Foster is the president of Reed College, Oregon, and was sent to France by President Wilson to report on the Red Cross work there. His speaking tour of the coast has resulted in renewed effort on the part of the women to keep up the quota of supplies expected from this district.

This estimable and aforementioned Burlingame lady, who belongs to the down-ager group, decided that the work should be speeded up. Finally she had a brilliant idea. It came while she was at a dinner party where some twenty people were assembled.

"I have it," said she in accents loud and high; "you know that most of you men at the Pacific Union Club snooze around in chairs after your luncheon. If you were really patriotic you would knit. Think of the warm things you could make for the boys in France!"

The vision of the old guard of the Pacific Union Club sitting bolt upright and singing the Hany, "Knit three, knit seven, and knit it off," meanwhile suiting the action to the words, is a picture that only a post-impressionist can paint.—News Letter.

One Who Did Not Depart

The paragraph in a local paper announcing the departure of the Downey Harveys for the East has caused Downey Harvey not a little amusing embarrassment. As a matter of fact, Mrs. Harvey went East alone and is now visiting the Oscar Coopers in New York, and will tarry in Washington before returning to California. Downey Harvey still lingers in our midst, to the surprise of those who read of his departure. Which brings me to the nub of the tale. Said a well-known clubman to his fellow clubman, which in these abstemious days is the equivalent of saying, said a "cold sober" fellow to his mate: "Old chap, if I were not on the wagon I would say that I saw Downey Harvey out at the golf links today. By Jove, there was a man out there who is a dead ringer for him. If I had not known that Harvey is East I would have spoken to this chap, he looks so much like him!"—News Letter.

PATRIOTIC PAGEANTRY

As predicted in these columns last week, the pageant at the Mardi Gras ball will be of a patriotic character and instead of keeping the public guessing for some time about the personnel and period of the setting the announcement has already been made that it will represent American history and will be led by Columbia in the beautiful person of Mrs. Willard Brown.

In these days of war we have seen many Columbias on the stage and have an idea of how beautiful the costume may be, so there is no need to fear that the pageant will look like the red, white and blue bunting goddesses of Fourth of July processions in a New England village. Miss Columbia, like the rest of her sex, has exalted her standards of dress, and instead of the tri-color bunting of other days she blazons forth in glittering sequins, or gleams in shimmering beads woven by such clever fingers that the fairies might have spun the flag for Titania herself to wear.

So we may be sure that Columbia will lack nothing in beauty for Mardi Gras purposes. Mrs. Brown is a perfect choice for the role, for she is not only a very beautiful woman, but decidedly American in type. So many of our well-known beauties are of the exotic type, or the foreign type that suggests what a melting pot this country has been for all the races, and while that has made for great beauty, it is altogether fitting that the one chosen for the role of Columbia should be what we are pleased to call the "American type."

In her debutante days Edith Preston was accounted the most beautiful girl in San Francisco by Mme. Sara Bernhardt's "beauty doctor." The great French actress, on that visit to America, had in her retinue a celebrated Parisian physician who specialized in repairing Nature's work, or building up beauty where none had been. He was the great advertising feature of that tour, rivaling for press material the hand-carved coffin which the "divine Sara" had carried with her on her preceding "farewell" tour.

In San Francisco one of the morning papers created a sensation by announcing that it had given to Monsieur Le

Docteur the photographs of some of the beauties of San Francisco and after due deliberation he would place the verdict of surpassing loveliness upon the most beautiful and deserving brow.

With proper preliminaries the story was played up and finally the choice was announced. From all the photographs spread before his criticizing gaze he had selected that of Edith Preston. He gave a detailed analysis of her superior charms and defeated any contention that his judgment was not infallible. Not that any one rose to dispute the verdict, for the young lady's pulchritude had been observed before the advent of the French expert!

This Paris, with an M. D. after his name, having given the apple of beauty, unlike the Paris of old who was confined to but one specimen of the apple crop of that season, this modern Paris, forsooth, made apple sauce and ladled out a generous helping to other beauties. I have forgotten most of those who were proclaimed as worthy of his undisguised admiration, but I do recall that one of those who came in for special mention was Virginia Joffe, now Mrs. Daniel Jackson. Norma Preston, now Mrs. Harry Scott, was likewise among the honorably mentioned.

The whole affair caused not a little amusement and some indignation among the girls who were thus expiated without a "by your leave." But of course it has long since been forgotten.

While this is the first time that Mrs. Brown has led the pageant, it is by no means the first time that she has been singled out for Mardi Gras honors. At one of the balls she was given the prize for the most beautiful costume, and the story goes that the costume from whom she rented it went into a tantrum and declared the committee must have looked too carefully at the beautiful lady and not closely enough at the costume! As has happened, before and after, the costume was one that Mrs. Brown reared at the last moment, whereas costumes that had cost the waters fabulous sums and had taxed the resources of the costumers for months, passed unnoticed by the committee!—News Letter.

WITNESS TELLS OF HALIFAX

The work of the American Red Cross in lending succor to the stricken inhabitants of Halifax when thousands of tons of TNT exploded in the harbor, is a marvel of efficiency and organization, according to J. Ernest Gubnet, an eye witness of the disaster.

"The American Red Cross was there with the flag and with the goods, too," said Mr. Gubnet, a Canadian who has just returned from a visit to the stricken city, where he assisted in taking Pathé motion pictures of the devastation caused by the explosion.

"Before Canadian cities and organizations realized that the people of Halifax needed help, the American Red Cross train fully equipped to handle 100 patients, was on its way, fighting a passage through the storm, and reached the city even before a relief train could come from St. John's, New Brunswick, the Canadian city nearest to Halifax.

"Too much cannot be said of the American Red Cross and the first relief train which followed by others fully equipped to render aid to those who required it.

"Life in Halifax is going on almost the same as before the explosion. The people are setting to work energetically to rebuild their city. The devastation is as much a part of the war as though it were some town in Belgium or France that had been destroyed by the Germans. I believe all the Allies should help rebuild Halifax and should assist the citizens with money and supplies and give them aid in every way.

"When I was having the pictures of this city taken many inhabitants wanted to know when and where they would be shown in Halifax. I think it will be

some time before any of the motion picture theaters in Halifax are open. They suffered in the general wreckage of the city, and while none of the exhibitors was killed, many of them were injured. The loss of business in the theaters is one of the big things the managers will have to stand. I am starting a project with the Canadian theater men to help their stricken brethren, and I hope that a percentage of the receipts on certain days and certain performances will go to these Halifax exhibitors.

"Among the queer freaks of the explosion were the infernal incidents on Fred Nocker of Halifax. He was shaving, and the force of the explosion knocked the razor from his hand, cut his cheek, then as the razor fell to the ground, some other part of the explosion forced it so that it slashed his abdomen.

"I feel sure that this exploit is part of the German plot. It was a clear day, there was no dangerous currents in the channel and the collision could not have been accidental. The crew of the Imo were Dutch, but the citizens of Halifax believe some of them were pro-German and that the Mont Blanc was rammed on purpose.

"One of my representatives was on his way to Halifax to show 'The Hidden Hand' there. His train happened to be about twenty minutes late, which was the only thing that saved his life. If it had been on time, he would have reached the railroad station, which was wrecked just before the explosion.

Mr. Gubnet slept in the cellar of the hotel while he was in Halifax. He says that money and material to rebuild the city is what is required, and that he expects both will be forthcoming from the people of the United States and Canada.—Berkeley Courier.

Consider The Clam? Certainly

The supply of clams, says a food authority from Washington, is by no means what it should be. Something must be done, he says, to increase the productivity of the clam and to economize its consumption. This communication from the seat of the greatest government in the world is of a commendable brevity. It is indicative and suggestive rather than what may be called prescriptive. It limits itself to a gentle note of warning and admonition calculated to disturb our apathy rather than to arouse our apprehensions. Doubtless the censor would have objected to anything more definite, to anything that could carry comfort and consolation to the enemy. It would never do to provoke a flourish of trumpets from Admiral von Tirpitz, who as a naval man would be interested in clams, to the effect that American preparations had collapsed as the result of a clam crisis.

These be perilous times when no caution can be excessive. None the less we ourselves had noticed the scarcity of clams in the clam chowder, indeed, one might say the entire absence of clams. One ought not to use the word clams so often in the same paragraph, but not even the combined powers of darkness shall persuade us to call them succulent blivvers.

But why is there a scarcity of clams? Why are they less productive than of yore? Is it a decrease in the philoprogenitiveness of the erstwhile merry and reckless clam? Is the war? Is it possible that the clam also has resolved that it will not raise its boy to be a soldier? Is there a race suicide among the clams, or a sex strike? Is this a base attempt of the clam to enhance its value? Is it jealous of the oyster, and bent upon competition with its aristocratic neighbor at whose burial in the fish-bop it must glance with a pensive hatred?

The remedy seems dubious. How does one increase the productivity of a clam? Can it be done without a violation of the moral sanctities, a loosening of the proper restraints of a virtue, an assault upon righteousness? As we insisted in accusing the proper modesty, the reticence of the clam, and urging him to a carnival of propagation in defiance of the higher life toward which he may be striving, for all we know to the contrary? For what do we know of the soul strivings of the clam, his gropings after the single standard, his searchings for purity, his eagerness to wear the white flower of a blameless life? It is high time for some organization of lofty women who shall devote themselves to the preservation of virtue among what we call the lower animal. We have corrupted and degraded them. Naturalists now tell us that nearly all animals are more virtuous, and that they mate for life when left to themselves. Instead of which we first domesticate them and then degrade them to our own level of promiscuity. That we should thus contaminate the more highly evolved animals is bad enough, but to disturb the peace and serene virtue of the clam is nothing less than iniquitous. It should be seen to. No more clam chowder if we have to pay for it by debauching a humble creature whose weak and faltering steps should be directed upward and not downward, who should be encouraged to rise rather than to sink.—The Argonaut.

Farm life pleads in mournful numbers life is but an empty dream; some folks fritter away their time, others eat them dressed with cream.—News Letter.

The new lady cloaks that have taken the places of men in some of the hotels are somewhat agitated over the problem of whether they shall wear a blazing cologne under their chin, as did their male predecessors, or wear it modestly on the wedding finger.—News Letter.

No woman is contributing to the savings of the nation who walks down town to save a nickel and buys a "sacrifice sale" of neckties of the colors her hubby abominates.—News Letter.

ON the SPUR of the MOMENT

by Roy K. Moulton

SINCE O' LIFE.

A certain old friend of mine named John Boer
Passed through an American port
the other day
On his way to France and I had
never seen
Him look so well nor so happy.
He had on a captain's uniform
And he stood as erect as a telegraph
pole,
And I remembered John back in the
old town
When he was secretary to the mayor
And wore a derby hat, and he never
looked
Half so good then as he did when
I went down toward the wharf with
him
To bid him good-by. He was the first
friend
I had seen start for the front and
I felt sort of funny around the eyes.
And my Adam's apple kept jumping
up and down
And I hung on to John's hand for a
long time.
And I said: "John, if any guy in this
world
Can pound hell out of the kaiser, you
can,
And I'm proud of you." Then I be-
gan to leak
Like a darnfool movie heroine, but I
wasn't ashamed.
John was a bit misty in the eyes and
husky
In the throat as he held my hand and
Looked off toward the big boat and
said:
"Well, I'm going to give him the
damndest rattle
You ever saw, and I'll fight while
there is
A breath left in my body. Well, so
long."
And he strode quickly away as
though he
Was going to do it all by himself
And was in a hurry to get started.
If they are all like John there'll
Be a little bunch of crape in Potsdam
Before very long. And—I guess they
all are.

HOW TO CAMOUFLAGE.

Hang the crayon portrait of Aunt
Anastasia over the bed place in the
living-room wallpaper.

Back the sideboard up against the
place where the wainscoting was
blistered during a chaffing dish party
given by your predecessor.

By keeping the player-piano going
you can easily overcome the banging
of the family radiator in the living-
room.

The temperature may be made
agreeable by constant exercise with
wall weights, dumbbells and rowing
machines. On heatless days you can
thus fool your landlord and yourself
at the same time.

Place a large Japanese umbrella
up against the ceiling in the library,
where the radiator upstairs has
leaked through.

Where you have too many pictures
hang them one over the other—the
pictures of your relatives on the bot-
tom and those of your wife's relatives
on top.

Tell your guests that the cracks in
the ceiling were caused by an earth-
quake which visited your portion of
the city the day before.

Hang a towel rack over the place
where the genuine marble has peeled
off the bathroom wall.

The conductress in her khaki jacket
And her khaki womanalls has taken
charge.

Some queen, that new conductress.
The first time she yelled
Every man in the car moved quickly
And glanced behind him apprehen-
sively.

They moved so far they nearly
Crowded the motorman off his perch.
Every man thought it was his wife
speaking.

They seemed to recognize their mas-
ter's voice.

The Strap Hangers' Club is a nice
time thing now.
Hail the conductress!

FEMINISMS

By Annette Bradshaw



SIMPLICITY

SHE—They say we should dress very simply during the war. Perhaps I had better wear the silver and emerald necklace instead of the diamonds.

WHEN THE WAR WILL END.

Professor Ignatius Dunk, the emi-
nent past, present and futurist, has
been studying the zodiac, the alma-
nac and the spirits (frumend) and
has given a palpitating world the re-
sult of his findings. The war will
end January 23 next at 2:47 in the
afternoon. Professor Dunk predicted
the Messina earthquake less than
twenty-four hours after it happened
and gained great prominence the
year the elephant froze by predicting
that calamity. He was sure of his
ground in this instance and hadn't a
chance to lose. He predicted it every
year until it finally happened. Thus
we may take Professor Dunk's pre-
diction as to the end of the war in
greatest confidence.

It seems to be taking the people a
long time to get excited over the rise
in the price of Bibles which has been
announced every month since the
war started.

WHAT WILL HAPPEN IN 1918.

(By Peter the Hermit)

Porterhouse steak will be high.
There will be some hot days in
July.

Coal and sugar will be scarce.
Hoover will urge conservation.
There will be fighting in Flanders.
Secretary Daniels will retire (every
night).

Poetry will bring a low price.
Book agents will join the army.
Something will be wrong in the
Senate.

There will be an advance in prices.
There will be no advance in jokes.
Veal will pass away six times.
Pershing will be misquoted every
week.

The California prune crop will fail.
The German people will sit down
again.
Somebody will lie about the navy.
There will be 5871 investigations.

A NEEDED IMPROVEMENT.

Under the present arrangement
there is much guessing in the cheap
seats, not as to the persons on the
stage but as to the persons in the
theater boxes. In the model theater
there should be uniformed an-
nouncers with megaphones to an-
nounce as follows:

Mrs. Van Twiller Van Tank, with
one diamond tiara, \$98,000; one dia-
mond stomacher, \$46,875.45; one
pearl necklace, \$235,000; nine rings
aggregating \$587,980; one brooch,
\$56,985.55. Gown by Lady Bluff
Jordan, shoes by Shoemaker & Co.,
lorgnettes by Bliffany, coat of arms
by the Excelsior Cloak and Suit
Company dentistry by Pullen &
Payne, small talk and repartee by
the "Smart Set" and "Vanity Fair"

It is said former Czar Nick has
left Tobolsk. As Don Marquis says,
"Once a Romanoff, always a-roun-
d." Ho-hum!

WHAT YOUNG MEN READ

Secretary Daniels, who wants to provide American sailors with books, has helped us to find a line on what young men read. To find out what sort of books should be put in our ships' libraries, the 710 young men who entered the Naval Academy in September were asked to name the two books they liked best. The books which head the list of replies are: "The Sea Wolf" and "The Call of the Wild," by Jack London. Here are the first fifty titles in the order of popularity:

"Sea Wolf," Jack London; "Call of the Wild," Jack London; "Treasure Island," R. L. Stevenson; "Tom Sawyer," Mark Twain; "Over the Top," A. G. Empey; "Huckleberry Finn," Mark Twain; "When a Man's a Man," E. B. Wright; "Poems," Rudyard Kipling; "Two Years Before the Mast," R. H. Dana Jr.; "Virginia," Owen Wister; "Mr. Britling Sees It Through," H. G. Wells; "Three Musketeers," Alexandre Dumas; "First Hundred Thousand," Ian Alexander May; "Spell of the Yukon," Robert Service; "Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea," Jules Verne; "Adventures of Sherlock Holmes," A. Conan Doyle; "Clansman," Thomas Dixon; "Count of Monte Cristo," Alexandre Dumas; "Crisis," Winston Churchill; "The Man Without a Country," E. B. Hale; "Ivanhoe," Walter Scott; "Four Millions," O. Henry; "Tales," E. A. Poe; "Eyes of the World," H. B. Wright; "Shepherd of the Hills," H. B. Wright; "Last of the Mohicans," J. F. Cooper; "My Four Years in Germany," James W. Gerard; "Penrod," B. Tarkington; "Rhymes of a Red Cross Man," Robert Service; "Little Shepherd of Kingdom Come," John Fox Jr.; "Freckles," Gene S. Porter; "Graustark," G. B. McCutcheon; "Harvester," Gene S. Porter; "Innocents Abroad," Mark Twain; "Richard Carvel," Winston Churchill; "Silver Horde," Rex Beach; "Lorna Doone," R. D. Blackmore; "Tale of Two Cities," Charles Dickens; "Winning of Barbara Worth," H. B. Wright; "Broad Highway," J. F. Farnol; "Barrier," Rex Beach; "David Copperfield," Charles Dickens; "Luck of Roaring Camp," Bret Harte; "Burning Daylight," Jack London; "Connecticut Yankee in King Arthur's Court," Mark Twain; "Iron Trail," Rex Beach; "A Man's Man," Ian May; "Ne'er Do Well," Rex Beach; "Riders of the Purple Sage," Zane Grey; "Sailor's Log," Admiral Robley D. Evans; "Les Misérables," Victor Hugo.

M. E. RAVAGE.

M. E. Ravage, author of "An American in the Making," says in the introduction to his true story, "when I hear all about me the foolish prattle about the new immigration—the 'scum of Europe,' as it is called—that is invading and making itself master of this country, I cannot help saying to myself that Americans have forgotten America. The native, I must conclude, has, by long familiarity with the rich blessings of his own land, grown forgetful of his high privileges and ceased to grasp the lofty message which America waits across the seas to all the oppressed of mankind. . . . Yes, we immigrants have a real claim on America. Every one of us who did not grow faint-hearted at the start of the battle and has stuck it out has earned a share in America by the ancient right of conquest."

DAVID CORY.

David Cory, author of "The Adventures of Puss in Boots, Jr.," said in a recent interview that "children's stories are unlike anything else. To interest a child you must put yourself on his level. You must see things from his perspective. Have the characters quaint, but never have them do impossible things that the child cannot imagine himself doing. A child believes it is perfectly natural for an animal to do anything he himself can do, and a child is no exception to the rule that it is human nature to love mystery."

WALTER HALE.

Walter Hale, the well-known illustrator and writer, who died recently, was almost a member of the staff of Harper & Brothers, as his connection with that house extended over a period of over twenty years. His travel articles, illustrated by his pen-and-ink drawings and water colors and his illustrations to the articles written by his wife, Louise Closser Hale, in Harper's Magazine, ranged from Spain, Italy, France, Cuba, South America to our own Southern states and New England.

KIPLING FIRST IN ARMY; SERVICE IS NEXT FAVORITE

American Soldiers in France Call For Fiction, Histories, Technical Books

The American army in France is a reading army, according to Alfred M. Brace, supervisor of journalism at the State University of South Dakota, in an article on "Libraries for Americans in France."

Rudyard Kipling is the most popular writer among the expeditionary forces: Robert W. Service is second, H. G. Wells is third, with Robert Louis Stevenson a close fourth. A tally of the call for special books has been kept by workers in the Y. M. C. A. libraries and this statement is based on their figures.

Though the great call is for fiction, "highbrow" books are also in great demand. Works on French history and life and technical books are especially sought after. Mr. Brace says:

"The book stores of France and England are being ransacked to supply the American soldiers in France with reading material for the winter. Twenty thousand books of fiction and general interest have recently been purchased in England by the American Y. M. C. A. to help meet the persistent demand from the soldiers at the American bases and are to be distributed by the library department of the Y. M. C. A. through the Red Triangle huts."

"W. B. Briggs, assistant librarian of Harvard University and representative in France of the American Library Association, is in charge of the problem of distribution."

"Owing to the fact that the supply of English books in France is small, arrangements are being made by the Y. M. C. A. to meet the growing needs by securing the supplies from England—when emergency orders are required, and from America for a steady stream of books through the American Library Association."

"The varied demands from the American base camps for reading ma-

terial show a great range in taste and education, and a very pronounced desire on the part of the soldiers to improve their minds while in France. A section of American ambulance men serving the French army have requested Greek and Latin grammars and Caesar's commentaries. They propose to form a class to study the Roman campaigns in Gaul, where the larger campaigns of the present war are being fought."

Books on the different branches of the military service are being asked for by enlisted men who desire to study in preparation for examinations for advancement in the army. There has been a large call as well, for elementary high school text books, algebras, English grammars, arithmetic, geometries, dictionaries and histories."

"The large number of requests for books has been for those dealing with French history and things French. From every available source in French grammars, easy lessons in French, and French English dictionaries have been sought out to provide the soldiers with means to study the French language, and the supply does not keep pace with the demand. French history and biography and descriptive books on modern France are in large demand."

"The library department of the Y. M. C. A. has placed an order for ten thousand copies of a handy edition of books of maps of the western front and for ten thousand pocket geographies of Europe. A large number of outline maps have been ordered and will be used in modern war geography classes in the huts this winter."

"Books on the war, on European history, on aviation and submarine warfare, technical books, history, astronomy and psychology are being called for in large numbers. Fiction, especially short stories and humorous books are in demand."

GUIZOT, THE WRITER, AND GUIZOT, THE STATESMAN

Calvinist, Patriot and Prolific Writer, He Exerted Great Influence.

"François Pierre Guillaume Guizot was born at Nîmes, October 4, 1787. His career was eventful; he was a prolific writer, a successful professor, a great historian, and an influential statesman. Though we are mainly concerned with his literary activity, Guizot the author cannot be isolated from Guizot the patriot, the Calvinist statesman, the political champion of the bourgeoisie and of constitutional monarchy. He is one of the few great historians who have helped to make history. The politics and statecraft of the past should be less mysterious to the experienced and judicious statesman than to the secluded scholar. On the other hand, Guizot's training in historical research may have reacted on his political life, widening his mental horizon and helping to develop in him the liberal spirit of catholicity and impartiality which he evinced in his public life. . . .

"Each of the fourteen brief lectures in his 'History of Civilization in Europe' is the delineation of a cardinal event or principle, and these principles are linked into one chain of development. At first he considers the influence of the three main sources of modern civilization—the Christian Church, the Romans and the Germans; in the light of recent research we may safely say that he underestimates the influence of the Germanic element and overestimates that of Rome. Next he examines four later cardinal factors in historical development, namely, feudalism, the Church, the communes and royalty—and traces their interaction down through the period of monarchical centralization and to the Reformation to the French Revolution. He regards France as the center or focus of European civilization. He admits that at various epochs Italy has outstripped France in the arts, and that England has had the lead in developing political institutions; but even those leading ideas and institutions whose birth must be referred to other

countries, had to be clarified in France before they were diffused throughout Europe. Therefore France is eminently qualified to march at the head of European civilization. Though France did not hold this leadership at present, what Guizot says is certainly applicable in large measure to the past for centuries the influence of French civilization radiated in all directions, and no other country forms a better nucleus for the study of general European history. . . . He believes that two great lessons may be learned from the study of French history: (1) that the rivalry of the nobility and the commons prevented their union against despotism; and (2) that Frenchmen have a tendency to follow an idea or principle to its logical conclusion, regardless of consequences. These lessons help us to understand certain great divergences in the constitutional development of France and England."—Charles Gross.

JOSEPH PENNELL.

H. G. Wells, writing of Joseph Pennell's remarkable pictures of war work in England and America (to be published by the Lippincotts in book form, and now on exhibition in the galleries of America), has this to say: "Joseph Pennell's war drawings make a brave showing. His method of rendering these scenes and human figures seems altogether right to me. He sees these forges, workshops, cranes, and the like as inhuman and as wonderful as cliffs or great caves of ice-bergs or the stars. Upon this theme (of war) all these great appearances are strung today, but tomorrow they may be strung upon some other and nobler purpose. Today they produce destruction, they are the slaves of the spur; tomorrow they will bridge and carry and house and help again. Pennell has given us masterful rendering of these industrial scenes as he finds them both in England and America."

"KATIE OF BIRDLAND"

To those who have read Mrs. Stellmann's exquisite idyl of the fair, "Exposition Babies," and seen Mr. Stellmann's camera illustrations in the above-named volume, and in "That Was a Dream Worth Building," the new Stellmann book comes with a guarantee of written and pictured art.

"Katie of Birdland" is an original and charming fancy creation of the quaint feathered folk that dwell in Golden Gate Park aviary. Mrs. Stellmann has made them talk as she did the baby statues in her previous book—even more delightfully and convincingly—and Mr. Stellmann has portrayed them in their strange whimsical reality most aptly to fit the text.

("Katie of Birdland," by Edith Kinney Stellmann; San Francisco, H. S. Crocker Company, 75 cents.)

JUDITH CLADEL.

In "Rodin, the Man and His Art," Judith Cladel describes how Rodin obtained the beautiful Hotel Biron in Paris, where he made his home of late years and which now, as the Musée Rodin, has passed into the possession of the state. "The house was to be torn down," Miss Cladel says, "and sold as junk; but Rodin was on guard. Ever since he had learned that this masterpiece was condemned his heart bled, and for the first and only time in the course of his long experience an outside interest took him from his work. He wrote letters, took legal steps, called to his assistance artists, people of culture and men in politics. M. Clemenceau, then president of the cabinet; M. Briand, who succeeded him; M. Gabriel Hanotaux, one of his great friends; M. Dujardin Beaumetz, under secretary of state of fine arts, all listened to his indefatigable pleading. Finally his plea was heard and the Hotel Biron was classified as a historical monument, henceforth inviolate."

MAE LACY BAGGS.

Mae Lacy Baggs, author of "Colorado, the Queen Jewel of the Rockies," which the Page Company will publish this month, is a Philadelphian. This fact may seem strange to her readers, as passionate enthusiasm for Colorado is the salient characteristic of her book, such enthusiasm as might be expected only from a native daughter. But Mrs. Baggs has spent so much time in the far western state that she may be called an adopted daughter at least, and it is to be doubted if many, who were born and bred in the shadow of the Rockies, know Colorado as she does.

W. REGINALD WHEELER.

China now has a "five-foot shelf," suggested by President Elliot's list, that is to say, of thirty-five best books on the celestial republic. The list was made up by Professor W. Reginald Wheeler of Hangchow Christian college and unanimously selected as the prize winner from a large number of similar lists by a committee of three composed of Dr. Wu-Ting-Fang, Dr. F. L. Hawks-Potts, and Julian Arnold. It is interesting to note that two of the American books on this list are Professor Edward Alsworth Ross' "The Changing Chinese" and Thomas F. Millard's "The Far Eastern Question."

ILIODOR.

A week or two ago the newspapers reported a counter revolution in southern Russia which was being led by Iliodor, Abbot of Tsaritsin and former friend and acquirer of Rasputin, who has been living in this country. According to the report Iliodor's revolution was carrying all before it. This is a striking instance of the unreliability of the Russian news at present. In point of fact, Iliodor has not left this country at all. Every morning, during the very days of his reported activities in Russia, he was appearing at the offices of the Century Company, where he has been spending much of his time of late dictating his life and confessions. The book will appear within a few weeks.

E. W. HOWE.

E. W. Howe, whose novel "The Story of a Country Town" has just been brought out by the Harpers in an illustrated edition, went east last week from his Kansas home for a short visit in New York.



ART

by
Lalla Bricklayers

Oakland Art Gallery, Municipal Auditorium, open from 1 to 5 p. m.
Worth Ryder, acting curator.

Paintings from the Frank C. Havens collection loaned by Dr. William S. Porter, and others.

Exhibit of etchings owned by the Oakland Art Association.

Paintings by Douglas Parshall of Santa Barbara.

Exhibition of paintings by W. H. Clapp.

Palace of Fine Arts, J. Nilsen Laurvik, director; Mrs. Rose V. S. Berry, decor.

Open from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

American sculptors, rotunda and north galleries.

Hungarian paintings, rotunda.

Society of California Etchers.

Graphic art of Holland (contemporary).

Extensive collection of Greek casts.

Eight galleries of American painters.

Norwegian and Finnish painters, south galleries.

Decorative paintings by Hermann Rosse—stage settings.

Mrs. Phoebe A. Hearst's loan exhibition of paintings, etchings, rugs, tapestries, historic furniture and objects of art, occupying twelve galleries.

Annual Exhibition at the Palace of Arts

The most important exhibition of the year in California—the annual spring show of the San Francisco Art Association—will open on Friday, March 22, at the Palace of Fine Arts, with a private view and reception, the pictures to remain until May 22.

And in the announcement of the exhibition the call goes out to "American" artists, where in other days it was to "California" artists that the Art Association addressed itself. True, the broader classification bespeaks an outgrowth from what some good souls have termed provincialism. But does not California art expression carry with it a breath of California—its sunshine, its forests, its lakes, its hills, its valleys and its people? Has not the atmosphere of the prodigal West inspired and permeated it, even as has the spirit of New Hope entered into the work of the Pennsylvanians who are dominating the current exhibition of the American Academy of Design in New York?

However, American artists, they are first, in truth—the California, or the New Hope, or the Connecticut group in the specific analysis. But shall Californians ever cease to think of their painters and sculptors as Californians, the broader nomenclature of the Art Association notwithstanding?

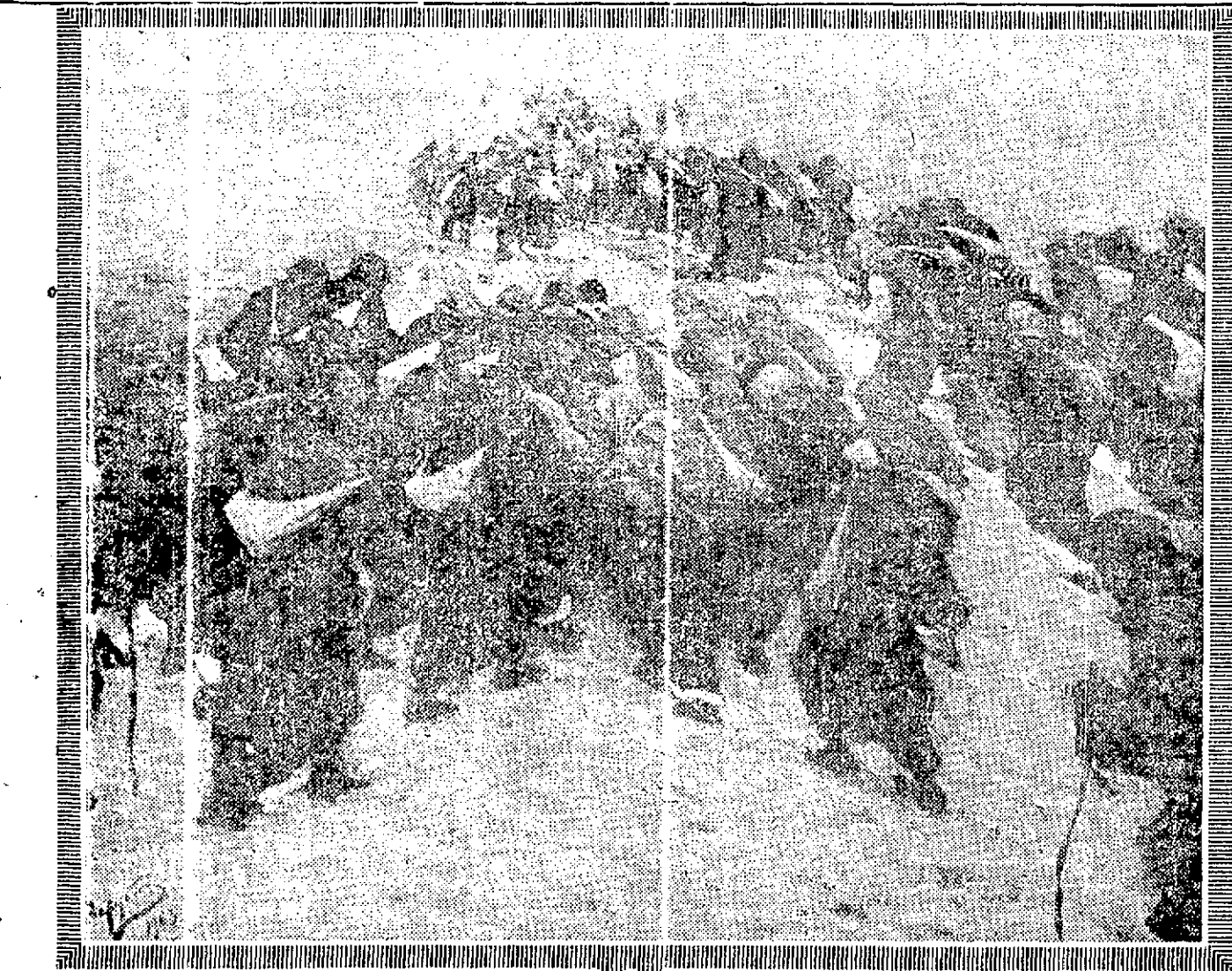
The exhibition will consist of original works by American artists—the announcement repeats the adjective with emphasis—in oils, watercolors, the various graphic mediums, and sculpture.

For the convenience of artists living in Oakland, Berkeley, Alameda or other east bay cities exhibits may be left on the 8th and 9th of March at Moore's, 1445 Broadway, Oakland, and at Swasey's, 2291 Shattuck avenue, Berkeley, central depots, whence all works will be transported to the Palace of Fine Arts, free of charge.

All works sent from this side of the bay, whether accepted or not, will be returned to the owners without expense. All works from other points than the foregoing, not found available, will be returned at the expense of the owners, while all works accepted by the jury will be returned free of charge—this for the benefit of artists who may not have received notification of the details of the important exhibition.

The jury that will pass upon the availability of the things submitted is made up of Gertrude Partington Albright, Ricardo Canco, E. Charlton Fortune, Clark Hobart, Bruce Nelson, Henry Varum Poor, Hermann Rosse, Edgar Walter and E. Spencer Macky, a representative group of modernists that ought to hang a happy exhibition, if the wherewith is provided them.

The jury of awards includes Leo Lentelli, E. Spencer Macky, Bruce



PILGRIMS—by Zabourin, a Russian painter of distinction. The canvas is now the possession of the Oakland Art Gallery.

Nelson, Gottardo Piazzoni and Hermann Rosse. It will fall to the lot of these martyrs to a good cause to allot several prizes, including the Charles Templeton Crocker prize of \$100 for the best figure painting; the Emanuel Walter Fund purchase-prize of \$200 for the best painting in competition, the canvas to become the property of the Art Association; and several medals (silver or gold, as the committee may determine), one for painting, one for sculpture, one for graphic arts and one for watercolor painting. The medals are purchased with a fund provided by John L. Walter, vice-president of the Art Association.

All accepted work may compete for all the prizes in their own classes, but no artist may receive more than one award in one class.

That there may be a fresh showing of work, it is provided that no exhibit will be eligible for prize competition unless made since the Exposition.

In such troublous times the need for art and its spiritualizing influence is greater than the world has ever known. And the lamp must be kept burning for that good day when peace shall again enfold the world.

But that the artists may be kept at their tasks, their products must be exchanged for money—for artists have real needs, even as you and I. So let us sincerely hope that a high standard may be attained in the coming exhibition, and that the public will manifest the right kind of interest in it—an interest translated into sales. A few good sales have an enormously stimulating effect upon the output of artists—the reason that Canada and England and France, even in their extremest hour, have continued to buy pictures and sculptures, modest though the purchases are. But the spirit is manifested that has given heart to the creators of beautiful things. How we shall need beautiful things after the implements of war have been laid down, that the souls of men shall be purged of hate and brutality!

New York Holds Interesting Show

Returning visitors from New York bring back interesting reports of the current exhibition of the Architectural League that opened this month, the show to be opened to the public next month. Among the jury of selection are many men well known among us of the West—Robert (in the old days "Bobbie") Aiken, F. Luis Mora, A. Stirling Calder, Attilio Piccirilli, H. Van Buren Magonigle, Alexander B. Trowbridge, William Adams Delano, J. Monroe Hewlett, Birch Burdette Long, Lionel Moses, John Almy Tompkins, Ferruccio Vitale, Edgar I. Williams, John Gregory, Charles L. Hinton, Mahonri Young, Hugo Ballin, C. Bertram Hartman, Eugene Savage, Louis D. Valliant, Ezra Winter and a half dozen others.

The Henry O. Avery prize of \$50 for sculpture and a special prize of \$800 for the best design submitted by an architect, a sculptor and a mural painter in collaboration will be awarded, the subject to be an assembly room or auditorium in an Army or a Navy camp—a problem involving contemporary needs.

This encouragement of the co-operation of the architect, the sculptor and the mural painter in the creation of a beautiful building promises much for the education of the people to the harmony thus to be obtained—where seemingly one mind indicates the whole scheme. America has much to learn in this matter of the co-operation of the arts. Homes or public buildings in this country where the sculptor and the mural painter work with the architect in the development of a theme are rare.

The New York Architectural League has set forth an interesting problem for the competitors for the Avery prize—a stimulus for other architectural chapters to institute similar competitions.

Parshall Exhibition Grows in Interest

Douglas Parshall's exhibition in the Oakland Art Gallery grows on acquaintance—the supremest test of the character of pictures or people.

This young creator—creator he unquestionably is—has worked out an interesting technique that imparts a luminous quality to his work. His method is loose, simple and direct, and he models with amazing force for one so young. His hills are of earth, solid and eternal; his trees are things that abound with life, for, like the Japanese, he seems to enter into the spirit of the trees he essays to paint.

But technique aside, the young painter—he is but 18 years old—possesses the vital element that distinguishes an artist from an artisan—imagination. Particularly in his landscape designs, which, incidentally, have not found such favor with the man-in-the-street as the simpler compositions. Nevertheless, they possess a charm of color and an original arrangement that stamp them with a certain distinction.

The exhibition should be of special interest to parents and teachers who believe in the stimulation of the creative, instead of the imitative, qualities during the impressionable years of childhood. Young Parshall was fortunate in his choice of fathers—DeWitt Parshall, a well-known Eastern painter—who saw to it that his boy should copy nothing until the lad's twelfth year, leaving him to develop from his memory and his imagination the thing he desired to produce.

And thereafter Mr. Parshall merely guided his son. Indeed, the boy shows not the slightest suggestion of his father's manner, two of whose canvases were shown in the Palace of Fine Arts during the Exposition.

Today at 2:30 Harold Von Schmidt, a young decorative painter, will talk

(continued on Page 23)

Music

by Day C. B. Brown

Leopold Godowsky Gives Two Concerts

That Leopold Godowsky, the great Polish pianist, is to give a recital in Oakland on Friday evening, February 1, is due to a combination of good fortune, public request and managerial diplomacy. The distinguished visitor had arranged to make only two appearances in this region—one before the Berkeley Musical Association and one in San Francisco—but so insistent was the demand from musicians and music lovers for more that Manager Selby C. Oppenheimer induced, with considerable difficulty, a readjustment of plans and secured two additional dates: one for Oakland and one for San Francisco.

It would be superfluous to occupy great space with encomiastic remarks about this renowned pianist, for there is no question as to his rank in the hierarchy of virtuosi. He was born in Vilno, Russian Poland, February 13, 1870, and showed an extraordinary aptitude for music at the early age of three years. He gave his first public concert when he was nine. His first conservatory instruction was in the Berlin Hochschule, where he remained only a few months because he found the instruction too dull and conventional. At the age of fourteen he came to America, appearing in concerts with Clara Louise Kellogg and Emma Thursby and at the Sunday orchestral concerts given in the New York Casino. Later with Ovide Musin, the violinist and composer, he toured the United States and Canada.

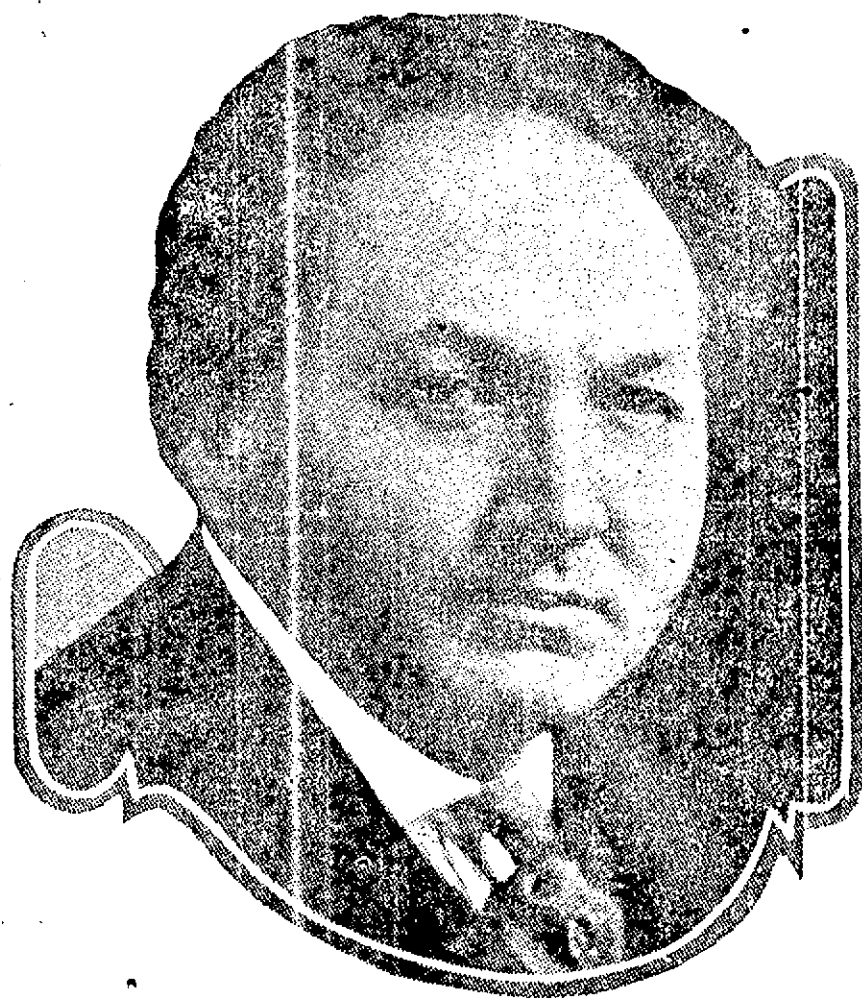
Ambitious to study with Franz Liszt, he returned to Europe in 1886 only to be met by the news of the death of the famous master. He was fortunate, however, in being presented to Camille Saint-Saens, who took the warmest interest in him. In the autumn of 1890 Godowsky returned to the United States and in the following year married Frieda Saxo of New York. After a stay of several months in Europe with his young wife, he again sailed for America and soon appeared at the Lenox Lyceum orchestral concerts, conducted by Theodore Thomas. His success was so great that he was offered numerous engagements, which were followed by an extensive tour the next season.

From 1894 to 1900 he was director of the piano department of the Chicago Conservatory of Music, assuming at the age of twenty-four the duties relinquished by William H. Sherwood. In 1900 he suddenly decided to challenge comparison with other pianists by an European tour. His appearance in Berlin on December 8, 1900, is one of the memorable dates in that city's musical annals. In one night his fame as a pianist was definitely established.

From 1900 to 1909 he made his home in Berlin, with many tours of the continent. In 1909 he was chosen director of the Royal Meisterschule for Piano in the Imperial Royal Academy at Vienna by special appointment of the Emperor, and created Imperial Royal Professor of the highest rank. The duties of this important position did not prevent his concert tours and he made two visits to America between November, 1912, and March, 1914. When the war broke out in August of 1914, he was resting and composing at Middelkerke near Ostende in Belgium. He took refuge with his family in London and shortly afterward came to New York.

For his Oakland recital he will present the following splendid program: Sonata, Opus 71 in B Flat, Beethoven Rhapsody, Opus 79, No. 2, in G Minor, Brahms Hark, Hark, the Lark, Schubert-Liszt Sonata, Opus 35, in B Flat Minor, Chopin Three preludes, Nocturne in F sharp major, Scherzo in B Flat Minor, Chopin Si Oiseau Jetales, Henselt-Godowsky Berceuse, Henselt Poeme, Opus 32, No. 1, Skalyabin in Autumn, Moszkowski Marche Militaire, Schubert-Fansig

In the Columbia Theater, San Francisco.



LEOPOLD GODOWSKY, famous Polish pianist, who will give an Oakland recital on Friday evening, Feb. 1, in the Auditorium Opera House.

Third Wismer-Hughes Sonata Recital

The third evening of sonata recitals given by Mrs. Robert Hughes, pianist, and Hother Wismer, violinist, will take place on Tuesday evening in Sorosis Club Hall, 536 Sutter street, San Francisco, with the following program in which Miss Janet Malbon, coloratura soprano, will assist: Sonata in E flat, Haydn Sonata in D, Leclair

Mrs. Hughes and Mr. Wismer, With Verdure Glad, Haydn Alma-mel, Beethoven My Heart Ever Faithful, Bach Miss Janet Malbon, Milwaukee, Schneider Folkdance, Grade Berceuse, De Graust Hother Wismer, Sonata in B Flat, Opus 18, Richard Strauss Mrs. Hughes and Mr. Wismer.

Angeles Otteln, a new Spanish soprano, is announced as one of the "discoveries" this season at the Costanzi in Rome.

Camille Erlanger, the French composer, is reported to be busy on the score of a musical comedy, "The Barber of Deauville."

Luisa Tetrazzini has been singing for the Italian wounded soldiers in Milan hospitals.

The first meeting of the year of the Alameda County Music Teachers' Association will be held on Tuesday evening at eight o'clock in the Berkeley "Piano Shop," 2573 Shattuck avenue.

Also, on Thursday afternoon, January 31, he will play: Studies Symphoniques, Opus 12, Schumann Rhapsody, Opus 79, No. 1, in B Minor, Brahms Capriccio, Opus 76, No. 2, in B minor, Brahms Ballade in form of variations on a Norwegian theme, Grieg Fantasia-Improvisation, Opus 66, Chopin Improvisation No. 3 in G Flat, Chopin Scherzo, Opus 20, in B Minor, Chopin Andante, Opus 25, in B Minor, Chopin 22, Chopin Islamey, Balakirev Jeux d'eau, Ravel Mephisto Waltz, Liszt

Symphony Concerts by Hertz Orchestra

This afternoon in the Cort Theater, San Francisco, beginning at 2:30 o'clock, the San Francisco Symphony Orchestra will give its seventh "pop" concert with the following program: Overture, "Merry Wives of Windsor," Tchaikovsky Voices of the Forest from "Siegfried," Wagner Irish Tune from County Kerry, Moly on the Shore, Grieg Shapers' Hey, Grieg Ballet music from "Le Col," Massenet Largo from "New World" symphony, Dvorak Irish Rhapsody, Liszt

For the fourth concert of the Oakland series, to be given in the Auditorium Opera House on Thursday evening, January 31, Director Hertz has the following program in rehearsal: Symphony No. 5, opus 67, in C minor, Beethoven

Finlandia, Sibelius L'Apres-midi d'un faun, Debussy Rhapsodie Viennoise, Florent Schmitt (first time in bay cities)

The program for the ninth pair of symphony concerts on Friday and Sunday afternoon, February 1 and February 3, in the Cort Theater, the following program is in preparation: Prelude, Floral and Fugue, Bach-Albert Symphony in E flat major, Mozart L'Apres-midi d'un faun, Debussy Rhapsodie Viennoise, Florent Schmitt

ART AND ARTISTS LAURA BRIDE POWERS

(Con. From Preceding Page)

In the Oakland Art Gallery upon "The New Spirit in Art Advertising." Preceding and following the talk will be musical numbers by Miss Mildred Randolph, pianist, and Clement Rowlands, baritone, the program under the direction of Mrs. Maude Graham.

So popular have these Sunday concerts and art talks become that 200 persons were unable to find seats last Sunday—the gallery being a bit cramped for the growing groups of devotees. An early attendance today will insure seats.

Academies do not, because they cannot, incite or inspire creative genius; nor can they encourage it beyond recognizing its presence when it exists. This they have generally done, and in so far as they have failed of doing it they have provided the strongest weapon in the armory of their assailants. The function of an academy and of the academic tradition is not to do the impossible by creating genius, but to do the possible by maintaining a general and high level of accomplishment, from the above which genius, when it spontaneously occurs, may rise. To fall below the level is to be negligible. And note that the characteristics of good art are insisted upon in pretty nearly their order of importance: An academic picture is elevated in conception and in treatment, is thoroughly and intelligently composed, is accurately drawn and pleasingly and appropriately colored, is correct in perspective and anatomy and soundly and competently painted. Why, then, this horror of the academic? Should we wish for pictures less elevated in conception and in treatment, less well composed and drawn, less thorough in knowledge and less competent in technique?

No, it is not possible for a picture to be too academic. What is possible is for it to be more than academic, and it is the supra-academic that we want. Touch any one of the elements of academic art with genius, and at once it is raised above the academic standard. Genius gives us not merely elevation of subject and treatment, it gives us invention of subject and imagination in treatment. It gives us not merely good composition but inspired and original design, not merely correct drawing but that highly significant drawing which forces us to reproduce the bodily sensations and, through them, the state of mind of the persons represented.—Kenyon Cox

Minneapolis Symphony in Oakland

On Saturday afternoon and evening, February 3, the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra, Emil Oberhofer conductor, will visit Oakland for the second time. This organization is one of the greatest in the United States and has had the same personnel and the same conductor for fourteen years. Liberally endowed by the citizens of its home community, it makes an annual tour of the United States besides giving its regular series of concerts in Minneapolis and St. Paul.

For the afternoon concert the following program is announced, subject to change:

Overture to Mignon, Thomas Symphony No. 5, opus 64, in E minor, Chalkovsky Andante-allegro con anima, Andante cantabile con alcuna licenza, Valse-allegro moderato, Finale-andante maestoso-allegro Concerto for violinello, Van Goens Allegro non troppo, Larghetto, Allegro non troppo, Cornelius Van Vliet, Romanza from Suite Opus 19, Bolshoy Caprice espagnole opus 21, Rimski-Korsakov Alborada, Variations, Alborada, Scena and Gypsy Song, Fandango of the Asturias.

At the evening concert, which will be the fourth in the series of Artists' Concerts under the auspices of the Music Section of the Oakland Teachers' Association, the program will be: Symphonic Sketch, "My Jubilee," Chadwick Symphony No. 5, opus 35, in E Minor, Dvorak Adagio-allegro molto, Largo, Scherzo molto vivace, Allegro con fuoco, Ballade and Polonaise for violin, Richard Czerwinsky, Peer Gynt Suite No. 1, Grieg Overture Solenne, Chalkovsky

Chicago is in the throes of the annual titanic efforts of trying to support grand opera and the stockyards at the same time.